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# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, VOLUME LIV. VOL. VII., No. 48.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR VOLUME XLIII. Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

The celebrated Rev. John McNeill, the "Scottish Spurgeon," has returned to England. It is reported that Mr. Moody expects to engage in work abroad the coming winter—either in Scotland, England or India. It is announced that Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Brookline, has accepted the call of the Emmanuel Baptist church, Chicago, of which Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer was lately pastor. Mr. Gifford is, no doubt, one of the most attractive preachers in New England, and Boston as well as Brookline will be sorry to lose him. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching proposes to hold, during the holidays, a convention of the leading college men of the United States, to consider the subject of university extension from a college point of view. A new volume of sermons by Dr. Alexander MacLaren, of Manchester, has just been issued, with the title, "The God of the Amen, and other Sermons."

An interesting letter from Mrs. Higgins, of Visianagram, will be found on our second page.

"That well known negro ecclesiastic, Bishop Turner," says *Zion's Herald*, "is so convinced that colonization in Africa is the only hopeful solution of the problems which concern his race, that he has sailed for Liberia to collect information in support of his conviction. We firmly believe that the Bishop is mistaken and that he will return a sadder and a wiser man."

At the recent session of the Baptist Union at Manchester, a resolution in reference to Mr. Spurgeon was proposed and passed "amid deep emotion," "desiring for him the unflinching comfort of the everlasting Saviour, and, if it please God, a restoration from his long and weary affliction, at least to such a measure of strength that he may not only be permitted again to appear among his beloved people, but long be spared to them and to the church at large."

The fifty-seventh annual report of George Muller's Orphanage at Bristol, England, has lately been published. There are five large orphan homes at Oakley Downs, with accommodation for 2,000 children and 112 helpers. The income of the Orphanage last year was £23,041, and £7,858 in addition were received for objects connected with the institution. Since the inception of the work in 1834 over a million and a quarter pounds sterling have been received through faith and prayer for the various objects of the orphanage.

An exchange very justly remarks that, "The young man who comes to the city from a country home may easily put himself into relations from which he will get good and only good. Young men who come to the city cannot do better than to bring with them an introduction to some minister. He can give them a start in the right relations." While the opportunities for evil doing are greater in the city than in the country, and the temptations which beset the young man correspondingly greater, there are compensations. There are opportunities for intellectual and spiritual improvement, and, especially, there are openings for Christian effort not generally to be found in the country.

The American Institute of Sacred Literature announces for the coming year, in addition to the correspondence courses and New Testament Greek, five courses in the English Bible, with subjects as follows: The Gospel of Luke, the Gospel of John, the Life of Christ based upon the four Gospels, Old Testament history from Samuel to Solomon, the History of the Church as contained in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. The headquarters of the Institute, which, since its organization, had been at New Haven, Conn., is now established at 391 55th Street, Chicago. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, continues his work as Principal of the Institute.

We have received from the office of Mr. G. W. Day, printer, a copy of the seventh annual report of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union. It makes a pamphlet of 70 pages, and contains the constitution of the Union, the names of its officers, minutes of the annual meeting at Moncton, the president's address, the corresponding secretary's annual report, the reports of provincial secretaries, a detailed financial statement, a list of life members, &c. By an unfortunate typographical error the letters "F. M." and "H. M." above the columns in the "detailed statement" have been misplaced, so that the receipts for Home Missions are credited to Foreign Missions, and vice versa.

It is announced that a special public meeting under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union, will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on November 17, 18, and 19. As to the particular object of the meeting we are not informed, but "it is intended to be a great and most interesting occasion." So says the *Examiner*.

### PASSING EVENTS.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION held its eighth annual convention at Sussex, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The attendance was good and the meetings profitable. The presence of Mr. William Reynolds, of the International S. S. Association, added much to their interest. The report of the executive committee makes mention of the appointment to the office of field secretary of Rev. A. Lucas, who had previously held the office of corresponding secretary for the association. The association has undertaken the publication of a little paper called the *Helper*, as a means of communication between the association and the schools. The co-operation of members of the association is asked in order to extend the circulation of the paper and make it self-supporting. The statistical table appended to the report, which, however, is incomplete, as a number of schools are not reported, shows that the total number of schools in the province is 783, of which 355 are open all the year, and 623 use the international lessons. The whole number of teachers is 4,646, and of scholars, 23,881. The number received into the churches is 845. The amount raised for missions is \$1,511.87; for school purposes, \$3,658.89.

ONE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH the Louisiana Lottery advertises its nefarious business is to publish, from time to time, the numbers of the tickets which have drawn prizes. We are sorry to see that some of our Maritime papers occasionally lend a hand to the lottery business in this way. Sometimes the name of the holder of the ticket is published along with the number. And sometimes a man who bears a character for respectability is approached and offered a large bribe to permit his name to be published as the winner of a prize. A gentleman living in Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently learned and revealed something concerning the peculiar methods employed. An agent of the lottery company called on him and asked him to accept \$5,000 and allow it to be published that he had drawn a prize of \$15,000. The agent appeared greatly surprised when the Brooklyn man declined the offer. If it had been accepted, the agent would have secured a fine advertisement, for which the company could of course well afford, in a financial sense, to pay the sum named. How much the lottery people can afford to pay for simply publishing the successful numbers we are not informed.

THE DEATH OF PROF. JOHN LINCOLN COLIN, which took place October 17th, removes a man whose name and fame had been for a half century connected with Brown University, and who stood in the first rank of American educationists. He was born in Boston in 1817, and was a class-mate of Henry Ward Beecher at the Boston Grammar School. He entered Brown at fifteen years of age, graduating in 1836. It seems to have been his early intention to enter the ministry, as two of his brothers did; one of whom was the late Dr. Heman Lincoln, of Newton Theological Seminary. But after two years of study at Newton, Mr. Lincoln was elected and accepted a tutorship of Greek in Brown University. With a determination to qualify himself fully for his work, he spent three years in German universities and in travel in Europe. In 1864 he was elected assistant professor in Latin, and the year after, to the full professorship, which he held to the close of his life. Prof. Lincoln's editions of Latin classics are well-known to students. Some of his review articles were also productions of permanent value. As an instructor he possessed eminent ability. In his earlier years it is remarked that, according to his own statement, he was sometimes quiet and caustic with dull and indolent students. But he became more patient and enduring as the years went on, and though he would let no error pass uncorrected, he was content with rebuking carelessness with some dry, humorous criticism, the sting of which did not rankle in the mind of the one rebuked, though he might be careful to avoid a repetition of it. Of Professor Lincoln's work at Brown the *New York Tribune* says:

"What Arnold was at Rugby Lincoln was at Brown during his half-century of laborious service. Every associate in adjoining class rooms felt the stimulus of his enthusiasm for study, and was schooled by his sense of responsibility in training young men for useful work in the world. Every student breathed in his lecture-room a higher atmosphere than could be found anywhere else. There was no force in the old college of Roger Williams's State so ennobling and so invigorating as the example and influence of this warm-hearted and full-minded Latin professor. With reference to his interest in the students and all the matters more or less serious which concerned their well-being, the *Evening Post* remarks: "He entered with genuine sympathy into the undergraduate life of the college. He enjoyed seeing a good game of baseball, and helped the athletic students with his advice and his purse, 500. He rejoiced in all the victories of the college nine. He found delight in the performances of the musical societies, however crude. The earnest, religious men found in him their best friend and counsellor. For some years the annual reception of the college Christian Association was held, as a matter of course, at his house. He seemed, in some way, to have the secret of perpetual youth. There was no one younger in heart than he to the last."

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THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS has recently held its eighty-second annual meeting at Pittsburg, Mass. This society, during its more than fourscore years of life, has done much valuable service for the cause of Christ in giving the Gospel to the heathen. Baptists will not forget that it was under its direction that Adoniram Judson, who became the apostle to the Burmans, first went to India. For a few years past the American Board has found itself at its annual meetings in stormy waters, owing chiefly to the action of the prudential committee in requiring of those who offered themselves for missionary service adherence to doctrinal tests, to which some of them found themselves unable to subscribe. While the course of the committee was endorsed by a majority in the denomination, there were many influential men who regarded it as unwise and arbitrary. There was prolonged and bitter discussion, to the scandal and injury of the cause, receipts from the churches fell off and a split seemed imminent. It is gratifying to know that under the able and conciliatory leadership of Dr. R. S. Sterna, the good old ship now finds itself in smoother waters. If essential harmony has not on all points been reached, a common ground for action has been found, acrimonious discussion has ceased, funds are coming in larger measure to the treasury, and the work goes on. The treasurer reports for the last year donations to the amount of \$481,463—a gain of \$60,000 as compared with the annual average of the last five years—making, with legacies, a total of receipts reaching nearly \$700,000. It is hoped the coming year to increase the same to \$900,000, the prudential committee feeling sure that it can be raised and that the exigencies of the work will demand it.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that high medical authorities have discredited the bichloride of gold treatment as being of any real value in dealing with dipomania, we are told that Dr. Keeley's institute at Dwight, Ill., flourishes, while a branch institution has been opened at White Plains, N. Y. Some 700 patients, it is reported, are being treated daily at Dwight for inebriety and the morphine habit. The treatment consists of four hypodermic injections daily, of which the effective element is said to be bichloride of gold, and a tonic to be taken between times. Liquor is not forbidden to the patients while under treatment. On the contrary it is supplied to them as long as they want it, but it is said they rarely call for it more than three or four times. It is claimed that a cure is effected in the case of ninety five per cent. of those graduated from the institute. The appetite for strong drink is gone. The desire may be cultivated again, but the old appetite, it is declared, is destroyed. Among those who are attending the institute are clergymen, doctors, lawyers, editors, magazine writers, actors, merchants, farmers and persons from almost every calling in life. Among recent arrivals, it is said, are some of two United States senators, a couple of bright railway magnates, a renowned tenor singer and several retired army officers. What the real value of Dr. Keeley's treatment may be it will probably require some time to determine. If it shall be proved to possess the efficacy that is claimed for it, it will certainly be hailed as a boon by many, and by the friends of many, who, while they have not yet reached the utmost degradation of drunkenness, are still to such an extent the victims of the drinking habit that they are incapable of assert-

ing their manhood and freeing themselves from the ever-tightening clutches of their enemy. Of the "Bichloride of Gold Club," which numbers 850 members, and is composed, we presume, of those who have taken the course of treatment at Dr. Keeley's institute, only six, we are told, have relapsed into drunkenness. Miss Frances E. Willard so far endorses the bichloride of gold treatment that she proposes, if the funds can be obtained, to send such inebriates as cannot be rescued by the ordinary methods to Dr. Keeley's institute.

IN THE MATTER OF ERECTING LOFTY STRUCTURES, Chicago evidently considers herself able "to beat the world." It is proposed to celebrate the Columbian Exposition by building a steel tower higher than Eiffel's, and the negotiations for the same, it is announced, have been practically concluded. This immense structure will have three platforms or landings at the height of 200, 400, and 1,000 feet respectively from the ground, to be reached by elevators, provided with booths, restaurants, etc., and to have such a capacity that more than 25,000 persons may be accommodated in the tower at one time. The height of the tower is to be 1,120 feet. It will be surmounted with a light station provided with the most powerful revolving light ever constructed, and with a flag-staff from which, of course, the stars and stripes will proudly float. Offices for the signal service and for scientific investigation will be fitted up just below the light station. The cost of the structure will be \$1,500,000.

### "Conversations on the Bible."

The late Enoch Pond, D. D., of Bangor, Maine, wrote a book of six hundred and thirty pages entitled, "Conversations on the Bible." The first forty-nine pages are given to answering the following questions: "Do we need a Bible? What belongs to the Bible? By whom and when were the books of the Bible written? Is the Bible true? Are the Scriptures from God?" After this comes a chapter on the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures.

At this point he starts out to give an outline of the Bible in its chronological order. Each historical book is reviewed, and historic matter, found in different books, as in the Kings and the Chronicles, is collated in the general sketch, thus making clear and simple the material found in disorder on the pages of the Bible. Dr. Pond has taken pains to graphically sketch the lives and characters of the distinguished men and women of the Scriptures. He does not pass over the books out of the sphere of history, such as the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Songs of Solomon. He gives, for instance, the Book of Job, its place in history, and briefly assigns his reason for fixing its date. But he does not leave it here. Its contents are analyzed. In this way, he proceeds through the entire Old Testament. Contemporary history is recognized, but not imparted in such measure as to overshadow the records of God's word.

A chapter is given to the history of the Jews between the Books of Malachi and Matthew.

A fair proportion of the book is devoted to the New Testament. Its history and biography are made prominent. Each epistle is analyzed and its peculiar features noticed.

Dr. Pond has succeeded in compressing into a comparatively short space a large amount of valuable material. The book does not pretend to be a critical examination of the Bible, although there is a large amount of the results of faithful criticism found in its contents. He says it is the work of his ripper years, written after his "Church History," "Lectures on Theology," "Memoirs of the Reformation," "Wycliffe," and the "Seals Opened" were given to the public.

He calls this work "Conversations on the Bible," because it is in the form of questions asked by an intelligent son of his clerical father.

Dr. Pond is thoroughly conservative in all his views. The higher criticism, as it is called, has no charms for him. The work is especially designed to assist families and all readers of the Bible in getting in an orderly way a comprehensive knowledge of the contents of the Holy Bible. Take, for instance, the Book of Job. Only six pages are given to it. But let any person or family first read these six pages, and then, in the light of them, read the Book of Job carefully through with the six pages as a guide, and it will be found that this limited measure of help has resulted in a clear comprehension of the book, such as had never been obtained before; and which will remain in the mind a permanent possession.

What is true of this book is true of most of the Bible. The way to derive the greatest possible profit from this work of Dr. Pond, is to keep it near the Bible used for general reading. Begin with the Book of Genesis; read what Dr. Pond says about it, then take up the Bible and carefully examine the Genesis, keeping in mind the outline just read; and, if need be, refresh the mind from time to time by turning to the sketch. The Genesis read in this way will result in interest and clearness of knowledge, not before possessed. What is true of the book of Genesis is true of every book in the Bible. An intelligent use of this work of Dr. Pond is well suited to put an end to the irregular here and there reading of the Bible. While it is freely admitted that every reader of God's Word should constantly turn to any part of the Bible for reading and meditation, yet this should not be the only way of examining the Scriptures. A knowledge of the Bible, gained by using such helps as that now under consideration, will make irregular reading more interesting and profitable.

Mr. D. C. Wyman, student of Acadia College, spent his last summer's vacation in selling this book. He could not have given the people a work of more real value, provided they use it intelligently and diligently. The long winter evenings give a good opportunity for families to become familiar with the Bible. The book may seem dear in this day of cheap literature, but this is true of all books sold by an agency. We suppose Mr. Wyman has returned to his studies at the college; but he could, no doubt, obtain the book for any person who may be induced to purchase it by reading this notice. Certainly if it should be obtained and used as indicated above, it will prove a most satisfactory and valuable investment.

### W. B. M. U.

MOTTO 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."

"What are we set on earth for? Say to all— 'I will not seek to leave thy tending of the vines, For all the heat of day, till it declines.'"

When ten of our own young volunteers for Foreign Mission service presented themselves at the convention, the brother called upon to voice the grateful enthusiasm of the meeting, said: "We prayed for open doors, and God did as God always does—He answered prayer, and the doors are open. We have been praying for men; and God is doing as God always does, and here are the men. And now we are praying for money; and God will do what God always does—refuse to do for us what we can do for ourselves."

What have we, sisters of the Union, to do in consideration of the fact that these men cannot "preach except they be sent," and that we must help to send them? The object of our organization is just to furnish this money we are praying for. In order to do this we must keep all our machinery in motion and in the best possible condition. We must organize until we have an Aid Society in every church, and each society must be kept in a state of efficiency. We must so distribute literature and supply information as to keep our whole atmosphere charged with missionary enthusiasm. We must influence Sunday-schools to give missions an important place in their plans. We must help them make plans which are practicable, and what is often much more difficult, help to carry them out. Where schools cannot be induced to take up this work we must do the next best thing—conduct Mission Bands.

This, as we have said many times before, means work, but that is no reason why it should not be done, and done well. Activity characterizes our age, and every cause has its devotees. To give the Gospel to our generation is a purpose grand enough to keep all our powers at "white heat." Frances Willard is the foremost woman of the world to-day, because, by the magic of system, she holds thousands upon thousands of women to the accomplishment of a noble purpose—a purpose born of a deep conviction, and so dear to them that they will work individually for it. By this individual work, the forty-five departments of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, reformatory, philanthropic, and evangelistic, are chasing away the shadows from this poor, sin-darkened earth. Such a magnificent enterprise as the Temperance Temple could only be carried to success by the

great stream of benevolence and sacrifice which is made such by innumerable hills of individual effort. The mighty project of a world's petition might well seem visionary, but *work* will make it a reality, and ere long every government on the face of the earth will be besieged by the righteous demand for legislation against the twin curses—alcohol, opium. The whole earth guided by woman's pleading for "God and Home and Native Land," it will take more than Royal Commissions to set it aside.

Women are working earnestly and persistently in high places and in loneliness and obscurity, amid the plaudits of great assemblies, and through evil as well as good report. And the cause that has not just such workers is a lost cause. We have had—and thank God still have—our noble workers. Since Miss Norris, twenty years ago, went forth at the Master's bidding and kindled our hearts with her own heaven-born enthusiasm, there have been those who have given and toiled, and prayed, until the little one has become a thousand, and we have attempted and accomplished what are for us, great things. But the ranks of our pioneers are thinning. Some of the earliest and most devoted (and oh how lovingly their names linger in our hearts), have gone through the gates into the city. Others are compelled by failing strength to lay down the work they love, and must sit apart with folded hands and only wait and pray. And so, with our widening work and the increasing demands which success brings, our heroic few are all too heavily burdened—some of them doing double duty. Are there not Peabees and Priscillas who will come to be their helpers? Some of our county secretaries are doing wisely and well, and a comparison of the counties show the value of their work and the need of such in every county. No less important is it that in every society there should be those who will watch and plan and study and teach until every woman that should be, is a member of it, and all within it have full and accurate knowledge of its aims and obligations. We should have no dearth of workers. The twenty years of our existence have brought to our younger sisters great opportunities and advantages. Inspiring examples are constantly before them, great needs comfort them, and feasible plans invite their cooperation. Many of them have command of time and money, and yet how many, when the Master calls to soul-remembering say, "I pray—these have me exhausted." Like those of old, they have this and that and the other interest so close to their vision as to blind them to the needs of the perishing and to the hand that beckons. Others shrink from responsibility because of a sense of inability, forgetting alike the lesson of the parable of the talents, and that it is theirs to say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me." Let us pray for such a baptism of the Holy Spirit as shall show to every woman in our churches just what she ought to do, just what she can do, and just what she must do before she can effectually pray "Thy kingdom come."

### Acadia's Volunteer Band.

Owing to various causes more than half of our Band are not here this year. Nine of them graduated last June, of whom five are in the various theological seminaries, one in a medical school, one teaching and two preaching; and, as is well known, one, Miss McNeill, is now on her way to India.

Although we miss these earnest workers in our meetings, yet we do not wish them back again, but will say to them, God speed.

There have been four additions to our numbers thus far this year. We now have twelve regularly enrolled volunteers in the Band.

No definite plan of work has been arranged for the year as yet; but we are expecting to enter upon some line or lines of systematic study which will give us better ideas of the need in the various countries. For this purpose, as well as for the general good of the students, we are endeavoring to secure a number of books on foreign missionary subjects, which will be placed in the library of the college.

The results of our reading and study, in the way of essays and addresses, may be shared in by any of the churches who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. The members of the Band do not wish to force themselves on the churches, but will remain ready and willing to assist in any missionary meetings, or in any other way within their power.

Twenty-four of our young men and women are preparing themselves for work in the more neglected parts of the Lord's vineyard. Will you be ready to send them as fast as they are ready to go? A. A. SHAW.

Acadia College, Oct. 19.