Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, Volume LV. | PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY. | THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR Volume XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 33. SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892. Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King S q

— ONE of the members of the new British parliament is Mr. Naoroji Dadabihai, an East Indian and the son of a Parsee priest. He represents Finsbury Centre (London) in the Liberal interest. He was educated at the Elphinston College, Bombay, where he was for a time professor of Mathematics. Of late years during his residence in England he has been engaged in commercial interests. He was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament in 1886.

— THE *Christian Register* (Unitarian) thinks that, if Presbyterians would surrender their Calvanistic dogmas in reference to the government of God and the destiny of man, the denomination would make more converts, both at home and abroad. But the *Interior* (Presbyterian) thinks that the experience of the Unitarian body makes against this conclusion, since the results of eight decades of Unitarianism has only been to keep together a corporal's guard of 80,000 adherents—as many as gather in Presbyterian churches in a single city every Sabbath.

— MRS. WILLARD, mother of the world-renowned Frances E. Willard, died at her home, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., on the 7th of August, well advanced toward her 89th year. Mrs. Willard was a native of Vermont, but early in life removed to Ohio; was educated at Oberlin College and became a successful teacher. Her husband was the Hon. J. F. Willard, one of the founders of the Free Soil party in Wisconsin and a member of the State Legislature. Their three children were: Frances E. Willard, president of the World's and National Christian Temperance Unions; Oliver A. Willard, editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, who died in 1878; and Mary E. Willard, whose biography, entitled "Nineteen Beautiful Years," has been translated into several languages. Mrs. Willard was a woman of much native power and varied intellectual culture. Her wise and spigrammatic sayings are proverbial among the white-ribboners, who have adopted for her the characteristic name her daughter gave her—"Saint Courageous."

— A SUMMER school on the Chautauqua plan at St. Martins is among the things talked of. The proposition which originated with Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, is, we understand, receiving the serious consideration of a number of gentlemen in this city. The idea would be to give the school as high a character as possible. Employing lecturers of first-class ability and wide reputation, increasing the facilities of communication with the outside world, and making the school in all respects among the best of its class, so that, taking into account the beautiful scenery and the cool sea-breezes of St. Martins, fine attractions and advantages would be offered for those who desire to spend a few weeks of the summer in special studies. It is Proposed to form a joint stock company with a view to carrying the scheme into effect, and there is said to be a fair prospect that it may take practical shape.

— REV. A. E. DE ST. DALMAS, commended by Dr. Goodspeed in our last issue to the confidence of our churches in these provinces, has recently spent a few days in St. John. On Sunday he spoke in the interests of the Grande Ligne Mission, in the morning at Brussels street, in the evening at Main street, and in the afternoon to the Leinster street Sunday School. It was our privilege to hear Brother St. Dalmas in the morning, and we were deeply interested in his account of the work being done by the Grande Ligne Mission, and especially as he told of the doors which are now in different places being providentially opened for evangelistic work among the French Roman Catholics of Quebec province. After speaking at other churches in the city and at St. Martins, Brother St. Dalmas will attend the Convention at Bridgetown, where he will be pleased to make arrangements with pastors to visit their fields and address their congregations. We hope that arrangements may be made for his speaking in many places, as we are sure he will be heard with great interest in reference to the very important work which he represents.

— REV. DR. WILKINS, of Chicago, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, addressed a meeting in the Leinster street church on Tuesday evening of last week, in reference to the work in which he is engaged. Most of the Baptist pastors in the city and Fairville were present, and though the meeting was not so large by a long way as it might have been, a considerable number were present. Pastor Stewart, of Brussels street, presided and introduced the speaker. Dr. Wilkins dealt in a very interesting way with the young people's movement—especially that branch of it which he represented—in respect to its origin, its work and its purposes. He discussed the relation between the Baptist Union and the Christian Endeavor Union, which he showed was not one of opposition. The majority of our local unions represented at the recept Detroit convention were Christian Endeavor Unions in name and plan. Such societies in Baptist churches were welcomed to the fellowship of the B. Y. P. Union. He believed that it was better for the young people of Baptist churches to be affiliated with the B. Y. P. U., as this would have a greater influence to promote a knowledge of and an interest in their own denomination. At the same time, it was not his purpose at all to persuade those who had organized on the Christian Endeavor plan to change in order to adopt the name and the constitution of the B. Y. P. U. Dr. Wilkins showed that the threefold purpose of the Union was to instruct the young people in the scriptures, to make them acquainted with the history and significance of their own denomination, and to train them for Christian work. For the coming year the young people of the Unions would be engaged in a study of the life of Christ, an outline of which was now being prepared by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, of Toronto.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE twenty-fifth annual session of the Maritime Convention of Y. M. C. Association was held at Yarmouth, closing its meetings last week. There are 35 associations in all. Some advance has been made during the year in several lines of work. Sixteen persons are employed all the time, three new branches of the boys work have been organized, increased facilities for gymnastic exercises have been provided, and the number of conversions reported exceeds that of any recent year. Over $1,500 were subscribed for expenses of the coming year. The sessions at Yarmouth were not very largely attended, but were profitable for the workers. Several secretaries were present from the United States to assist in the work of the convention. The associations are taking up educational work to some extent. In the United States and in Montreal considerable effort is made to organize classes for training young men in various subjects. Professors and other competent men are paid to give instruction, and the fees collected have paid the expense. The gymnasium and athletic exercises are growing in favor. Taken as a whole, the work is in a healthy state. In the cities there are opportunities for great usefulness for these associations.

IN the British parliament proceedings were resumed on Monday, and the speech from the throne, which was remarkable chiefly for its brevity and for what it did not say, was delivered. The speech intimated that as the business of the session had been completed previous to the dissolution of parliament, it was, therefore, unnecessary that its sitting should be continued at an unusual season of the year. The hope was expressed that, when parliament shall meet again at the usual time, it will "direct its attention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that it will continue to advance in the path of useful and beneficent legislation which has been so judiciously followed at previous sessions." The three days debate on the no confidence amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was participated in by a number of leading members on both sides the House. Mr. Gladstone, though said to be showing still some marks of his recent illness, spoke with his old time ability and effect. The *Chronicle* (Conservative) charaterized his speech as "a masterpiece of adroit illusiveness," and it appears generally to be admitted that he dealt with the situation with consummate tact and skill. At Thursday midnight a division was reached on the "no confidence" amendment, which was carried by a vote of 350 to 310, a majority of 40 against the government. On the motion of Mr. Balfour, the House was adjourned to Thursday of the present week. Meanwhile Lord Salisbury's resignation has been placed in the hands of the Sovereign, and Mr. Gladstone has been entrusted with the duty of forming a government.

SIR GEORGE F. R. DIBBS, premier of New South Wales, who has been on a visit to England as a delegate to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, passed through Canada on his return last week. Sir George is fifty-eight years of age, and entered parliament seventeen years ago. He is described by a Montreal *Witness* reporter as "standing about six feet five inches in height, built in proportion, with a gray beard, penetrating eyes and a quick but courteous manner." He stated that his object in coming to Canada was to consult representative men in government and commercial affairs, with a view to promoting trade between the Dominion and his own country. Sir George's remarks, as reported by the *Witness*, go to show that the people of Montreal had made a highly favorable impression upon him. He thinks that Canada presents a much better type of the English speaking race than is found in the United States, where a race is being developed inferior to the old, in that it is losing, through foreign admixsure, the more sturdy elements of the Anglo-Saxon nature. In reference to the development of trade between Canada and Australia, Sir George holds optimistic views, and expresses the opinion that great things are in store for commerce between this country and the South Pacific. It does not appear, however, that he has given much study to the subject, or that he has considered definitely what products the two countries could advantageously exchange.

THE Royal Commission on prohibition began its sittings in St. John, on Monday of last week and remained in in session two days and a half, closing its labors here on Wednesday, noon. Quite a large number of persons, representing different professions and callings and supposed to be in a position to give important evidence in reference to the subject in hand, were examined by the commission. Some facts were elicited and a larger number of opinions. The points principally canvassed were—the prohibitory law of 1855—the cause of its failure; the Scott Act, its effect upon the liquor traffic; the possibility of enforcing a prohibitory law under present conditions; the effects of the liquor traffic upon business, and in reference to pauperism, ignorance, vice, insanity, crime. Not much that was new, in fact or opinion, was brought out by the evidence adduced, but the restatement of facts well-known sometimes has a salutory influence, and it may be so in this case. It was shown that the liquor business is responsible for a great deal of drunkenness and misery, poverty, ignorance, sickness, crime, insanity, and that it is associated with and promotive of the lowest and most degrading vices. It was made apparent also that a large number of men who think they have claims to the respect of their fellow citizens—brewers, wholesale liquor merchants, hotel keepers, not to mention the great army of moderate drinkers—are more or less deeply interested in maintaining and defending the liquor business; that a large amount of money is invested and a considerable number of people employed in the business; that it pays yearly a large amount into the revenues of the Dominion and, under a license system, contributes largely to civic funds. These latter facts are of course those principally relied upon to establish the cause of the liquor men against prohibitory legislation, and here, as elsewhere, they have been used for all they were worth in that interest. On the question as to whether a prohibitory law would be enforceable in Canada, there were, of course, differences of opinion. Those who want the liquor business to flourish are confident that the law could not be enforced. On the contrary, those who want prohibition are ready to believe that it is practicable, though some, who declared that they would be glad to see the liquor business abolished, professed doubt as to the feasibility of a prohibitory law under present conditions. The commission was willing to receive evidence as to the working of the prohibitory law in Maine, and there were a number who were ready to testify that the Maine law was a failure, that liquor could be obtained in Maine as readily as elsewhere, that such a law, if introduced in Canada, would, in their opinion, likewise fail, and that, after a year or two of experience along that line, the country would go gack to the old order of things. It is not a matter of opinion, however, but of fact, that the law which Maine placed on her statute book in 1858 still remains there; and further, that after some thirty years of experience with a prohibitory law, Maine liked it so well that by an overwhelming majority, both of the legislature and the popular vote, the law was incorporated into the constitution of the state. It seems evident, then, that the people of Maine, who perhaps after all should be considered the best judges in the matter, are not of the opinion that their prohibitory law is a failure. The fact is, no doubt, that to some extent the Maine law is evaded, especially in the cities, and the same would be true under similar conditions in Canada. But if a prohibitory law is effective in banishing the traffic from the country places, from the smaller towns and in driving it into slums and cellars in the cities, while at the same time it educates public opinion in favor of prohibition, much has been done in the interest of temperance reform and for the general well-being of the people. And if this has been the result in Maine, is there any good reason to believe that a prohibitory law would not be attended with similar good results in Canada?

THE death of Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, removes a man of note as an author and an educationist. His decease was not unexpected, as he had been in feeble health and without prospect of recovery for some time. Sir Daniel was born in Edinborough, January 5, 1816, and was, therefore, at the time of his death in his 77th year. He was an older brother of the eminent chemist, Prof. George Wilson, and his university career at Edinborough was highly successful. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinborough in the Olden Time," a work which brought him into public notice as an author, and paved the way for a more extensive work along the same line which was published in 1851, under the title, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland." This work won distinction for its author, and was praised by the historian Hallam as "The most scientific treatment of the Archæological evidences of primitive history that has ever been written." This commendation is said to have secured for Mr. Wilson his appointment in 1853 to the chair of history and English literature in University College, Toronto. He was a facile writer and a man of great industry. Before coming to this country he had been a constant contributor to English and Scottish magazines. In 1862 he published his "Prehistoric Man," and in 1865 and 1876 enlarged editions of the same. Among his other works are, "Cromwell, and the Protectorate"; "Chatterton, a biographical Study"; "Caliban, or the Missing Link"; "Anthropology" and "William Nelson," a memoir. Though his principal works are more or less of a scientific character, President Wilson had made himself known as an author along lines more purely literary. In his younger days he had tried his hand at poetry, and a small volume had been published, entitled "Spring Wild Flowers." He also wrote a play which is said to indicate some dramatic talent in the author. Sir Daniel's scholarship and literary productions obtained for him generous recognition at the hands of learned societies both at home and abroad, and of many of them he was an honored member. In recognition of his eminent attainments and services in the world of science and literature, he received from Her Majesty the Queen, in 1888, the honor of Knighthood. In 1881, at the retirement of the late Dr. McCaul, he became president of the University College, and afterwards, at the completion of the federation scheme, he became the first president of the restored University of Toronto. In concluding a biographical sketch the Montreal *Witness* says of Sir Daniel Wilson:

His memory will be none the less cherished for the kindly interest he took in religious and philanthrophic work. He was an active propagandist in the "evangelical" movement which resulted, after years of controversy, in the establishment of Wycliffe College as the divinity school of those who do not like the churchism of Trinity College. He rendered useful and much appreciated service to the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association. He was the founder of the Newsboys' Home, which still flourishes after an existence of twenty years. He was in the days of his activity an energetic member of the Canadian Institute, which is still one of the most veteran scientific societies of America. He was a warm friend to the Ontario Provincial Teachers' Association, thus setting a good example which younger university men have not always been careful to follow. It would be saying too much to assert that no fit successor to the late president of the University can be found, but it is not going too far to say that the distinguished part he played has made it difficult for the next incumbent to distinguish himself.

—THE large amount of space required this week for publishing the receipts of denominational funds makes it necessary to hold over contributions from several correspondents.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST:

For the annual meetings of the W. B. M. U. and the Convention, that a spirit of unity and the power of the Most High may pervade each gathering.

The eighth annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. will be held in Bridgetown, N. S., beginning with the meeting of the Executive Board, Thursday evening, August 18th, 19th and 20th. The meetings will be held in the Methodist church. The following will be the order of exercises:

Programme for Annual Meeting.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

7.30 p. m.—Executive meeting.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting.
10 a. m.—Meeting of Executive.
2 p. m.—Enrollment of Delegates; Secretary's report (Mrs. G. O. Gates); Treasurer's report (Mrs. B. Smith); reports from Provincial Secretaries (Nova Scotia—Miss A. E. Johnstone; New Brunswick—Mrs. C. H. Martell; P. E. Island—Miss M. E. Davies); Appointment of Officers.
7.30 p. m.—County Secretaries' meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting.
10 a. m.—Unfinished business; questions asked and answered.
2.30 p. m.—Platform meeting; addresses by Mrs. Archibald and others.

Notes for the Column.

In July I was enabled to accomplish a long talked of visit to Jeddore, in this (Halifax) County. For some years we have had two grand Aid Societies here, one on the east side and the other on the west side. Seldom able to attend our annual gatherings; seldom seeing, hearing a voice "fresh from the field," these sisters yet toil on, nobly bearing their part of the burden, waiting until the Master comes to hear a word in praise of their work. But, leaving Dartmouth Saturday morning, July 2nd, in a one-horse shay, we jolted on through mud and over stones for forty miles; concluding on the whole that one's native county must be seen to be appreciated.

Sunday morning dawned—to say the least—doubtful, as regarded the weather, but we made an early start for service at the east side, in a large boat, with Dea. Blakeny for our captain. The whole day was given to missions, therefore we had no sermon, but an address by the pastor, earnest prayer and praise, and a talk on the work by the secretary. The congregation was quite large, and the Master's presence felt in no small degree. It was indeed a privilege to grasp the hands of these toilers in this corner of the vineyard.

After a lunch in the boat we steered or "the Head" where Mr. Crandall has an afternoon service. Quite a number greeted us. The service was much the same as that of the morning, with the addition of an address by Mrs. Crandall, and also one from the president of the Aid Society. Her earnest words found an echo in every heart. Living on what is called "Jeddore Light," our sister cannot always be present at the monthly meeting, but from her lonely home she guides the work and writes when she cannot be with her fellow-workers.

The afternoon service over, we started again by boat for the west side, where our third and last meeting for the day awaited us. With a fair wind, all would have been well, but it was against us, and we had no sooner left the shore than down came the rain, not in showers but in floods, drenching one and all in less time than it takes to tell, and what the sails received they kindly shared with us as often, and it was very often that the order to "hard lee" was given. But our boat was staunch, our captain knew the path, and even the most timid of us felt we were safe. How often in the days to come, when the sea of life is very tempestuous, when the waves run high and the wind is against us, will the lesson of confidences learned that stormy Sunday in July, 1892, in Jeddore Bay, stand us in good stead. The great Captain of our salvation has never yet lost one entrusted to His care.

Despite the storm a goodly number gathered to the evening service which differed from the others, in that we had a "Carey lesson" from some members of the Mission Band; recitations and capital singing from the same. This Band, organized by Mrs. Crandall only last May, bids fair to be a power for Christ. Thirty-one names are enrolled with Mrs. Minnie Harpell as president, and Miss Emma Hawkins, secretary. The exercises would have done credit to a band of much longer standing than this. Indeed we have never seen Mrs. Archibald's dialogue so well rendered, and the tiny tot who came in at the last was so in earnest that she carried all before her. Sisters of our union, remember this and other Mission Bands when you kneel in prayer. It is by such that His kingdom is to be advanced.

Mrs. Crandall sewed seed which will yield a rich, rich harvest—in this and other bands—when she organized the young people at Jeddore.

This visit to Jeddore was not lost time. The Master owned His own Word, and in becoming acquainted with such members of the King's household as belong these Aid Societies, we have learned more than ever before of what God is doing through the Women's Baptist Mission Union of these provinces.

A. E. J.

Counting the Cost.

In reference to the National Convention of Christian Endeavor, recently convened at New York, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of July 20 states: "The hosts of delegates were some 30,000 strong." Now, to say the least, the time spent by those delegates would be on an average two weeks each; that is, 60,000 weeks, or nearly 1,154 years! And the cash spent by them could not be less than $20 each; that is $600,000. And for what? Ostensibly to promote the coming of the kingdom of Christ. But, really, what? There are many who believe that the money and time spent by those 30,000 delegates was not so much for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ as for the propagation of a society originated by an uninspired man, to have a good time, to make a display of their badge, and to astonish the world with the magnitude of their numbers, etc., all of which is unscriptural, and perverts the teaching of Christ and of His inspired apostles. Now, suppose that $600,000 had been spent in circulating that number of Bibles among the heathen; and the 1,154 years of time had been spent by those talented young persons in preaching the gospel to the poor; can any sane Christian doubt that the kingdom of Christ would have been promoted and advanced far beyond what it will be by means of that great national convention?

Brethren, is it not time to call a halt in the matter of multiplying organizations and of spending precious time and the Lord's money in attending so many great and small fraternal gatherings? And, through Christ's own appointed organization — the Christian churches—spend our time and money in direct efforts to convert the perishing millions of precious heathen souls at home and abroad to Christ? I speak as to wise men. Judge ye and speak your minds.

R. S. MORTON.

Halifax Notes.

Cardinal Gibbons, of New York, honored the city with a visit. His eminence neither said nor did anything to make his visit remarkable, unless it was, according to the report of a sermon he preached in St. Mary's Cathedral, to bungle lamentably in quoting and applying scripture.

If the school-house and the newspaper could drive the delusion of Romanism from North America it would have been done ere this; but it stays, it is true, in a modified form. The strong light turned upon the superstitions of the papacy in the Protestant parts of the United States and Canada has forced changes upon the policy of the hierarchy. But it becomes more and more evident that nothing less than the regenerating and enlightening power of the Holy Spirit applied individually to the hearts of the people and the teaching from the pulpit of a full gospel, and all that it includes, can emancipate the people, now held in the spiritual prison-house of Romanism.

The Rev. Dr. Welton is preaching with much acceptance to the first church. The Rev. J. E. Goucher feels quite at home in the North church after nineteen years absence. Rev. W. H. Hall is away to New Germany on vacation. Rev. Mr. Baker, of Mahone Bay, has an exchange with him for two Sundays. Rev. E. Hooper, M. D., of Beverly church, Toronto, is having his vacation at St. Margaret's Bay. Chancellor Rand and Mrs. Rand are at Partridge Island, near Parrsboro. Health and strength are coming to both of them in this quiet retreat.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston, spent a little time in Halifax. He preached once for the First church.

REPORTER.

[The above notes should have appeared at an earlier date, but unfortunately were overlooked.]