

The Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVIII.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

—We desire to extend to Dr. Higgins, of Wolfville, our heartfelt sympathy in this deep affliction through which he is called to pass in the loss of her who for so many years had been the companion of his life and the light of his home. Mrs. Higgins was a lady of elevated and cultured tastes and of sterling character. Many of the old Acadia students who in days gone by shared in the genial hospitalities of that home over which she so gently and gracefully presided will gratefully recall her kindness and will feel a sense of personal bereavement in her death.

—The Boston *Watchman* says: "We record our deliberate conviction, now that the Venezuela question has apparently ceased to be a *casus belli*, and before the political orators 'get in their firm work', that the party that seeks to make political capital out of the present attitude of England toward the menace of the President is actuated by the spirit which is willing to sacrifice the peace of the country and of the world, for the sake of a petty political advantage, and that is true devil's work. We have had our just grievances against England, but the attitude of the leaders of both parties in England toward this country is one of the best illustrations in international relations the world has ever seen of the spirit that seeks peace and pursues it."

—Professor Robinson, whose recent discovery has enrolled his name among the most famous men of the day, is comparatively a young man, being only about forty years of age. He is of Dutch birth and his full name is William Conrad Robinson. Since 1865 he has been at Wartburg University. He has published several works, his studies having been especially devoted to the subjects of heat, light and electricity. Though Prof. Robinson is regarded as an able scientist, the discovery of the "X rays," which has brought him immediate and world-wide fame, is said to have been accidental. The rays had been produced thousands of times before, but the rays, a proper object and a sensitive plate never before happened to get into the relative positions required to produce a photograph.

—A few weeks ago an attempt was made to get a licensed liquor saloon established in Charlottetown, where, for several years past, there has been no legalized selling of liquor except that carried on by the drug shops. This was previously noted in our columns, had the effect of calling forth a vigorous protest of the temperance people, which resulted in defeating the purpose of the liquor interest in the West End. It is probably, in part at least, a result of this stirring of temperance sentiment, that greater efforts than usual have been undertaken to prevent the granting of licenses in other parts of the city. An important amendment to the License Act has been secured from the Legislature now in session. Under the Act of 1887, it was required in order to obtain the endorsement of the liquor license payers. The liquor people are taking comfort from the fact that the Attorney General and other lawyers have expressed grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the amendment. The position taken by these gentlemen, as we understand the matter, is that the License Act is not only unconstitutional, but that the amendment is an unconstitutional and unenforceable law.

—While here in Canada our cheeks have been fanned by the cooling zephyrs characteristic of our January and February, our antipodean fellow colonists in Australia have been sweltering and blistering in the agonies of a season of unexampled heat and drought; and while here the mercury has lingered lovingly in the vicinity of zero, there, it has climbed to such unheard-of heights that the mere reading of it makes one feel like calling for ice water and a fan. The accounts recently received fall of 115 degrees in the shade in Queensland and in some parts of the country it is said that 130 degrees has been reached. In Sydney the suffering from heat has been extreme and the death rate remarkably large, many infants and aged people having succumbed to the intense heat. Living in the city is said to be intolerable, and those who could do so were leaving for country places. The continued drought also had made itself most severely felt. Records were coming in from north, south, east and west of the terrible heat and people were dying in droves for want of fodder and water. It was reported that in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria the heat has never been so excessive. Men, women, children and horses drop down in the streets and die before assistance can reach them. To add to the distressing condition, other epidemics prevail in many localities. It is also reported that great disease exists among the cattle, many of them are finding death in the arms of farmers.

—EX-CHANCELLOR RAND, of McMaster University, has written to the *Canadian Baptist*, of Toronto, suggesting that copies of a resolution adopted by the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Convention last fall, protesting against remedial legislation by the Dominion Government in the matter of the Manitoba Schools, be forwarded to the House of Commons and to the Senate. Dr. Rand expresses views on this subject entirely in harmony with those which have been presented in the editorial columns of the *Messenger and Visitor*. He concludes by saying: "The discretion given to the Government under the Constitution surely implies that there may be the best of reasons for abstaining from interference in any given case. And what case could well be conceived in which the public welfare of Canada more eloquently pleaded for non-interference than the present one of Manitoba? To override the constitutional legislation of Manitoba, and that too in the interests of a church and State connection, is a direct blow to the highest interests of our young dominion. And this is undertaken and carried forward in the name of the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific? The grievance that created it is a very grave and serious one, a thousand fold greater and more serious than the supposed local one which is to be redressed. A free and progressive people cannot passively witness such a performance by its Parliament in the interest of the principles of mediocrity."

—"It is better," says the *Sunday School Times*, to be a part of a great thing than to be the whole of a little one. Often, indeed, a thing may have a most fitting and useful place as a part, when it loses every grace and power if it swings out for itself alone. The sail, as a part of a ship,—how poets delight to estimate its beauty, and what a very practical estimation is placed by mariners upon its utility! But let it break from its steps and go sailing off by itself like a kite without a string or tail, and its complete independence destroys both its beauty and its utility. Wonderfully true is all this of life. The real difference between the hopeful and the hopeless spirit, between the optimist and the pessimist, is the difference between the one who sees life here as part of a larger, better whole, and the one who tries to make up of life here a fulness of life in itself. Worldly life may be most exalted and beautiful when we see it as part of eternal life, fitted in, as childhood to manhood, to the full life beyond; it would be all petty, selfish and wearisome if we set out to make it the sum total of our existence. That is what Emerson meant by hinting our wages to a man,—understanding that our life is part of something great. The closer that fits to the world is nothing but a lump of rock, while that which still flows after the sunset is a stream of light and beauty. Their lives will be unexampled, petty and sad, if they go off into a lonely, selfish, or narrow worldliness; if they enter into communion with a greater, a divine and heavenly life, they are glorified."

—Few men have the wealth necessary to dispense benefactions so as primarily to do as the late Mr. H. A. Massey of Toronto has done, and comparatively few also of those who have the power have the disposition to apply their wealth so generously for the public good. Mr. Massey was connected with the Methodist denomination, and, both during his life and by the provisions of his will, he has given very largely to promote its religious and benevolent enterprises; but his benefactions have been bestowed with a liberal spirit as well as a generous hand, and many good institutions not connected with his own church have benefited by his gifts. As instances of this, D. L. Moody's schools at Northfield, Mass., receive \$10,000; The Salvation Army, Toronto; Home for Incurables, Toronto; Young Women's C. A., Toronto; Hill Crest Orphanage Home; Hospital for Sick Children and Protestant Orphan's Home, are given \$5,000 each, the two latter bequests being conditional on certain amounts being contributed from other sources. Most of Mr. Massey's larger bequests are to the Educational Institutions connected with the Methodist church in Canada. Victoria College, Toronto, is to receive \$500,000; Wesley College, Winnipeg, \$100,000; Mt. Allison College, Beaufort, \$100,000; Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, \$50,000, to erect a building in memory of the late Dr. Douglas. We heartily commend our Mount Allison friends on his magnificent addition to their resources. We are glad for their good fortune, because we know they will be able to use this noble bequest wisely in the interests of Christian education, and also because we hope his generous gift may prompt some rich Baptist contributors to do as generously for our own Acadia which would be able to turn such a gift to splendid account.

PASSING EVENTS.

HENRY CHANDLER BOWEN, one of the founders and for many years the head of the New York *Independent*, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24. Mr. Bowen was a leading citizen of Brooklyn, and his connection with the *Independent* had won for him reputation and influence more than national in their extent. Although he had reached the very advanced age of 88 years, Mr. Bowen had maintained his active interest in the paper until within a few weeks of his death. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., where his father kept a hotel and store on the main road from Boston to Hartford. After having been clerk for his father for some years, Mr. Bowen, at the age of 20, went to New York, where he entered a dry goods establishment, and, a few years later, he and a fellow clerk entered into business under the name of Bowen and McNamee, Silk Merchants. The *Independent* was established in 1848 by Messrs. Bowen, McNamee and other gentlemen. The mercantile firm, which had become Bowen, Holmes & Co., failed after some years, and Mr. Bowen subsequently devoted his energies fully to the paper, which under his management became a great success financially as well as one of the most influential religious journals in America. He also paid off all the debts of the firm with which he had been connected, though compromises had been made with the creditors and the debt had become outlawed. The list of men who have had editorial connection with the *Independent* is a brilliant one, including Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, Leonard W. Bacon, J. P. Thompson, Washington Gladden and William Hayes Ward, as well as Theodore Tilton, Edward Eggleston and Oliver Johnson. It was though at times that Mr. Bowen allowed too much weight to financial considerations in his management of the paper, and a difference of opinion between himself and Dr. Gladden on this matter led to the latter's withdrawing from his position as editor. It should be said, however, that the *Independent* was outgrown, in its advocacy of abolition at a time when such a course was opposed to the financial interests. In the earlier part of his career Mr. Bowen was prominently connected with the Plymouth church. It was he who brought the charges which led to the famous Beecher trial, and after the trial Mr. Bowen was expelled from the membership of the church. The position taken by Mr. Bowen was that he had further evidence against Mr. Beecher, which however he would not produce, because it would bring the reputation and perhaps cause the death of another person, because the evidence already adduced had not been fully investigated and because since the Plymouth church had manifested a determination to shield its pastor, it was useless and harmful to produce further evidence.

THE Remedial Bill continues to be the great object of interest in the political horizon. The situation appears to have undergone little change during the past week, but whatever hopes were entertained a week ago that Sir Donald Smith's visit to Winnipeg would result in such concessions being made by the Manitoba government as would be acceptable to the Roman Catholics, and that the Remedial Bill, accordingly, would be withdrawn, are not likely, it would seem, to be realized. In the Manitoba Legislature a series of resolutions on the school question has been introduced by the Attorney General and adopted by a majority of 21 to 7. These resolutions after endorsing the refusal of the government to obey the Remedial Order, and expressing regret at the failure of the Dominion government to accede to the invitation of the Provincial government to institute a thorough inquiry into Manitoba School matters before introducing remedial legislation, declare that no case has ever been made out for Federal interference in the school law of the province, "which will justify the Dominion Parliament in over-riding the provincial autonomy," and finally protest against remedial legislation in the matter on the grounds—1, that it is unnecessary; 2, that it is being undertaken without proper investigation of the facts; 3, that the Remedial Bill if enacted will not bring about a harmonious and satisfactory solution of the question to issue; 4, that such legislation will prove deceptive and disappointing in its practical and educational effects, and finally, that the proposed remedial legislation is an unjustifiable attack upon the constitutional rights of the people and legislature of Manitoba and indirectly upon those of all other provinces of the Dominion. There does not now appear to be any

ground for the report that Premier Greenway was coming to Ottawa to confer with the government of the School matter, or that anything practical will come out of Sir Donald Smith's effort (if there was such an effort) toward conciliation. Just what the issue will be when the vote comes to be taken on the Remedial Bill it is not possible to say. A meeting attended by 5,000 persons was held a week ago in Toronto to protest against the Bill. Many things evince determined opposition in Ontario. It is admitted on all hands that a considerable number of Ontario Conservatives members will vote against the Bill. The Toronto *World* has published the names of twenty who, it says, will do so. Two or three others in Manitoba and the Northwest, it is reported will do likewise. The Conservative members in the Maritime Provinces are generally expected to support the Bill. There is one important exception, however, Dr. Weldon, of Albert, who has from the first vigorously opposed the remedial policy of the government in this matter. But it is reported that the government is confident that the Bill will be carried by a substantial majority.

THE United States House of Representatives the other day passed a Bill providing for the killing of all the seals which can be reached from the Fribourg Islands, provided that the governments interested—Great Britain, Russia and Japan—do not before the first of May agree to the appointment of a commission to investigate the fur-sealing industry in all its bearings, and to report what, if any, further regulations are necessary for the preservation of the fur-seal herd. This proposal to destroy the seals by summary methods, has the appearance of a childish peevishness scarcely in keeping with the character of a great nation. But no one can reasonably object to the proposition that seal hunting should be carried on with a due regard to the preservation of the seal herds and the valuable industries dependent upon their existence. The proposal of the United States government to establish regulations necessary to this purpose, should, therefore, receive the prompt and favorable consideration of the governments of those countries which, equally with the United States, are interested in the preservation of seal life in the Northern Pacific.

Acadia Seminary. For the first time, it is said, with the exception of Professor Chipman, one of our teachers has died in active service. Dr. Cramp and Dr. Crawley had retired from duty for some years before they entered into the rest above. The Lord has mercifully preserved the workers in these schools through many years.

But the Seminary, on the 21st inst. lost by death one of its efficient and untiring teachers, Miss R. Eleanor Upham, who had charge of the department of drawing and painting. Miss Upham came to the Seminary in September last, and by her ability she displayed, as well as by her gentle, amiable, devoted Christian life, soon won the respect of her associate teachers, and of the managers of the school. This respect deepened as the weeks passed and when her sudden removal came it was evident she was loved and trusted by her pupils, as well as by other members of the staff of instruction. The hopes of enlargement of her work which her labors had already created in the minds of those who knew the school seemed to be warranted by her talent, tact and enterprise. And it was believed that her life, perished as it was by the spirit of Christ, would do much to impart the Christian character which the school exists to secure to its members. But her work was done as the event showed. While for some time her health had not been firm, a brief illness from heart disease terminated her earthly sojourn. Her funeral took place in Alumni Hall of the Seminary on 24th inst., when an address was delivered by Professor Trotter, pastor of the church, and prayer was offered by Rev. D. H. Simpson, of Berwick. In his address, which was altogether fitting and excellent, Professor Trotter referred to the fine Christian character of Miss Upham and the loss the Seminary sustains by her removal. The music was rendered by the college quartette and included: "The Sands of Time are Sinking," "Let the Dead and the Beautiful Rest," and "Abide with Me." The floral tributes and marks of esteem of the institution she had served were abundant. The interment was at Great Village. The sympathy of the institutions is strong for Miss Upham's mother, and for her sister, Miss Josephine Upham, who came from Malden, Mass., where she is principal of a high school, to attend the funeral.

Ontario Letter.

REV. F. E. DAYFOOT.
Winter is wearing away. The sun looks in at our windows earlier each morning, and stays with us longer each day. It has been a mild and gentle winter in this region, with just enough of the below-zero weather to remind us that it was not spring nor summer. We are on the eve of an election, and the mutterings beginning to be heard. It should not be difficult to prophesy which way Baptists will vote on the question of the Remedial legislation. The member for East Durham, Mr. T. D. Craig, is a member of the Fort Hope Baptist church, and he has publicly stated both in the House and elsewhere that he will oppose the government on this question, though he is a conservative. In this, he represents not only his own convictions, but the sentiment of this constituency irrespective of politics.

THE FIVE MISSIONARY SOCIETY is one of our most valuable agencies. It solves for the students in McMaster University the question of maintaining their spiritual life, by its regular services for prayer, praise and soul culture. It perpetuates the name of Dr. Fyfe whose heroic life we cannot afford to forget. It furnishes many a destitute place with gospel privileges. Last summer 60 students went to 100 churches and stations. They preached 2,150 sermons; held 1,500 prayer meetings and 700 Sunday schools; paid 12,000 visits; distributed 8,000 tracts; and compassed 800 conversions. During the college year an extensive work is done in Toronto in missions and other ways. For mission purposes the society raises \$200 yearly which is divided between India, Manitoba, and Toronto City. This organization is now represented in India by Rev. S. Hillwell (Hillwell) and Priest, who went last autumn and are now beginning their work.

"GRANDMA" BERTON is dead. There are scores of men and women who were once students in Woodstock College, and who will remember the small white cottage just outside the college gate, where this saintly woman lived for many a year. She was born near Liverpool, England, A. D. 1809, and came to Canada about twelve years later, settling in the village of Gobles Corners, eight miles from Woodstock. In due time she was married to Mr. Archibald Berton, and began a life that for unselfish devotion is rarely equalled. She was a member of the First Baptist church, Woodstock, from 1824 to 1896, nearly 75 years, and was 91 years of age when she passed away. During her long life she was instant in season and out of season, never weary in well doing. Many a lonely student was cheered by her kindness, many a sick one comforted, many a dollar collected for missions, many an act of charity performed. Though blind for some time past, she continued her ministrations as strength permitted, until one month before her death. She is now entering into her reward.

OSTER
Mrs. Elsie Goodland of Victoria, left recently \$500 to missions. The money will be given to Home, Foreign, and Grand Lige missions equally.
Rev. S. Van Tassel, formerly a missionary in Arabia, but lately a pastor at Crosshatch, Ont., has gone to Manitoba to take charge of Indian work on St. Peter's Reserve. There has been a great awakening among the Indians and 78 were baptized in four weeks.

Rev. A. J. Vining, is resigning at Windsor, to take the pastorate of the Second Baptist church in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Rev. J. H. Best, of New Westminster, British Col., has been called for a third term to the Baptist church in Chatham.
Rev. W. Hartley, who came from Pennsylvania, and has done good work in the First church Guelph, has accepted a call to the church in St. Thomas.
Rev. J. L. Gilmore, Brockville, has received a call to the First church Hamilton.
Fort Hope, Feb. 26, '96.

The New Glasgow Fire.

It happened to be in New Glasgow at the time our brethren there met their sad loss in the destruction of their church building by fire. I am not going to write much, but as an old pastor, and one who knows how heroically the few brethren there have struggled to maintain the cause, I wish to say a word in their behalf. They will be compelled to make an appeal to the churches to help them in this hour of trial. Brethren do not turn them away empty. I do not believe there is a little band of workers among us who have in the past done more according to their ability to support the Master's cause than they have. And they are willing still to make great efforts, but must have outside help. I will simply say then, what I started out to say, "They are worthy but who are we to do this."
Chester, Feb. 26. H. A. FAYNE.

W. B. M. U.

WE are laborers together with God.
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

Extracts from letters received from Miss Clark who is still at Chatham:
"We were very much pleased to welcome Mrs. Archibald back to her home; but as the Dr. said she must not undertake too much work, and she felt if the children from Kimsely, who have been attending her school remained, the burden would be too heavy for her, she asked me to remain and assist with the boarding department. This seemed to be the best thing for the present. I spent one hour each day in the school room and attended to the children's daily studies. I enjoyed the work very much and learned to love the children by being with them. I have also had a Sunday school class and enjoyed the hour spent with them each Sunday; they are small children and so use simple sentences and I am able to understand all they say. We have been studying the life of Christ and the way they remember the lessons pleased me very much. We had a very enjoyable conference at Vainanagram. I am sure we all drew nearer to our Master and that the presence of the Holy Spirit was felt in a marked degree. As I look over the past year, with all its trials and uncertainties, it has been a year of many blessings to me for I have been drawn very near to the source of all strength. On Dec. 23rd a number of us left by train to attend the Quinquennial Conference, we were soon joined by a number of our Ontario brethren and sisters and proceeded to Ongole by the coast in the Mission boats "Glad Tidings" and "T. S. Shenston." We had a delightful trip down. At Ongole there were 82 missionaries gathered and we had a grand meeting. Ongole is a wonderful place, with its church of 18,000 members. I witnessed the baptism of forty-six one day while there. We had an open air meeting on "Prayer Meeting Hill." Julia was the only one present who had been there at the first meeting with Dr. and Mrs. Jewett. She spoke and stirred all our hearts by telling of God's wonderful dealings with her."

Fredericton, N. B.
Our W. M. A. S. held a silver anniversary meeting on Friday evening, 14th inst. The meeting was one of much interest. Our first president, Mrs. C. Spurgeon, was able to meet with us, and spoke of the first meeting, Aug. 23rd, 1875, when our Society was organized by Miss Morris, and of the new interest awakened by these aid societies. There was comfort in the assurance that, though changes come and workers pass away, the work would still go on. The secretary read the minutes of the annual meeting at the first meeting of the thirty-two members since are all connected with the society. Mrs. Phillips, in a very interesting paper entitled "Retrospect," gave a review of our society's work during the past twenty five years. A recitation, music and readings followed, after which the convalescence was opened. The amount received, including a contribution handed in later, was \$17.04. We enter on the next day of service looking for the guidance and blessing of the Master.
G. L. EYER, Sec.

Point de Ste. N. B.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 18th, the W. M. A. S. held a social at the residence of one of its members, Mrs. J. Dixon. Ice cream, cake and coffee was served during the evening for the small sum of 15 cents. As a result of the social we have \$11 for Home Missions. Sec'y.

Why should I give to Foreign Missions?
"Brazil has 14,000,000 people, of whom 12,000,000 are not reached by the gospel. One missionary to serve 175,000 of the population—but Brazil is not a foreign country, it is in America."
In India there are 32,712 women and girls under Christian training and influence. This leaves only 11,322,972 (twice the population of United States) women and girls not under Christian influence, who never hear the gospel, and who are no better than slaves. Shall the Christian women of America do anything for their sisters in Asia.
The Bible society has a colporteur in Siberia, Goluboff by name, who sent the following dispatch from Irkutsk:
"Returned to-day from my four weeks' journey. Circulated in December 2,151 copies; in all during this expedition, 11,120 copies. Mercury about 30 below zero. Am suffering from the cold; face frost bitten; rheumatism in the feet; more work to be done in Irkutsk territory. Start for Ralkin in February."
What an easy time missionaries have. Ought I to give anything towards the spreading of the gospel to all lands? Will every reader of this column ask himself this question? Will she not try to interest another in this work? The need is great, it is suffering for your help. When shall I begin? Why, now, of course!

Notion.
We were very glad at our annual meeting to welcome Mrs. F. R. Foster among us once more; and now that she has accepted the office of County Secretary for Vermont county we are none sadder than ever. We know that the workers in the county will gladly do all in their power to aid Mrs. Foster. Our sister is not strong and will not, of course, do much, if any visiting at present; but she will visit in other ways. Please address Mrs. F. R. Foster, Vergennes, Vt. Co., N. B. Dartmouth, Feb. 20.