

Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

"It often turns out," says the Watchman, "that you can do more to lead people to noble ways of thinking and acting by surrounding them with an atmosphere than by any specific attempts to reform them. The work that appears to be the most direct and practical is often the least efficient, while that which appears remote and ideal brings the largest fruitage. Time had again the most business-like attempts break down, while the preaching of a truth or the presentation of an ideal works a miracle."

A Chinaman named Lee Tung died the other day in a Montreal hospital. The man had resided for some time in the city before being sent to the hospital, where he died before he had received any medical treatment. A coroner's jury found that the man's death was due to blood-poisoning, caused by leprosy. The jury very properly recommended precautions against the introduction of the disease into the country. There appears to be good reasons to fear that with the very considerable immigration from eastern Europe and Asia the terrible disease of leprosy will be introduced at many places on this continent.

Our F. C. Baptist are just now holding their annual Conference with the Victoria St. church, St. John, North End. Some 30 ordained ministers, with other delegates are reported as present. The Corresponding Secretary's report showed that of the 118 churches reporting to the Conference 90 have had pastoral care during the year; 20 report Young People's Societies in connection with them. The number of baptisms during the year is given as 404; contributions to local expenses including pastor's salaries, \$23,217, an average of \$3.56 for each of the 6,070 resident members. In Nova Scotia there are 41 F. C. churches which report 144 baptisms during the year.

A London correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following as a summary of statements received in reference to the decimation of the Armenian population of Constantinople by assassination, deportation, etc.

The total Armenian population of Constantinople is, or rather was, 160,000, of whom about one-third were able-bodied males, a large proportion being unmarried men. Of these 53,000 about 4,000 have been massacred, 1,000 have disappeared, 4,000 have escaped by consular aid, and at least 30,000 have been deported by the State, so that the male Armenian population of Constantinople is reduced by over one-half, from 53,000 to 24,000.

The Presbyterian notes that the question of the use of hymns and instrumental music in public worship is causing much feeling and agitation among the Presbyterian congregations in Ireland. Their use was sanctioned by the last general Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland. But there is a Conservative element among the people profoundly opposed to these innovations and ready to do vigorous battle against them. "The Ulster Irish, like the Scotch, are excellent fighters over a matter like this as well as in the usual sense of fighting. Meetings largely attended are being held, long and strong speeches made, resolutions passed, calling in question the legality of the Assembly's action, and accusations are being formed to oppose to the utmost this departure from what are claimed to be Presbyterian and scriptural principles and practices in divine worship."

A quite remarkable and somewhat romantic story is told respecting two men by the name of Mark P. Carney. One of these men is 21 years of age and lives in Chicago, the other is twenty years older and has his home somewhere in California. They were both born in Ontario and are twin brothers. The elder of the two, being a restless and adventurous youth, left his home when about 16 years of age and went to the far west. His parents had one letter from him, and as months and years passed and they heard nothing more, they mourned him as dead. Four years later another son was born to them and they gave him the same name as the one they had lost. The young man in the west, however, was not dead, but was prospering in his search for wealth. He wrote several times to his parents, but they had moved to another town and his letters came back to him by way of the dead letter office. Finally having become wealthy by investments in mines and his business as a contractor, the elder Mark P. Carney, during the present year, returned to Ontario to seek his relatives. After much searching he found his parents, now grown aged, in Guelph, and learned for the first time of the existence of his brother, the younger Mark P. Carney, who had gone to Chicago where he has a position as book-

keeper and a pleasant home. The surprise of the younger brother was of course great at receiving a visit from the brother whose name he bore and who he believed to have died more than thirty years ago. After enjoying for a time the hospitality of his newly discovered brother, the senior M. P. Carney will return to his home in California.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE traditions of the Senate of Canada are not of a character to afford ground for the expectation that it will precipitately into any new course of policy or action; nor could it be expected that the subject of temperance reform was one that should have the exceptional power to hustle the staid Senate out of the dignified conservative gait (or should we rather say attitude?) which is characteristic of that honorable body. Evidence, however, is not wanting that the currents of popular opinion and modern reform sometimes produce a ripple on the surface, if they cannot greatly disturb the profound repose of the Senate. The House of Commons, much more responsive to public opinion, had set an excellent example to the Upper House by abolishing the sale of liquors at its restaurant. It was proposed that the Senate should institute a like reform in connection with its own restaurant. A committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the bar question, and having done so reported to the effect that in the ordinary acceptance of the term there was no bar in connection with the Senate restaurant. They also recommended that a clause in the contract with the caterer, which restricted the use of the restaurant to members of Parliament, be strictly enforced. In amendment to this report, Senator Parley moved that, after the present session, the sale of liquors in the restaurant be prohibited. The Senate, however, was not prepared for so radical a step, and the amendment was defeated 16 to 23. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Allan, Arsenault, Baird, Baker, Bellerose, Bowell, (Sir Mackenzie), DeBlois, Ferguson, (P. E. I.), Gowen, Macdonald, (P. E. I.), McClellan, McKay, Mowat (Sir Oliver), Parley, Prowse, Snowball—Total, 16. Nays—Beard, DeBoucherville, Boniton, Cagrain, Clewson, Dever, Dickey, Landry, Macdonald (Victoria), MacKeen, McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McKendry, McLaren, McMillan, Merner, Monplaisir, O'Brien, Ogilvie, Pelletier, (Speaker), Power, Sullivan, Villeneuve—Total, 23. Sir Mackenzie Bowell then proposed another amendment to the effect that the use of the restaurant be restricted to members of the Senate. This amendment was carried on division by a vote of 20 to 16. There were some Senators not present, as e. g. Mr. Vidal, who would have voted to exclude liquor, but whether the practical result would have been different in a full Senate we do not know. It is gratifying, however, to know that there are more than sixteen men in the Senate who want no liquor sold in the Parliament building and further gratifying that the leaders of both parties are among that number.

IT was expected that Parliament would rise on Saturday of last week, but it was found necessary to prolong the session until Monday. A motion offered by Mr. Davin to abolish the duty on coal, binder-twine and agricultural implements, was opposed by the government on the ground a pledge had been given to the country that tariff revision should be postponed until next session. The motion was defeated by a large majority. The practice of furnishing members of the House and Senators with boxes of stationery and leather trunks has been abolished, saving \$5,000. It is stated. Among the supplementary estimates voted are \$15,000 for premiums in the Northwest; \$35,000 to assist dairying interests by advances to be repaid out of the proceeds of sales; \$20,000 to provide cold storage for goods destined to English markets; \$35,000 for an expedition to Hudson's Bay to determine the practicability of the route for commercial purposes. Among the more important grants to public works in the Maritime Provinces are: Increased accommodation at I. C. R., Halifax, \$45,000; Extension of the Halifax Cotton Factory branch, \$40,000; Snow fences on railways in the eastern section of N. S., \$12,000; Steamboat service between St. John and Digby, \$12,000; Steamship lines running between St. John, N. B., and British ports are granted subsidies as follows: The Beaver line, connecting with Liverpool, \$90,000; the Farness line, with London, \$15,000; the Donaldson line, with Glasgow, \$7,500; and the Head line, with Belfast, \$7,500.

ANOTHER great man from China has arrived in America. He is the Hon. Yen Nien, Special Chinese Commissioner to the Government at Washington. He came, with his suite, from Hong Kong, by way of Vancouver and the C. P. R. Resting for a little in Montreal, the Hon. Yen Nien was seen at the Windsor Hotel by a Witness reporter who describes him as sitting in his room, gorgeously apparelled, surrounded by his suite and "smoking a cigarette with a deliberation that suggested an immense calm which no vicissitude of life could ruffle." The Imperial Commissioner has a dark eye, an impassive face, a mouth of great determination, shaded by a dark drooping moustache. He wears his hair in braids which he arranges on the back of his head, leaving a high forehead quite bare. When he converses the impassive look gives way to a lively expression. He is delicately polite, willing to tell all about his mission and also asks questions. As to his mission: Yen Nien is a modern man and has had a western training. He has travelled a good deal, has been in France, Germany and Italy, and has devoted much time to the study of western civilization. He is particularly interested in naval and industrial development and makes to the Emperor, from time to time, confidential reports of what he has seen in the countries he has been visiting. To gather and report such information is his object in visiting the United States. He will remain in that country about five months, and opportunities are to be afforded him by the government for inspecting naval yards and carrying on the studies in which it is his purpose to engage.

RESPECTING the situation in Turkey not much change is apparent during the week. No further outbreak against the Armenians seem to have taken place in Constantinople or in that vicinity. But a despatch received at Berlin intimates that in the province of Kharput there have been massacres, and that at a place called Mikdo a thousand Armenians have been slain. It appears to be generally believed that external action of some kind in Turkish affairs cannot be longer delayed, but in what way or to what extent interference will take place no one seems to be able to tell us. It has been intimated that the visit of the Czar to England and to France may have important influence in determining the course to be taken by the European powers, and that accordingly no important action is to be expected until these visits shall have been completed.

LITTLE credence is given to a recent news despatch asserting that Great Britain has notified the Powers that, unless immediate and energetic action be taken by them to effect a settlement of the Turkish situation, the British Government will not act. There is probably just as little truth in a statement which comes by way of Vienna to the effect that the powers have agreed on a pacific settlement of the Eastern question, which is honorable to all parties and which simply guarantees the safety of the Armenians. What appears to be a trustworthy despatch states that the text has been printed in London of a sharp collective note which the foreign Embassies in Constantinople sent to the Porte on Sept. 15th, in response to the Porte's reply to the first note of that body condemning the recent massacres in Constantinople. The note, it is stated, reaffirms the statement previously made and directed by Turkish officials, refuses to continue the discussion and strongly emphasizes the assertion that security is vanishing and that the foreign residents of the city are justly anxious.

Boston Letter.

BY REV. AUSTEN T. KEMPTON, M. A.

Vacations are over, and people have flocked home from seashore and hill side, with nut-brown faces, and refreshed and invigorated bodies. Pastors are all in their pulpits again much to the delight of the congregations. Church work has begun in good earnest. Even the beginnings of a revival have been manifested in the Tremont Temple church. Rev. John Robertson of the City Temple, Glasgow, Scotland, who preached in Tremont Temple during Dr. Lorimer's absence, has remained, and he and Dr. Lorimer are conducting services in the Temple every day at noon and every evening at half past seven. These meetings have already begun to show great power and blessing. Mr. Robertson is a clear forcible preacher of the gospel that searches men's hearts. He is fearless in his attacks on those he considers the enemies of the faith. It was my

privilege to hear him lecture on "Scotland's fight for liberty." It was a grand account of the struggle that took place in Scotland at the time of John Knox and others. He said some things concerning the power of Rome that the daily papers were careful not to publish the next day.

The political battle is now being waged with great fervor. Canadian banks and business men need have no fear. The depreciated silver craze will only be a piece of history after the election in November. Every British subject ought to feel grateful that he never is forced to undergo the toils of a presidential campaign.

The various Associational gatherings are now being held. The summing up of reports for the past year show that much good work was done; but the net increase has not been as high as in some previous years.

Disa, the exiled Cuban, has addressed several meetings here recently. If the reports have any foundation at all, concerning the cruelty and persecution in Cuba, we have a small sized Armenian question near our own doors.

As usual at this time of the year, a large number of young people are coming here from the Provinces to seek employment. But there is not nearly enough for those who are here. Many who have had good situations have been thrown out of them, and now can only get a very inferior one at a greatly reduced salary. If they are fortunate enough to secure anything at all. By all means let those who have good positions in the Provinces remain there for the present at least. There are worse places to live in and work in than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and if you leave home you will find them sooner than you expected.

Prof. Vernon F. Masters, a graduate of Acadia and formerly of Port Williams, N. S., is now at Harvard taking a special course. He has been a professor in Indiana State College for several years, and has been very successful.

Rev. H. H. Saunders of Elgin, N. B., was present at the meeting of the S. S. Superintendents Union recently.

Rev. C. H. Day, who has so very acceptably filled the pulpit at Milton, Queens Co., N. S., during the past summer, has gone to Brown University to take some special work in Philosophy.

Mr. Charles R. Freeman, Lic., from Milton, also goes to Brown to study.

Rev. F. M. Gardner, of East Boston, thinks he had a glorious time in N. S. this summer. And why shouldn't he have? He went to the right place for it.

Home Missions.

BOARD MEETING.

The H. M. Board of the Maritime Convention, held its first meeting for the new year on the 23rd inst.

Officers appointed for the year: W. R. Doy, Esq., Chairman; William Cornish, Esq., Vice-Chairman; Rev. B. H. Thomas, Recording Secretary; Rev. A. Coburn, Cor. Secretary and Treasurer; and Prof. A. E. Caldwell, Auditor.

Some time was spent in considering the needs of the fields. The amount asked for (\$6,500) will be needed in order to keep the work up to its present state of efficiency and to clear off the deficit of last year.

GRANTS.

1. To the Mallard and Walton churches \$275 for year beginning Aug. 1, '96. Rev. F. E. Roop, Pastor.

2. For mission work in Halifax county under direction of Halifax District Committee, \$100.

3. For West Dalhousie church \$50, to be expended under the direction of pastor or Bridgeport church.

4. From the Church Edifice Fund \$50, to assist the brethren at Hall Island Cove, Guys Co., in completing their meeting-house.

Rev. J. A. Marple was reappointed to the work of General Missionary.

REMARKS.

The Board enters upon the work of the year expecting great things from God, and in the strength of that expectation shall endeavor to attempt great things for Him. Brethren, we appeal to you for your prayers and liberal contributions for this work, you are committed to us.

WOLFVILLE, SEPT. 24.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

Bible bread is the best bread. There is no room for pride at the cross of Christ. While feeding the body don't starve the soul. You must catch your game before you cook it. There is no road to heaven except the one which is marked out by God. Though sin may seem sweetest first it is sure to be bitter at last. A dozen good qualities do not justify a single bad one. If Satan is near to hinder, Christ is near to help. You were never so near to eternity as you are at this present moment. What is had in principle can not be good in practice. The darkest plan, the deepest guile may lurk within the sweetest smile. If you look to God for light He will guide your steps aright. Bass River, N. S.

N. B. Home Mission.

The Board met on 1st inst. in St. John, to consider appropriations and work for the coming year. Present: Revs. J. H. Hughes, A. H. Lavers, T. W. Kierstead, G. M. W. Carey, D. D., W. J. Bleasney, S. D. Ervine, W. E. Melotyre, E. K. Gannon, and brethren N. B. Cottle, T. H. Hall, E. M. Sipprell, R. G. Haley, C. E. Baker, G. Davidson, J. Richards, M. S. Hall, W. C. King and S. E. Frost.

Applications for work in H. M. fields were presented by the secretary from several brethren. Several fields also in applications which were considered in turn. The following appropriations were ordered in addition to those given last year: Cookville, Centre Village and Point Midgie, \$75; Harcourt, \$100; Jerusalem and Greenwich Hill, \$75; Starbuck's Landing, \$25; Greenfield and Oromoco, \$50; First and Second Kenwick \$100.

The application from the Upper Tobique was laid over one month until the secretary might be able to furnish fuller information. The Board has in view also the appointment of a French missionary in reference to the urgent calls from St. Francis and Shediac.

Appropriations now due were paid as follows: O. R. Merritt \$25; F. B. Seelye \$25; H. G. Colpitts \$25; J. Hardy \$120; M. P. King \$37.50; H. B. Sloat \$40; N. B. Fogge \$50; G. C. Durkee \$25; E. A. Allaby \$50. A few others stand over until reports are in.

The Board is anxious to continue the record of last year and looks to the churches for the same generous support. We hope to take up every case which is regarded as a Home Missionary field. Let us unitedly strive to this end.

W. E. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address PRAYER TOPIC FOR OCTOBER.

For our missionaries, that the words they have spoken may greatly increase the interest in missions, that they may have a prosperous journey, and the presence of the Lord abiding with them as they enter upon their work.

Paper Read by Miss Shaffer at a Thank Offering Meeting in Lawrenceport.

Years ago the brilliant Victor Hugo uttered a saying which seems to have been almost prophetic: "The nineteenth century is the woman's century." Fifty years ago the idea of women physicians would have been preposterous. No single lady missionaries were allowed to go to the foreign field, now hundreds are toiling in far off pagan lands and telling out the story of the cross to a perishing world. College doors are thrown open wide to them, and women at the bar, women behind the counter, women on the platform, women in the professorships are doing a grand work.

At the beginning of this century the degrading spectacle was still visible in some parts of Europe—a woman yoked up with a donkey to drag the cart in which the man was riding, but in the last part of the century woman appeared yoked up with the man, moving with equal footsteps to draw forward the triumphal chariot of christianity and civilization.

Joel writing centuries before, foresaw our day and by the inspiration of the Spirit wrote, "Upon the servants and hand-maids in those days will I pour out my spirit, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." Christ showed His estimate of the value of women as messengers of the glad tidings of salvation, when He revealed His Messiahship first to a poor Samaritan woman, who was the first missionary of the good news to her neighbors and all the community, and also when He sent to His disciples the first message of His resurrection to the women who were "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre." Let us praise Him and rejoice that at last this glorious truth is being recognized and we are now given such freedom to speak in His name to all classes in home and foreign fields.

But let us consider carefully the fact that with these enlarged opportunities and this freedom of action, we in the christian land have added responsibilities and let us show our thankfulness to the dear Father, by using every possible means to forward that great and glorious time when all shall know Christ from the least to the greatest.

Suppose it should be your future to be a seamstress and to earn your living by plying your needle, your education would not be lost on that account. Dr. Gordon says, "That education like religion finds its highest triumph not in making out of lowly pursuits, but in glorifying, in uplifting those very pursuits."

Not many years ago there was a peasant girl in France who plied her needle day after day in household toil: Eugen D. Guerin was her name and though she was almost a slave to her sewing, she delighted in prayer and holy meditation, and always kept a blank book in her work basket where she wrote down such thoughts as came to her while at her

work. What a pity you would have exclaimed, had you known of her fine genius! What a pity she could not occupy some higher sphere of service! Yet she thought nothing of the kind, but sewed and meditated, drew her thread and along with it, drew her thoughts, happy in the lot where God had placed her. While she is out of the room let us draw near and read from her note book that lies open in her basket, she says: "I have been sewing a sheet, and have seen several things into my seam. A sheet is favorable for meditation, how many is it destined to cover, and what different kinds of slumber—perhaps that of the grave. Who knows whether it may be my winding sheet? And if these stitches of mine may not be unravelled by the worms? Again, 'I had wished to read today, but all my time has been taken up in making a headress for this little one. But whether we work with our hands or our head, it is all one in the eyes of God who keeps account of every thing that is undertaken in His name. I therefore hope that my needle's work may be accepted as a work of charity. I have made a present (to Him) of my time and of a little portion of my skin worn away by my needle and of thousands of interesting lines I might otherwise have read. And now if you will go from the peasant cottage to Oxford University you will hear Cannon Liddon the most distinguished preacher of the church of England quoting from the note book of Eugen D. Guerin and telling how many of its thoughts he has woven into his sermon. Thus the seamstress helps the eloquent preacher, and the needle is lifted into equality with the pen. 'The needle is the woman's bayonet.' Through it the Zenana work in India was begun by which christian women have found access to their heathen sisters and carried to them the gospel. Of course many of you have heard this story, but it will bear repeating.

One day a pair of embroidered slippers which a christian woman had wrought found their way into one of the prison hours. It awakened the desire of a heathen husband that his wife might learn to embroider, and so he invited the christian woman to come and teach his wife needle work, she did so. Others followed and as they were teaching embroidery they taught the gospel also, weaving in the scarlet thread of redemption with the scarlet lines of the worsted yarn, and so what argument failed to do the needle accomplished—opened the prison doors of Zenana to the gospel and now scores of christian women have found entrance there, and hundreds of heathen wives have been converted to Christ in these heathen homes—washed in His blood, clothed in His righteousness and united to His royal household.

Just here we might picture the lives of our heathen sisters and contrast them with our own, but you have heard that story often and I will not weary you with its details, but why are we so much more highly favored than they? And what has been the cause of our happy condition, and we answer with one accord the religion of Jesus Christ. In conclusion let us analyze ourselves carefully and honestly and we will be surprised to see how little there is which we do not owe directly to a wise dispensation of Providence. Our own life is given to us and maintained by the Creator of all things. There are none of us then who have not abundance for which to be thankful, no matter what our position may be. We forget to be grateful for the air, the sunlight, the water we drink, the unnumbered blessings which come to us in this christian land. Many of the dear sisters present have had an opportunity to manifest their praise and thanksgiving in a material way during the last few days, and we trust their efforts may be truly blessed. And may the thank offerings which have come today be consecrated wholly to His service, and if a sacrifice has been required, as much greater may the blessing be. And it is our prayer that this meeting may be an inspiration to us all, awakening our interests and increasing our zeal in this great work of sending the gospel to those who have it not, and as our dear sisters go from us, may it be but another tie, binding us to our poor unfortunate sisters in heathen India, and may the prayers of each one of us go with them, and the more we pray the greater will be our interest and the stronger our love for the dying unsaved millions. And may we realize that the call is not for all to go, but all are to help others to go, by our prayers; our means and what ever power God has given us, and surely no christian should rest at ease in the face of that great commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Milard's Liniment is used by Physicians.