

Messenger and Visitor.

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—An interesting biographical sketch of the late Rev. W. P. Everett, prepared by Rev. Dr. Hopper, has been placed in our hands and will appear next week.

—It is gratifying news that the disabled steamer *Garnia*, about which some anxiety was being felt, arrived at Halifax on Sunday evening, in company with the *Newfield*, which had gone in search of the disabled steamer.

—The letter of Bro. G. J. Coulter White, which appears in another column, will, we trust, receive the attention of any of our churches which may be in need of pastors or pastoral assistance. It is unnecessary on our part to do more than call attention to the fact that these men of ability and of culture—some of them also of not a little experience in the ministry—are open to an invitation to return to labor in their native provinces.

—In another column Bro. Parsons, of Halifax, calls attention to the important duty of training the children in sound temperance principles. Impressions and habits acquired in childhood are not easily effaced, hence the importance that the training given be the best possible. It is gratifying to know that more is being done now than heretofore in the common schools to impart correct knowledge as to the real nature of alcohol and alcoholic drinks. If this shall go hand in hand with right training on this subject in the home and the Sunday-school, the best results may be expected.

—The burning of Tremont Temple, Boston, which occurred on Sunday, will not ultimately result in a great loss to the Union Temple Association as, according to accounts, the loss incurred is fully covered by insurance; and the rebuilding of the Temple will afford opportunity for construction more in the line of present requirements. But great inconvenience will of course be experienced through the interruption of the religious services and the many activities carried on in connection with the Temple building. The fire, which is said to have originated in the organ loft, was discovered about 7 a. m. The damage is placed at \$200,000. The Parker House, which adjoins the Temple, was damaged by water to the amount of \$85,000.

—MONTREAL is making great preparations for the expected invasion of the Christian Endeavor hosts in July next. The hotel accommodation will of course be inadequate to the demands of the occasion, and many of the visitors will be entertained at private houses. Some 15,000 allocations have already been made, and it is stated that as many more may be expected before the first of June. The city will then be apportioned into sections, each having a suitable headquarters and a meeting place within its limits. To render less difficult the problem of local transportation, arrangements will be made to provide, near the place of meeting, ample lunches for a large proportion of those in attendance on the meetings. Two large meeting places, the government drill-shed, capable of holding 10,000, and a tent of nearly equal capacity, on opposite sides of the same square, will accommodate simultaneous meetings with a programme of equal attractiveness in each.

—WITHIN the week there has occurred here another of those frequently recurring incidents which go to illustrate the character and extent of the crimes and offences chargeable to the liquor business which enjoys the countenance and sanction of the good city of St. John. We quote the *Globe's* account of this particular incident:

"Michael Dooley, a barber, was given in charge by his father for being drunk and acting in a disorderly manner in his house on the Haymarket square last night, and was taken to the lock-up. Early this morning Michael began to display unmistakable signs of the D. T., and his condition finally became so bad that Dr. T. D. Walker was sent for. After examining the prisoner he ordered him to be removed to the hospital at once, as he was in a very dangerous condition. The manner in which he was transferred from the police station to the hospital was not very creditable. Haste was imperative, and the only vehicle that could be procured in a hurry was a grocer's delivery wagon. Into this Dooley was placed, struggling, yelling, writhing and frothing at the mouth. Two policemen had all they could do to hold him down. In this condition he was driven through the public streets to the hospital. Dooley died about two o'clock. The deceased kept a barber shop on Brussels street. For years he had been a hard drinker, and has several times been attacked by delirium. He was a married man, but has not been living with his wife for some time. Coroner Berryman was notified and will probably hold an inquest."

This brief story tells much and suggests more than it tells.

PASSING EVENTS.

A BILL introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Dr. Weldon, member for Albert, aims to provide a remedy for a great and growing evil by the disfranchisement of venal voters. The prevalence of the evil is on all hands acknowledged, but it is to be feared that many of our public men are strangely indifferent to the presence and the prevalence of an evil of so great magnitude. Under our democratic form of government, the grand bulwark of the country's liberties must be sought in an intelligent and incorruptible electorate. If that bulwark is destroyed, what guarantee of righteous government is left? With scheming politicians and venal voters basely influencing each other and growing mutually more and more corrupt, where is the security that righteous and stable government will endure? And this, in too many constituencies in Canada, describes but too well the condition of things at the present. If any check or remedy for this great and growing evil is to be found in legislation, it is to be supposed that it will be eagerly welcomed by all who value political purity and the well-being of their country. Whatever the plain and honest people of Canada may be thinking of the matter—and we still have a good many of that kind of people in the country—Dr. Weldon's bill does not appear to have aroused any great enthusiasm in parliament. In fact it had enemies enough to secure its being thrown out in committee. However, it was promptly replaced on the order paper, and will in due time come up for consideration. As we have remarked, the aim of the measure is unquestionably good, and so far as we are able to judge, if enacted and enforced, it would confer an immense benefit in the direction of a purer electorate. The men who, either through ignorance or lack of right principle, sell their votes, plainly show themselves to be unfit for the responsibilities that rest upon electors, and it is but a just and logical sequence of their action that they should forfeit the right to vote. It has been urged in opposition to the measure that it contains no penalty for the men who offer bribes and are therefore guilty of a still greater offence. But offenders of this class are already liable to punishment under an act of parliament, and if the punishment provided in their case is not adequate, the statute relating thereto can be amended. It is quite true that Dr. Weldon's bill does not offer a remedy for all the evils which go to produce a corrupt electorate. It does not cover the case in which a government purchases the support of a whole constituency by the offer of actual expenditure of large sums of money on local public works. But if the measure now before parliament provides a practicable remedy for venality as it applies to the individual voter, and if its enforcement would have the effect of educating the conscience of the electorate against bribery, it may be expected that the men on both sides the House who really value political purity will give the bill their support, even if it is not a panacea for all the evils that attach to party government.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, in speaking in the House of Commons to Mr. Tarte's resolution on the Manitoba school question, described the position of the government in this matter as being "between the devil and the deep sea." The situation is certainly not exactly a comfortable one for the government. The people of Manitoba, a very large majority of whom are Protestants, will hardly under any circumstances submit to have a system of separate schools imposed upon them in opposition to the popular will which has found expression in the provincial law. And when in connection with this we consider the position of the Roman Catholic clergy toward the principle of common schools, their contention that the right of separate schools in Manitoba was guaranteed to them by the terms of union, and how easily aroused are the race and religious prejudices of the French-Canadian people, it is plain to see that the situation is one to call for the best and calmest wisdom of parliament. The fate of Mr. Tarte's resolution, which was negatived by a majority of 49, indicates that Sir John Thompson is still able to command for his policy on this matter the support of the great majority of his followers. At the same time a good many of these probably do not give this policy a very enthusiastic support, for the reason that they do not clearly know what it is, or what the intentions of the government are in reference to the Manitoba school question. The position of the

government so far is not decisive either in favor of or against the prayer of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for remedial legislation. Accordingly the government incurs censure from different quarters and for opposite reasons. On the one hand it is censured because it has not granted or signified its intention to grant remedial legislation, and on the other hand for the reason that it has not refused to consider and summarily dismissed the petition of the Manitoba Roman Catholics for such legislation.

THE resolution moved by Mr. Tarte in favor of the policy of the government on the Manitoba school law question was as follows:

"That this House desires to express its dissatisfaction on the action of the government in dealing with the Manitoba school question and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the Crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in would be entirely subversive of the principle of ministerial responsibility."

As will be seen, it was framed with great shrewdness, so that representatives of both the conflicting views above referred to as to the duty of the government in the matter might unite in supporting the resolution. In the debate which followed the Prime Minister, supported by Dr. Weldon, defended the course of the government. It was explained that the petition of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba for remedial legislation was based on the claim that, in accordance with a provision of the Manitoba act of union, the said minority had acquired certain rights as to separate schools, established by practice since the entrance of the province into the confederation. This, the Minister of Justice held, was a legal question which should be determined before the question of remedial legislation could be rightly entertained. The legal points on which the claim of the Manitoba minority was now based had, he held, been covered by the decision of the Imperial Privy Council. For these reasons it was contended that the government had acted within its power, and with wisdom under the circumstances, in assuming a judicial attitude toward the petition of the Roman Catholics and in deciding to refer the matter to the courts for the decision of the legal question involved, before the petition for remedial legislation should be either granted or denied. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in a speech of much ability, supported Mr. Tarte's resolution and severely criticised the course taken by the government in promoting an appeal of the Roman Catholic minority to the Imperial Privy Council, and especially in respect to the judicial attitude which the government was now assuming in the matter. It was, in his opinion, no part of the government's duty to determine the validity of the issue now raised by the petitioners. He instanced the terms of Sir John Macdonald's report on the New Brunswick School Act, as showing that it was for the minority to appeal to the provincial legislature which had the sole power of redress. The Dominion government, he held, should have refused to entertain the appeal, on the ground that the exclusive right of the province to pass the legislation in question having been settled by the judgment of the English Privy Council, it was unwise to prolong the agitation. The matter should have been settled last September and as a matter of public policy. He denounced as unseemly the action of the government in assailing in the courts the constitutionality of a Provincial Act. Mr. McCarthy further charged that the position taken by the Premier was a virtual affirmation of his intention to interfere by way of remedial legislation if the courts gave him the authority; for if the government will not interfere, what object could there be in submitting the matter to the courts? Is the actual issue, Mr. McCarthy said, is whether a province with a Protestant population of 150,000 or 160,000 and only 20,000 Roman Catholics, should have a system of separate schools imposed on it against its will; and he warned the government and the House not to strain the relations between the provinces and the Dominion.

DR. WELDON'S bill, which we have remarked upon in another place, was discussed by the House in committee of the whole on Wednesday last. Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, said that the bill now before the House followed pretty closely a measure introduced by Mr. Blake in 1876, which was carried but afterwards repealed. Mr. Mills endorsed the principle of Dr. Weldon's bill, but suggested certain amendments which the author declared himself very willing to accept. The measure, however, encountered a good deal of opposition. It

is remarkable how many honorable gentlemen, especially among the French members, are professedly in favor of suppressing bribery, but can see nothing in the present measure to commend it to their support. Mr. Jeanotte, of Montreal, when the bill was previously discussed in committee of the House, was reported to have said, "It was a recognized fact that everybody bought votes and every member of the House knew it. He had bought them himself." This has won the honorable member a notoriety rather more widespread than flattering. Now Mr. Jeanotte declares that he did not say that he had bought votes, and vigorously denounces the press for misrepresenting him. No one, however, had seemed surprised to learn that Mr. Jeanotte had bought votes. The remarkable thing was that he should say so and openly defend bribery in his place in parliament. And that he did the latter, we do not understand Mr. Jeanotte even now to deny. When it has come to this that bribery is unblushingly defended on the very floors of parliament, it is convincing proof that the alarm which is felt is not without reason, and that some vigorous measures are demanded for the protection of the country from the fatal effects of an utterly corrupt electorate.

DR. ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY has passed away at the age of eighty-two, after a brief illness. He was a Unitarian minister, and since 1890 has been connected with Harvard University as active professor in the department of moral philosophy and ethics until 1891, and since that date, as Professor Emeritus. Dr. Peabody was a man of fine intellectual powers, of large capacity for work and great industry. He was a man of gentle spirit and unassuming manners, but his ripe scholarship, genuine piety, catholic Christianity and the profound interest which he felt in his fellow-men, caused him to be widely known; and it is safe to say that wherever known he was honored and loved. It was the privilege of the writer to know Dr. Peabody in the lecture room. He was not, in our opinion, particularly distinguished as a teacher, but his unassuming kindness, his genuine sympathy for the students, his beautiful Christian spirit, and indeed the whole influence of his presence was a benediction to the university. As one has written: "He radiated not only sweetness and light, but moral force and spiritual health. The benignity of his countenance was as cheering as the sunshine, and his kindly and wise words as full of tonic as a mountain breeze." The Congregationalist says truly: "Dr. Peabody was a Unitarian, yet holding so exalted a conception of Christ, so profound a sense of the guilt of sin and the need of redemption, and so reverent a faith in Christ, that he seemed nearer to those who hold orthodox views than to many in his own denomination." Dr. Peabody was graduated from Harvard at the age of fifteen, and after having spent some seven years more in teaching and further study, entered the ministry in 1823. It is a rare privilege which was granted him to spend so many busy, and doubtless happy, years employing the eminent gifts bestowed upon him and the large scholarship he had acquired in the service of his fellow-men.

POPE LEO'S JUBILEE has resulted, as a matter of course, in large additions to the Vatican treasury. The amount is stated to be \$1,250,000, with jewels and plate and other valuables estimated at a million dollars more. The largest donation was the Duke of Norfolk's—\$250,000. The Emperor of Austria gave \$40,000. The Archbishop of Prague and the Primate of Hungary contributed \$20,000 each. The nobility of Rome, with the convents and monasteries, made up \$100,000; \$80,000 came from South America, and so on.

RAILWAY CONNECTION between this continent and Asia by way of Behring Straits is not altogether a new idea, but it has hardly been considered seriously as being among things practicable. It is now reported that there are experts who deem the scheme quite feasible. A topographical survey has recently been made of the route from Vancouver to Cape Prince of Wales, the point on the American continent nearest Asia. But the question of practicability cannot yet be regarded as settled, and then there would remain the question, would it be worth while if it were certainly feasible?

The General Synod of the Protestant church of Ireland has unanimously adopted a resolution, condemning the Irish Home Rule bill.

Hackmore cures colds and coughs.

Sights and Sounds in India.

For Boys and Girls in Canada.

Dear Girls and Boys,—We are on board a ship that is gently rocking on the bosom of the bay, just off the sandy shore of a town called Bimlipatam. The rocking is very gentle indeed. Coming out to the ship in the boat, we encountered no surf, and the Bay of Bengal, as far as the eye can reach, is one great rippling pond.

Now our ship has lifted anchor, and south-west along the coast of India is ploughing through the blue water and puffing the torrid sky full of smoke.

Now we are anchored again near the shore, and between us and the setting sun a great hill looms. The glare of the red western sky so blinds our eyes that we cannot see whether the faces in the outcoming boats are black or white. But the harsh, quarrelsome sound of their voices, high above the rattling of their oars, tells you that they are no other than Telugus, who need no gospel. Yet they have not come for gospel, but to load and unload the ship.

On the shore, on top of a high hill, is a white building like a church, which this Telugu here says is a Roman Catholic chapel. Beneath this chapel, half way down the hill's side, is a white building, twice as large, which the same man says is a Mohammedan temple. Between this hill and the big hill that looms between us and the setting sun is a smaller hill. On its crest is a dingy building that was once white, but now needs whitewashing. This is a Hindu temple. The largest hill walks out the sea with a precipice of jagged rock. But on the north the hill breaks down and forms a rippling cove and a beach of sand. On that sandy shore and beneath these templed hills is a town of many thousand un saved souls. This town is seventeen miles south-west of Bimlipatam. But if you go in carriage along the crooked road it is twenty-one miles. There are a few missionaries from England working here.

We waken in the morning anchored again—ninety-one miles south-west of Bimlipatam, and ninety-one miles on the route for home and native land. However, we are not coming home and you need not come to meet us yet.

We get down into a little steamer—seven of us—and start off, puffing, for the shore. On the distant hills we can see palm tree-tops, but cannot see their tall trunks. They look as if they were floating there, like clouds, low in the sky. Soon our good boat has reached the shore and is steaming up a river. About a mile up this channel we land on a wharf on the right bank, and are driven through the thronged streets to the home of the missionaries. This home is where a little curly-headed boy lives. He is whiter than boys at home and his name is Stanley Davis. He has a younger brother and a sister. His father is the missionary in this town and the many, many surrounding villages far and near. Who is that little boy with the sun-helmet on running across the yard? That is Johnny Craig. He has come to bring his father and mother to the missionary conference. Well! here are Mr. and Mrs. Churchill ahead of us. They have come all the way by land. They started in their jirikahs, but one wheel broke down and they had to come the rest of the way in an ox-cart.

We are standing on a bridge across a river—the same river that we came up when we landed. It is lined with the masts of boats. But it is not a river. It is a long canal, which men have dug to be used for a road. These boats are the carriages that run on this road.

Still standing on the bridge we are looking up the street. But in the distance you cannot tell whether the bottom of the street is mud or dust, or carpet or stone. It is so full of people. It is red, and white, and brown. Red and white turbans; red and white cloths folded around them like cotton shawls; and brown bodies. The whole street is crowded like one broad church aisle, when the people are coming out at the close of the service. But it is the broad road that leadeth to destruction; for in all this great throng, there is perhaps not one Christian soul. This city has many other such streets, and it is as large as Halifax or St. John. The missionaries in this city are doing all they can; but what are they among so many?

About thirty of us, men and women, are in the front room of the mission bungalow. Here we spent the days from Tuesday noon till Friday noon. Do you not think that we need to plan together, how the few of us among so many can make the most of ourselves? Especially those of us who are young need to learn from the older ones. We

had very profitable meetings and are now on our way back to our work, our hearts burning to be among the people.

We are now anchored off the town that is seventeen miles from Bimlipatam. The seven of us are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Miss Gray, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Morse. It is now nearly noon, and our ship has been stopping here since early morning. There are two boats alongside, full of goats, as a nest is full of young birds; only the birds have no horns nor whiskers. They are now holding them out of the boats and tumbling them on board ship. As soon as they are stowed away, we hope the steamer will start. Indeed, I think I hear them hauling up the anchor now. Soon at the ship's stern the Bay will boil, and in two hours or more we shall be in front of Bimlipatam. If you receive this letter you will know that we landed all right.

Yours heartily,
L. D. MORSE.
S. S. "Sirdhana," Bay of Bengal,
January 21.

W. B. M. U.

PHOTO FOR THE YEAR.
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 9: 21.
PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH:
"That God's people may give to the work of missions this year as never before."

We wish it were in our power to present more frequently to our readers letters from our lady missionaries. We know such are read with deep interest by our sisters all over the province. Mrs. Archibald's letter was most interesting, and we hope soon to hear from her again. The news from all over our Telugu field is most encouraging, and we have reason to thank God for the success with which He graciously crowns our small efforts. Shall we not pray more earnestly, give more self-sacrificingly, that the work may go forward with still greater power? All will be glad to know that our dear Sister Miss McNeil is well and making good progress with her work. She writes in a private letter:

"I hope to visit a number of villages near here in February. I study Telugu four hours in the morning, work in my school from two to three and talk to the women either in the street or in their homes from three until dark. I do enjoy telling the 'old story' to these people, and when I get so far as to be able to use the language more fluently, and in that way be able to do more work for my Master, my cup of happiness will be full."

Of her Bible woman, Mahalukshmi, she says: "She is a very capable woman. All seem to love her; she so beautifully tells of Jesus and pleads with them to come unto Him. She is a fine singer, and with her sweet voice wins many hearts."

Annapolis County Convention

of the W. M. A. Societies met at Annapolis, March 2nd. The devotional exercises of the afternoon meeting held in the W. C. T. U. room, and the nice tea made ready in the same place by the sisters of the B. Y. P. U., were a good preparation for the evening session. Miss Johnstone's address was the principal feature of this meeting. She emphasized the gratitude woman should feel for the elevation that has come to her through the gospel. Contrasting her happy condition with that of her degraded heathen sister, woman should use all her power to extend the blessings which the Lord Jesus brought to the world. Mrs. J. T. Eaton also gave a very interesting address, in which two word pictures showed up vividly the heathen in their unevangelized condition, and heathen who have come to know the true God. This paper will be published in leaflet form for the use of Mission Bands and Mission Circles. Good music contributed to the evening's enjoyment. The curio from India, given by Mrs. Archibald, were exhibited by Miss Johnstone, and added very much to the interest of the occasion.

L. O. BARNETT, Cor. Sec.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

Monies received from Feb. 22nd to March 7th: Apple River, F. M., \$5.00; Antigonish, F. M., 4.75; H. M., 8.80; Port Hillford, F. M., 3.00; Halifax (1st church) F. M., 20.00; Upper Stewiacke, F. M., 13.00; H. M., 5.00; St. John (Main St.), F. M., 8.75; Amherst, H. M., 1.00; Bailie, F. M., 5.00; St. Stephen, special collection, F. M., 3.25; W. M. A. S., F. M., 7.75; Campbellton, F. M., 8.00; H. M., 8.00; Lower Aylesford, F. M., 4.75; H. M., 3.50.
MARY SMITH.
Amherst, N. S. Treas. W. B. M. U.

—Dr. Peabody's last public appearance was at the memorial services in the Old South meeting house in Boston, on Jan. 30, in honor of Phillips Brooks. Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.