

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME XLVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVII.

Vol. X., No. 20.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side, King St.

As previously announced, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR moved into new quarters on the 1st of May. We shall be glad to see our friends at No. 8 Pugsley Building, entrance from Prince William Street, No. 102, next door south from McMillan's Bookstore.

It seems necessary to repeat that it is necessary that marriage and other notices sent to this office for publication shall be accompanied by the name of the sender as evidence of good faith. We cannot undertake to publish notices sent anonymously.

This present is a great year for Arctic expeditions. Besides several which are exploring the polar regions or making their way polewards, an intercollegiate expedition is to set out in June. The institutions to be represented in the enterprise are Yale, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, and possibly Columbia and Princeton. The party is not to exceed fifty, and the purpose is to combine recreation with scientific research. Several professors will join the expedition and become leaders.

Accounts of disastrous earthquakes in Greece were given in our columns a week or two since. It is now reported that parts of Central America have been the scene of much more severe seismic disturbances than those which occurred in Greece. The New York Herald has received despatches stating that probably ten thousand persons perished in the earthquake in the north-western part of Venezuela on the night of the 28th of April. The shock is reported to have destroyed quite utterly the cities of Merida, L'Onillas, Chigra, San Juan and a number of villages. The convulsion extended to parts of the neighboring Republic of Colombia. Details of this terrible catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is believed that the loss of life is not exaggerated, and that the greatest suffering prevails in places visited by the earthquakes. The United States Minister at Caracas has notified the State Department at Washington of the terrible effects of the catastrophe and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

The programme of Anniversary Exercises at Acadia, published in another column, is an attractive one. The preacher of the Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. Mr. Carey of St. John, will have an inspiring audience and, we may feel sure, there will be inspiration in the sermon for those to whom it will be addressed. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, of Newton Theological Seminary, is to preach on the evening of the same day before the Y. M. C. A. of the university. Dr. Thomas is a strong thinker and a speaker of exceptional power. He will doubtless be heard with great interest and profit. President Sawyer will deliver an address on Monday evening at a public meeting of the Senate of the University, and our readers do not need to be informed that Dr. Sawyer never speaks on such an occasion without saying much that everyone intelligently interested in the subject of education would be sorry to miss. The class-day exercises of Tuesday will doubtless prove an attractive feature of an anniversary week. The closing exercises of the Ladies' Seminary and the College are of course always occasions of great interest. By the sixth of June the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys are likely to be clothed in all their beauty of verdure, foliage and bloom, making the trip to Wolfville at that time a very pleasant experience.

If the various Christian denominations are ever brought nearer together than they are at present it will probably be through a federal, rather than an organic union. It has not been found possible thus far to bring into organic unity the bodies which are called by one general name and hold the same general views as to their doctrines and church polity. There are, Dr. H. K. Carroll tells us in his book, "The Religious Forces of the United States," twelve kinds of Presbyterians, seventeen kinds of Methodists and thirteen kinds of Baptists. Not even a federal union between these various religious bodies bearing the same name has so far seemed possible. But it is now intimated that a union of this sort is to be effected among a number of the Presbyterian bodies. Committees representing eight of these denominations, it is stated, have adopted a plan of federation which, it is believed, will be approved by the general assemblies and synods of the respective bodies. We have not seen any full statement

of this plan, but it appears that it provides for a federal council to consist of eight members from each denomination represented. The authority of the council would be, of course, simply advisory. The extent and power of its influence, it may be supposed, will depend partly upon the value of the advice which the council may give and also on the disposition of the federated denominations to accept the advice given. It might be that such a council would do much to unify the different bodies as to their external aims and efforts, and pave the way for organic union. If the Presbyterian bodies find it possible and advantageous to co-operate on such lines other denominations may follow their example, and if federal union becomes an established success among denominations of the same general name and order, it may, in time, be extended to embrace those in whose views of doctrine and of church polity there is a wider difference.

## PASSING EVENTS.

The Weldon Bill for the prevention of bribery at elections was before the House at Ottawa on Wednesday last. The enacting clause of the bill—clause 2—reads as follows: "Whenever, within sixty days after the day on which an election is held under the Dominion Election Act, a petition has been presented to the Court signed by twenty-five or more voters of an electoral district, the postal address of each voter signing same being added to his name, stating they have good reasons to believe, and do verily believe, that bribery has extensively prevailed at the election, and having annexed thereto an affidavit or affidavits, sworn by all the petitioners, stating that they are such voters and that the allegations of the petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Court shall assign one of its judges for the purpose of making enquiries into such bribery under this act." The House went into committee on the bill. Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, pointed out that the bill was unworkable and impracticable as it stood. It was of some value, but it would be of much greater value if the government provided the \$500 deposit required before any petition alleging extensive bribery at elections could be investigated by a court. It was not likely that any twenty-five persons would be found ready to put up \$500 out of pure public spirit. Mr. Weldon admitted the force of this, but thought that in case of notorious and outrageous bribery there might be found twenty-five persons sufficiently interested in maintaining political purity to be willing to make the deposit. The opposition to the bill appears to come mainly from the same quarter as last year—the French members. Mr. Jeannotte, member for Montreal, spoke at great length against the bill on Wednesday, "holding the bridge," as the *Business* puts it, "with his own jaw bone for four hours." Mr. Jeannotte's opposition, appears to have been principally of a farcical character. He was interrupted several times on points of order, but as he spoke in French and the chairman understood English only, it was impossible for him to decide whether the speaker was or was not in order. The Montreal *Star* thinks the government should take such steps as are necessary that the funds required to carry the proposed anti-bribery law into effect may be provided from the public exchequer. Mr. Weldon, it says, goes as far with his plan as the constitution will allow him, and the remaining vitally necessary steps must be taken by the government. And why should the government hesitate? It surely is a good thing to prevent corrupt voters from continuing to sell their votes, thereby degrading the suffrage and often entrusting the worst elements with the balance of power in a constituency. This is what the Weldon Bill asks to be permitted to do. It only requires the power to remit the fine of \$500 on integrity and patriotism when good faith is established, to become a fairly effective machine for confiscating the stock-in-trade of the scoundrels who retail the highest trust of the nation. The government alone can grant the right to remit that fine. If they refuse to do so, they must bear the responsibility of the refusal.

The first of May being the time chosen by the Socialists and Workmen of Europe for their grand annual demonstration in the interests of labor, May day has, for the past few years, been looked forward to with some apprehension of popular excitement and disturbance. But both on the Continent and in Great Britain the day has passed this year in comparative quiet, and such demonstrations as were indulged in have been of a peaceable character. In accordance with their custom the workmen of London made a grand demonstration in Hyde Park on the first Sunday in May. They gathered on the Thames embankment, which was packed from Blackfriars Bridge to Charing Cross, and marched to Hyde Park. The procession was three hours in passing Trafalgar Square. Quite elaborate preparations appear to have been made for the meeting in the park, twelve platforms having been erected in a semi-circle so that the great multitude might be addressed by different speakers in sections. A resolution in favor of an eight-hour day was put from the different platforms simultaneously, and voted upon by the multitude *en masse*. John Burns and Keir Hardie, labor members of Parliament, spoke at length, each congratulating his audience. Certain Socialist leaders, some of whom were French, were conspicuous among the speakers. They advised the workmen to attack Conservatives and Liberals alike and try to prevent the parties from passing further legislation before both agreed to place in the foreground proposals to benefit the condition of the laboring classes. The demonstrations were not attended by disorder, and the passing of the procession to and from the park was watched by great multitudes of people. In Dublin a gathering of workmen in Phoenix Park passed resolutions calling for an eight-hour day, also manhood suffrage and the payment of members of Parliament. In Glasgow the workmen added to the eight-hour

day resolution a demand for the abolition of the House of Lords and the nationalization of the railways. In Edinburgh the workmen held their demonstration on Saturday. A procession—6,000 strong—of men employed in the different trades marched through the town. After the procession a meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the establishment of a legal eight-hour working day, the abolition of the House of Lords and the payment of members of the House of Commons. The meeting also declared in favor of the Nationalization of Mines.

THE Constitutional Convention of the State of New York began its labors last week at Albany. It appears not to be expected that any very radical measures will be the outcome of the convention, as it is under the control of the Republicans, who are the conservative party in the state. Woman's suffrage is probably the question of most popular interest with which the convention will have to deal. The demand is made on behalf of the women of the state that the word "male" be struck out from that clause in the constitution which defines the qualification of voters. This would be to place both sexes on an entire equality in respect to the suffrage. The proposed amendment has a good deal of popular support, though it is also strongly opposed in influential quarters, and it is not probable that the proposal would at present command the support of a majority of the men and women of the state. How much support the proposed amendment will obtain in the convention we do not know, but we judge that the prospect of its being adopted is not very great. Respecting the work of the convention the Springfield *Republican* says, that, avoiding radical measures, it "will probably be busied chiefly in providing a measure of relief for the overworked court of appeals; in re-appointing the districts of the state; in working out more efficient and satisfactory methods of home rule for cities; in throwing new safeguards around the purity of the ballot; and in providing for a more uniform public school system and in divorcing the state from all concern with private or sectarian schools. Other questions will be discussed in great number, but these are most likely to be acted upon and placed before the people in definite form. They are all highly important. One alone, that of the government of cities, is worth a constitutional convention on its own account and if municipal rule can be reformed, as it should be, through the efforts of this body, its time and labor will have been well spent."

reference to Sir John Thompson's recent speech in the House on the North-west school question, the Toronto *Week* says: "It must have gone far to convince all reasonable persons that the Catholics of the Territories have little cause for complaint. In several instances the arrangements complained of as a denial or deprivation of the minority were shown to have been made by the representatives of that minority or with their full concurrence. For instance, with regard to the complaint touching the selection of school boards, he stated that the selection was made by the Roman Catholic division of the Board of Education before the ordinance complained of—that of 1892—was passed, and has not been disturbed since in any important particular. From the statements of Mr. Hamilton it appeared that no text books have been struck off that the Roman Catholics wished to retain and none added to which they objected. So with regard to the books upon which the teachers' examinations were held, Sir John said that no cause of complaint could exist against the legislation of 1892, because in 1892, although the members of the Roman Catholic section of the Board had the right to prescribe the books for the examination of separate school teachers, they declined to exercise that right, and a resolution in favor of a uniform system was passed upon the motion of a member of that section. The Premier's speech was avowedly made with reserve, yet one can hardly read it without receiving, or at least, having confirmed the impression that the complaints are more of Quebec than of North-west origin, and that in many cases they are the result of after thought."

Burdock Blood Bitters is a purely vegetable cure for dyspepsia, constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

## Ontario Letter.

The special event of the month, which for the time eclipses all others in Baptist circles, was the

FIRST COMMENCEMENT of McMaster University. The exercises began Tuesday evening, May 1st, with a public meeting in the Walmer Road church, of which Rev. Elmore Harris is pastor. Dr. Rand, the Chancellor, though still weak from his recent illness, was able to preside. A large assembly filled the floor and gallery.

The graduating class in Arts furnished three essays on "The Ministry of Poetry," "Philosophy and Religion," and "The Higher Education of Women." The last was appropriately read by Miss E. P. Wells, daughter of the editor of the *Canadian Baptist*.

Following these came two papers from the Theological Class, on "The Imagination in the Discovery and Presentation of Truth," and "Christ's Thought of Himself."

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON was preached on Wednesday evening by Rev. Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia. The topic announced was "Divine Forms and Human Figures." The subject was elaborated through the departments of Architecture, Scripture, Literature, Music and Poetry. In each of these Christ was shown to be the supreme ideal.

THE BANQUET was served Thursday afternoon in the Walmer Road hall, and 500 guests sat down. Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair. At the after-dinner portion, Acadia was represented by Hon. Dr. Parker, who would have been gladly heard, had his health permitted him to speak.

The toasts included "McMaster University," the "Graduating Classes," "Moulton College," "Woodstock College," to all of which suitable replies were made.

THE GRADUATION proper was held at 8 p. m., Chancellor Raud presided, having with him on the platform a large number of distinguished supporters. The candidates for B. A., numbered 16 of whom 5 were ladies. Three received the B. H. and five took certificates for the English theological course.

The M. A.'s were both ladies, both teachers in Moulton College. Miss Bishop and Miss Daniels, who took their degrees on examination in Canadian history and classics respectively.

Rev. John Dempsey, one of the patriarchs of the Canadian pulpit was made a Doctor of Divinity.

As a token of loyalty to McMaster University a large number of graduates of other universities applied for and received *honoris* degrees. Of these 30 took B. A., and eighteen M. A.

Acadia was well represented by two in the former and seven in the latter list.

At the conclusion of this part of the programme, one of the graduating class presented the University a portrait of the late Senator McMaster, painted by Forbes of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario made a brief address of congratulation, which closed the ceremonies. It was a great occasion, attended by great crowds, characterized by great enthusiasm and awakening great expectations.

Messrs. Read and Coombs, evangelists, who came to Ontario from British Columbia about three months ago, have been having unusual success. They have labored in Waterford, Chatham, Villa Nova, London and elsewhere; and it is estimated that the converts are not less than 800 in number. They are spiritually minded men, entirely free from sensationalism.

The semi-annual meeting of the Home Mission Board was held in Toronto April 12. Reports from the field show 400 baptisms, the largest number ever reported in any quarter. The Home Mission treasury is \$5000 behind, and the Foreign \$11,000 in arrears.

Pastoral changes during the month include Rev. H. Morgan, Sarnia Township, to Beachville; Rev. J. H. Hamilton, Chettenham, to Wingham.

Prof. A. C. McKay, of McMaster University, sails soon for Cambridge, Eng., where he proposes to spend the summer in mathematical studies.

B. Y. P. U. matters are booming. New York promises 1,000 delegates, Michigan another 1,000, Ontario and Quebec a third 1,000, and other States in proportion to their distance. The Massey music hall with the adjoining churches will seat all who may come, and Toronto friends will furnish food and shelter at the lowest possible rates. Strathroy, Ont., May 5. F. K. D.

## Acadia Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The past year in Y. M. C. A. work at Acadia, though not marked by any great religious revival, has been one of quiet prosperity. Some important changes have been made, and much material has been gathered for future use.

In November we were visited by the intercollegiate convention, which left with us many new ideas for practice, and infused new interest in the work. Beside this visit of college Y. M. C. A. men, we were represented at the great volunteer convention held at Detroit, Mich., during March, and our delegate brought back to us many important hints for mission work, which will be needed in future, as we have undertaken the missionary work of the college.

The Acadia Missionary Society finding their finances in a low state thought it advisable to hand their work over to the Y. M. C. A. Accordingly the A. M. S. disbanded, and now the work is conducted by a joint committee from seminary and college, on much the same plan as formerly.

Our Wednesday night prayer meetings have been attended with unflinching interest during the year, and although we have not to record as many conversions as for last year yet they have been a source of spiritual strength. The Sunday morning meetings are always a blessing to those who attend. It is then we seem to draw near to our God and our neighbor, in a quiet hour of consecration.

The public meetings held each month have been a great success. They have always been attended by large audiences, who on all occasions have listened to powerful addresses by the best speakers within our reach. And now we are looking forward with high anticipation to the last public meeting of the society for this year, which will be held on the evening of June 3rd, and addressed by Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Newton Theological Seminary.

C. W. J.

Acadia Univ., Apr. 11.

## W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:  
"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do."  
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY:  
"Pray that we may be able to send out four missionaries in the autumn—two men's missionaries and two single ladies."  
The Associations.

The time for the meetings of the Associations is fast approaching; how many of the sisters in our Societies are arranging matters at home so as to be able to attend the Associational meetings? Our mission work needs the impetus gained from such gatherings. The New Brunswick Associations will meet in St. Stephen, Chipman and Havelock.

A Board Meeting of Special Interest.  
The meeting of the Executive Board, held on the 5th of this month, was one to be tenderly remembered by each member present, as the energetic and faithful one of our expanding secretaries, Mrs. Martell, took her seat at the desk for the last time previous to her departure to her new home in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Martell has done long and faithful service for the Board of the W. B. M. U., and her presence will be greatly missed at the meetings of the Board and the missionary gatherings of the Societies in St. John. Mrs. Martell leaves with the loving wish and earnest prayer of each member of the Executive.

Home Life and Foreign Missions.  
On uncomprehending ears fall before the last words the Saviour uttered before His death:  
"Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children."  
And yet in the agony of unburied, unlighted, unhelped creatures, awaking on the grave's edge to know how they should have lived, we may read the high ministry of teaching and help to which these words of the Master call us as well as to appreciation of the good and brave in life. And in the doing of it,  
"Surely was our profit had we known; It would have been our pleasure had we seen."

We women in Christian lands form societies for the extension of our religion. In our local and more public gatherings we talk of the "sin and suffering blighting lands not Christian for which we long to bring a cure."  
The Messenger and Visitor and the Link tell us of our missionaries now in foreign fields seeking to teach the eastern people of the Saviour, the story of whose life we surely must believe has power to uplift and save.

Temples dot our lands. Are they as our lives, reared on the eternal laws of truth and right?

Happy are we if nothing has "entered in that loveth and maketh a lie."  
Then shall the Divine presence abide with us, shedding its life-giving influence on all around, to bless and to save.  
Then let us reach out with eager hands, the life eternal through the knowledge of the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, until the darkest places of the earth shall have the light of life, and "The whole round earth is every way bound by gold chains about the feet of God."  
R. E. BRADSHAW.