Messenger and Visitor.

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— THE charter of the infamous Louisiana lottery will expire next December. It would be gratifying if there were a good prospect that the lottery itself would expire with the charter. But it appears that it is to be translated and to begin life anew in the little semi-civilized Central American republic of Honduras. It is stated that it is to pay that government a million dollars annually and a percentage on all tickets sold, which will about double the revenue of the country. Thus established, the lottery will of course expect to prey upon the rest of the continent. Surely the governments of Canada and the United States should take steps to prevent their people from being robbed and corrupted through this iniquitous agency.

— THE case of the Anglican clergyman in England is one to excite sympathy. His stipend, as an average, is not too generous. Thus his soul is vexed with "the pestilent sects," and the Nonconformist minister is often a thorn in his side. His heart is every now and then made to quake by the more or less distant mutterings of the thunders of disestablishment, and now he is being troubled because colonial clergymen are being imported into England to the disadvantage of those who are English-bred and ordained. It is pretty hard on the English clergyman to be told that the church is dying of respectability under his ministry, and that men from Australia have better brains and are much better qualified than he to do the work required of a minister of the Anglican church in England.

— THE Creary anti-Chinese law passed last May was regarded from the first by many of the Christian people of the United States as a blot upon their statute book. The bill provides for the registration of the Chinese residents, with certain burdensome and vexatious conditions, and, in case the law is not complied with, for their imprisonment and expulsion. The law is to become operative the 6th of May, 1893. It has not become more popular as time has passed, and it has also become evident that the Chinese do not intend to comply with its requirements. The law violates treaty regulations between China and the United States; its enforcement would be difficult and expensive, and there is a pretty vigorous public sentiment against it. Efforts are now being made to get the law repealed during the present session of Congress, but whether they will be successful or not remains to be seen.

— ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a communication from a correspondent who asks whether a separate Convention for the Baptists of this province is, in the present condition of things, desirable. Several statements are presented in regard to which information is asked, and an open discussion of the whole subject is called for. It is not our intention here to discuss this question. Others are in a better position than we are to say whether the points mentioned by "N. B." fairly indicate the line of argument which is being presented in favor of a separate convention. Others also are in a better position to say whether these statements fairly present the facts. We quite agree with "N. B." in this, that a fair and open discussion of the whole subject is desirable, and that it is not wise for any one to commit himself to anything until he has heard what is to be said on both sides and has considered the question, so far as he is able, in all its bearings.

— THE statement made in our last issue as to the number of male members of the Main street church included among those who had voted to reject the recommendation of the council, though not given as positively correct, was believed by us to be so, as we had received the information from several different persons who evidently believed it to be a correct statement. We do not need to say that nothing was farther from our intention than to misrepresent in any way any person or party connected with the matter. We are now informed, on the authority of Deacon D. V. Roberts and Bro. George Rigby, of the Main street church, that a true statement of the vote is as follows: To accept the advice of the council, 38 males, 27 females; to reject, 32 males, 49 females. The correction is cheerfully made, and we regret that the numbers reported in our last issue were not absolutely correct; but as we based nothing especially upon the voting of the male members, it will be seen that the correction does not affect in any way the force of our remarks of last week.

— Rev. R. S. McArthur has been engaged to preach in the Tremont Temple, Boston, for six Sundays next summer during the Temple pastor's vacation.

PASSING EVENTS.

DURING the present session of the parliament at Ottawa, nothing has occurred greatly to disturb the serenity of that august body. At present writing the debate upon the budget speech of the Finance Minister is still in progress. Our legislators, with their customary ability and volubility, are debating *pro* and *con*, the national policy. But upon a subject which, within and without the walls of parliament, has been so long and so industriously discussed, it was not to be expected that the debate would bring to light much that was new to the public. At the same time, the present debate has perhaps excited more than usual interest from the fact that the policy of protection is somewhat less popular in the country than it has been. That there is a demand for freer trade, which is not confined to one political party, is evident. This demand finds expression in one way or another, and the government is not entirely deaf to it. Certain concessions are proposed in the budget speech, not very important, it is true, but sufficient to show which way the wind is blowing. The duty of twenty-five per cent. on binder twine, which has pressed heavily upon the farmers of the West, has been reduced by one half. Some relief is to be afforded from the coal oil monopoly by the abolishing the duty on the barrels in which American oil is imported, and by the permission to import the oil in bulk. The duty on the oil itself, which is a very high one—about 150 per cent. it is said at the present price of American oil—is to remain unchanged, and while the consumer of American oil will benefit by the proposed change in the tariff to the amount of two or three cents per gallon, those who use the Canadian article will probably have to pay about the same as at present. It is evident that the people of Canada are paying an immense price for the encouragement of this struggling industry which, in its operation, is confined to a comparatively small section of our province. It is proposed to appoint a committee of enquiry in reference to the tariff in connection with the present needs of the country, and to recommend any changes in the tariff which may be deemed desirable. Probably nothing has been done or said which can be interpreted to mean an intention on the part of the government to adopt any material change of policy in reference to the tariff, but considering the sentiment existing in the United States against the elaborate system of protection which has been built up in that country under Republican leadership, and the growing uneasiness among certain classes in this country under the burdens which protection imposes, it is not surprising that the advocates of free trade regard the signs of the present as hopeful.

THERE are indications in the present tone of the United States press that the sober second thought of the people will not approve any inconsiderate haste in the matter of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. President Harrison's hasty recommendation in favor of annexation does not obtain endorsement in all sections of the Republican party. This hasty action on the part of the government created a suspicion that the revolution in Hawaii, if not inspired from Washington, had at least originated with the secret concurrence of Mr. Harrison and his cabinet. The question has also arisen whether the movement for annexation with the United States is not quite as much in the financial interests of certain American speculators as in the political interests of the people of Hawaii. It was pretty generally supposed that England would strongly object to the annexation of the Islands by another power, but the very cool manner in which the British government has treated the whole matter appears to have confused the calculations of those who expected, by the familiar jingo methods, to arouse among the people an anti-British spirit favorable to annexation. It may be the best thing for the United States, and for the world in general, that this scheme for annexation shall be carried into effect, but the proposal to annex a number of islands situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and 2000 miles away from this continent, would certainly involve a very pronounced departure from the policy which the republic has hitherto pursued. It would involve also consequences and contingencies which the wiser and more conservative among United States public men will desire to consider carefully, before endorsing the policy so hastily recommended by the executive at Washington. Late despatches announce that the Princess Kaliuani, who is heir to the Hawaiian throne, is now appearing on the scene to look after her interests. Four years ago, the princess was sent to England to be educated for the position which was to be hers by right of inheritance. Now she addresses an appeal to the American people—stating this fact, and saying that, during these four years she has been earnestly striving to prepare herself for her duties as ruler. But now she learns, though not through any official communication, that it is proposed to take away her throne and the flag of her country, and she asks what she has done that this should be done to her and to her people. A London despatch of February 22, states that the Princess sailed that day for New York, and that, after the inauguration of the president-elect, she proposes to visit Mr. Cleveland at Washington and make an appeal for her rights. The Princess, it is said, declares herself opposed to the offensive policy of Queen Liliuokalani and favors a regency for three years, with Mr. Dole, head of the provisional government, as president, the Princess to be crowned Queen of Hawaii at the termination of the regency. If these reports as to the movements and progress of the Princess prove to be correct, it is not unlikely that her claims will have some effect upon the settlement of the Hawaiian question, and especially if those claims are favored by England.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has completed his work of Cabinet building, and before another issue of this paper, in the ordinary course of events, will have been installed as the head of the executive at Washington. The personnel of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is as follows: Judge Gresham, Secretary of State; Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, Post master-General; Mr. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War; Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Richard Olney, Attorney-General. It appears to be the general opinion of the more independent press that Mr. Cleveland has chosen able and honorable men. Some of them are not widely known, which fact has furnished the New York *Tribune* the occasion to say that "if the measure of a man's fitness for the cabinet offices is the extent to which he is unknown, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a peerless body of advisers." But of course it is not Mr. Cleveland's fault if the ablest and most honorable men were not to be found among the politicians of widest reputation. Judge Gresham had been a Republican and held a cabinet position under President Arthur. He is not so acceptable to many Democrats as a Democrat of the old school would have been, but his selection for so important a position in the cabinet must be taken to indicate the breadth of Mr. Cleveland's coming administration, and the fact that he identifies himself with and represents the best elements in his party.

THE sad closing of the career of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is furnishing a conspicuous example of a man living too long. If M. de Lesseps had died twenty years ago, as he was beginning to grow old, after he had earned a world-wide fame by the triumphal completion of the great work of his life, the Suez Canal, while the congratulations of the princes of Europe were still in his ears, and his praise was on the lips of all his countrymen, he would have died justly renowned and left behind him a great and honorable name. But how sadly changed is the picture now of M. de Lesseps in his extreme old age, physical vigor gone and mental faculties shattered, convicted in the courts of justice of gigantic frauds upon his fellow citizens in connection with the Panama scheme, and sentenced, along with his son, to five years' imprisonment for his crime. It is surely a sadly ignoble ending of a great career. There appears to be no question that the de Lesseps, both father and son, were criminally involved in the tremendous swindles which have been perpetrated on the French public in connection with the Panama scheme. Indeed it was the great and honorable name of the elder de Lesseps that made fraud on so gigantic a scale possible. The world will hardly say that the sentence of the courts is too severe. Considering the nature of the offences and the temper of the French people, nothing less rigorous was to have been expected. But it is not likely the sentence will be executed. Public sentiment in France and elsewhere will revolt from sending Ferdinand de Lesseps—the man whom they delighted to call "le grand Francais"—now approaching ninety, and passing into imbecility, to spend the few unhappy days that remain to him in a felon's cell.

Vizianagram Missionary's Report—1892.

During the year just closed the Vizianagram missionary and his staff of evangelists have been heeding the injunction, "As you go, preach!" The month of January was taken up attending the Telugu Association and missionary conferences at Bimlipatam. February was spent in tent, preaching day by day in 22 villages about Gagapatinagram and in 16 villages about Uripetta. The month of March was also spent in tent, preaching in 21 villages on both sides of the highway between Vizianagram and a point half way to Bimlipatam. April, May and June were passed in Bimlipatam in systematic, unremitting study of Telugu. July, August and September were unusually rainy months, and the time between the showers was occupied in a systematic evangelistic bombardment of the town of Vizianagram. Every street was traversed, and everywhere a crowd could be gathered the gospel was proclaimed. The clock-tower was our rallying point, and was the scene of many exciting incidents. October 11th found us in the Traveller's Bungalow at Bhimasings, in which hamlet and surrounding ten villages we preached eighteen times. From Bhimasinga we moved on to Chipurupilly, and between Oct. 19th and Nov. 11th the gospel was proclaimed 57 times in 23 villages about the out-station, and in 14 villages on both sides of the highway between Chipurupilly and Vizianagram. The remainder of November was spent in tent, preaching in 14 villages along the highway between Vizianagram and a point four miles short of Gagapatinagram. The first two weeks of December were occupied in rebuilding washed-down walls at the compound in the town and at two of the out-stations; in getting the mission house whitewashed, and in making a start at the erection of a much-needed barn on the compound. On December 15th I set out with tents and helpers for Visagapatam, and spent five most interesting days in that ancient town. We also found time in December to spend six days of hard work in Vizianagram town.

NATIVE AGENTS.

At the present writing this field is fully manned. P. Rueben, B. Tathayah and B. R. Benjamin have been my faithful, reliable evangelists throughout the whole year. D. Samuel did good average work at Chipurupilly until July 1, when, not being encouraged in his abounding desire to run the field, including the missionary, he departed for Cocanada in disgust. October 1 he returned with humility and strong assurance of a desire to continue in the work of an evangelist. Since then his conduct has been without reproach. Ramayah is an old man who has lived a fairly straight-forward Christian life throughout the year, and has spent the most of his time preaching, to the extent of his uneducated ability, to the villages in and about Uripetta. Jackayyah is a new man whom Rev. J. E. Davis sent me in November. He occupies Gagapatinagram, and has yet to prove himself. J. Kamasver Rao was a student from this field at the seminary when the year opened, but shortly after was expelled for immoral conduct. After four months of travel along the thorny bye-ways of the transgressor he atoned for his sin as far as it was physically possible, and returned to the church with manifestations of true repentance. He was given the task of organizing a school at Bhimasings, and has so far succeeded as to secure 35 day pupils and 60 night students.

BIBLE WOMEN.

Mahaluxshmi in the town, Miriani in the cantonment, and Milcomah at the compound have been reporting their work month by month throughout the year. It was a source of joy and satisfaction to us to welcome Miss McNeill to this station in October to look after this branch of the work, which, from the nature of the case, could not be properly cared for by the missionary.

SCHOOLS.

A mixed school had been sustained at the compound from the beginning of the year until Miss McNeill's arrival, when she took charge and moved it to the cantonment chapel. Since then it has been rapidly increasing in registered attendance, and in every other good quality. Emma, Samuel's wife, during the time she was living at Chipurupilly, kept a small school, through which she was able to reach several homes with the gospel message that would otherwise have been closed to it. While tenting on the road toward Bimli in March, we met so cordial a reception at one village, and the behaviour of the people toward us was so much out of the ordinary, that we were greatly surprised and pleased. On inquiry we found that our predecessor, Rev. Mr. McFarlane, had had a school in the village for several years, and the effect had been to disarm, to a large extent, the usual heathen prejudice against the missionary. The villagers met us in a body and begged to have the school re-established. They provided a school house, and in a few days we had the school in good running order. The teacher is a heathen, but he has taught the school the catechism and the "Gospel Story Book." The school has been visited month by month by the evangelists, and on six occasions by myself, at which times the gospel has been preached to the whole village. This school is an experiment on which, as yet, no Board money has been expended.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Another large patch of the mission house was renewed early in the year. The work of building a mud and stone tiled-roof barn has been commenced, walls on the compound and at out-stations which were washed down by the rains have been rebuilt, and sundry minor repairs have been attended to at odd spells.

WORK AT THE LANGUAGE.

During the hot season I was able to get in three months of hard study, and I have had a munshi at irregular intervals throughout the year. This, with correspondence with the workers, Bible-class and occasional preaching on Sundays, and constant practice in street-preaching and in conversation, has wrought in me the confidence that in time I shall have a good working knowledge of Telugu.

CONVERSIONS.

We have been permitted to welcome only one convert direct from the heathen, but the circumstances attending his reception by us were such as to give the missionary and his work a standing never before attained in Vizianagram. We also had the joy of welcoming into the church a respectable young Eurasian man, who is a substantial gain to the church.

SUMMARY.

Three months of hard, unremitting study of Telugu. The gospel has been proclaimed by the missionary and his helpers when together, on 238 different occasions in Vizianagram town, and in 140 different villages, to an aggregate of 15,000 heathen souls. Sixty-two days were spent in direct evangelistic work away from the station. Travelled 741 miles; walked 260 miles.

Church members reported last year	20
Expelled	1
Restored	1
Received by letter	2
Baptised	2
Dismissed by letter	2
Present membership	24

The native church contributed to the Lord's work, rs. 102-2-5. Total contributed at the station to the Lord's work, rs. 449-8-11. M. B. SHAW.

Vizianagram, Jan. 2nd.

Literary Notes.

The Homiletic Review for March opens with a paper by A. P. Peabody, D. D., on "The Importance of Personal Character in the Ministry." It is an emphasizing of a truth which was made very conspicuous by the late Dr. Brooks in his Lectures on Preaching, that the message needs the consecrated man in order to its effectiveness. "The Homiletic Value of Tennyson" is treated by Prof. Painter, of Roanoke College. An instructive and interesting article is that by Dr. Robert Balgarnie, of Bishop-Auckland, on "The Miracle at Gibeon in the Light of Later Scripture." Prof. Hunt, of Princeton, in a paper of marked ability, discusses "English Religious Satire." Dr. William Hayes Ward, of New York City, gives the second of his series of short papers on Light on Scriptural Texts from Recent Discoveries, the subject of the present one being "The Early Babylonians in Palestine." The Sermonic Section is rendered noteworthy by the presence of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "The Roman Catholic Question, as well as by one of Dr. Parkhurst's characteristic sermons, purely evangelical in tone, on "The Man of Sorrows." In the Sociological Section Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman writes on "The Forward Movement in Church Work." A most suggestive article is that by Dr. W. R. Richards, of Plainfield, N. J., on "A Larger Parish." It advocates a return to the Scriptural plan as the best solution of the difficulties that have resulted from the divisive methods of denominationalism. The *Review* is throughout attractive and helpful. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, at $3 per year.

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Baby's croup is cured by Hacknomore.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR.

"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

Bureau of Missionary Information.

When Mrs. Archibald was leaving for India, she gave to the W. B. M. U. a number of photographs, such as "The Servants at Chicacole," "Burmese Women," "Colporteurs and teachers at Chicacole," &c. These will be mounted and then any Aid Society or Mission Band wishing to borrow them may do so, provided that the postage is paid, and the photographs carefully returned. Mrs. Archibald also gave us several costumes and curios which are to be used in the same way. But with all these care *must* be taken, to return at once, or some one else is kept waiting. The Executive of the union, knowing that Mrs. Archibald had these articles, decided to purchase them, but Mrs. Archibald refused to *sell*, saying she gave them for the work. That they are a help anyone who has used them will acknowledge, and we are sure that leaders of Mission Bands will feel especially grateful to our sister. In a few weeks we will publish a list of these articles. They will be in charge of whoever has the Bureau of Missionary Literature. At present they are in the care of Miss Johnstone, Dartmouth, N. S.

Among the good things we need to forward our work is a circulating library. Aid Societies and Bands would often be greatly benefited by reading one or two of the many books on missions. Of course we must be content to begin *small*. From the library of Mrs. Selden we have "Missionary Sketches," by S. F. Smith; "Pagoda Shadows," "The Vintons and the Karens," and "The Macedonian Cry." Also in monthly parts the *Missionary Review of the World*. These last will be useful to many. The *Reviews* take in the whole field. If any of our sisters are inclined to help in this work, either by donations of money or books, please write Miss Johnstone, Dartmouth.

New Leaflets for Foreign Missions.

"Aunt Jerushy's Thoughts," 1c.; "For His Sake," 1c.; "Giving and Giving Up," 1c.; "That Mission Meeting," 1c.; The Importance of Prayer," 1c.; "Our Hour of Prayer," 1c.; "Two Ways," 1c.; "Bringing the Ranks up to the Standard," 1c.; "The History of a Day," 1c.; "Why our Society did not Disband," 1c.; "What is Foreign Missions' share?" 1c.; "How Women may Help Christ's Kingdom," 1c.

Maps of our Telugu field always on hand, 30c. each. Mite boxes distributed free. A number of copies of "Retrospects" (Miss Cramp's history of our Aid Societies from the beginning) remain unsold. Will not all our sisters purchase that the cost of publishing may be refunded to our treasury? This book contains information which no worker can afford to be without. Price 15c., or two copies for 25c. Mrs. Manning's game, "Missionary Pioneers," also on hand, 25c. per game.

AMY E. JOHNSTONE.

Notice.

A convention of the Annapolis Co. Mission Circles will be held (D. V.) at Annapolis town, March 2. Each society has been requested to send delegates. Miss Johnstone will be present. Meeting of the ladies, 2 30 p. m., in the W. C. T. U. room. Meeting in the Baptist church, 7 p. m. We trust the blessing of the Master will rest on this effort to arouse new interest in the work.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Feb. 6th to Feb. 21st: McDonald's Corner, F. M., $9 90; Springhill, F. M. 8 50, H. M. 2 50; Mahone Bay, proceeds of missionary meeting, H. M. 2.67; Oak Bay, F. M., 1 67; Nictaux, F. M. 5 00, H. M. 1.00; Chance Harbor, F. M. 1 50, mite box, for Falconda building, 50cts.; River Hebert, F. M. 7.00, H. M. 2 65; St. Martins, proceeds of sewing circle organized in class No. 8, Miss A. W. Fownes teacher, toward Mr. Morse's salary, 5.00; Truro Immanuel church, F. M., 11.00; Gibson, F. M., 7.40; Gabarus, F. M. 7.00, mite box, F. M. 3 02; West Onslow, to constitute Mrs. John Gunn a life member, F. M., 25.00; West Onslow, F. M. 9.50, H. M. 1.10; Halifax (Tabernacle church), F. M. 5.00, H. M. 17.50; Northfield (Queens Co.) Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, 10.00; Milton, (Queens Co) F. M. 7 25, H. M. 5 35, G. L. M. 40cts; Gaspereaux Fork, proceeds of Sunday-school concert, toward Mr. Morse's salary, 6 00; Cow Bay, F. M., 2 25; St. John (Brussels St.), F. M. 6.08, H. M. 3.02; Riverside, F. M., 5 50; Argyle Head, F. M., 7.00; Summerville (Hants Co.), F. M. 9.00, H. M. 6 00; Milton (Yarmouth Co.), F. M. 5 00; Albert, F. M., 10.00; Welton, F. M., 5.00; Milton (Queens Co.) Sunday-school, F. M., 6. 34; Charlottetown, F. M. 8 00, H. M. 3.00; Hillsboro, F. M. 4 70, mite box thank offerings, F. M. 2 25; Hampton Village Baptist church, per Ada Z. Sharpe, F. M., 5.00.

MARY SMITH,
Amherst, N. S. Treas. W. B. M. U.