

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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SUSAN FENNIMORE COOPER, daughter of the first famous American novelist, died on the last day of the old year at the age of 82. Miss Cooper was an authoress of some repute. Among the best known of her books being "Rural Hours" published in 1850—and "Mount Vernon to the children of America"—which was a plea for the preservation of the home of Washington.

In some parts of Nebraska there is great scarcity on account of the failure of the crops in successive years, and unless help is promptly sent, there is likely to be much suffering from cold and starvation. There is a commendable movement among leading men in Georgia and some other southern States where crops have been abundant this year to send relief to the sufferers in the north.

It is stated that Mr. Moody has decided to launch out in a new direction and has organized a Colportage Association which bears the name of the Bible Institute, but is a separate organization with separate funds. The object of the Association is to supply good literature at a low price that will compete with ordinary cheap literature. It is expected that the association through its colporters will be able to sell standard works at one half or two thirds the ordinary retail price.

Rev. A. J. GORDON D. D., of Boston, has recently completed twenty-five years of most successful Christian service as pastor of the Clarendon St. church. Alluding to this fact, *Zion's Herald*, Boston's excellent Methodist paper, says of Dr. Gordon, "He deserves all the appreciative words that were so heartily spoken, not only by the representatives of his own denomination, but by those of other churches. Dr. Gordon is one of the most edifying preachers to whom it is our privilege to listen."

A valuable book for the Sunday school library is one recently issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. It is a short life of Dr. Adoniram Judson, by his son Edward Judson. This is not the same book as the memoir published some years ago. It tells the story of Dr. Judson's life in a briefer form, with less of detail, and therefore makes it more popularly interesting. This life of Dr. Judson we understand is the first of a series which the Society will publish on notable Baptists. It will doubtless include a number of books of great interest to Baptist readers.

Recently Rev. John H. Mason, pastor of the First Baptist church of New Haven, Conn., read a paper before the United Ministers' conference of that city entitled, "Two Decades of Baptist Progress." Mr. Mason's paper contained some interesting and valuable information. Among other things he said:

"The growth of the denomination during the past two decades has been a surprise even to the Baptists themselves. I do not include in these statistics our churches in this country the Free Will Baptists, Primitive Baptists, Separate Baptists, Six-Principle Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, or Trunkers. I refer simply to the great body of Christian people in the United States popularly known as the Baptist denomination. A comparison of our Year Books of 1874 and 1894 will show that the number of churches has increased in twenty years from 20,453 to 38,122—a gain of 86 per cent.; the number of ministers from 12,550 to 25,354—a gain of 102 per cent.; and the membership from 1,628,001 to 3,496,988—a gain of 101 per cent. If the statistics for the aforesaid bodies should be added, the totals could be increased by about 200,000. These gains have been small in New England, large in the West, largest in the South. If we pause to look backward for a century or more, we find that in 1784 there was one Baptist to 94 of the population; in 1812, 1 to 43; in 1840, 1 to 20; in 1860, 1 to 31; in 1880 1 to 23; in 1890, 1 to 31."

ST. JOHN LUBBOCK in his opening address before the Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, held in Paris, referred to the immense cost to the nations of Europe involved in maintaining the great standing armies and military equipments of the present. In this condition of things, requiring an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000,000 it is to be seen the greatest hindrance to social and economic advancement. "In our own case," he said, "one-third of the total taxation goes to pay for the wars of the past, one-third is spent in preparing for the wars of the future, and only one-third remains for the needs of the country itself. It is impossible for any one to contemplate this gigantic military expenditure without the gravest forebodings. Even if we avoid war, the expenditure must inevitably lead some of the European nations to bankruptcy

and ruin. In fact, we never have any peace now; we live practically in a state of war, happily without battles or bloodshed, but not without terrible suffering. In fact, the religion of Europe is the worship of Mars. This state of things is discreditable to a civilized continent. There may be some excuse for barbarous tribes who settle their disputes by brute force, but surely we who pretend to be civilized should aspire to a better system of settling international questions. We have such a system, namely, the principle of arbitration, and I hope we may adopt it more and more."

In the excellent observations of Dr. Read referring to an article in our last issue we heartily concur. We do not think that article justified the inference that we would have Baptists give attention to political and civic duties, mainly for the purpose of securing a due share of public office, and we desire distinctly to disclaim such an intention. But we think it right that attention should sometimes be called to the fact that Baptists are entitled to public recognition in this way, in accordance with their numbers and intelligence and the number of men among them fitted to discharge the duties of public office with honor to themselves and to the state or municipality. We should prefer certainly that neither Baptists nor any other religious body should be known or thought of as such in politics, and certainly there ought to be no occasion for calling attention to the rights of any particular denomination. But if, because they insist less strenuously than others on their rights in such matters, Baptists are overlooked in the distribution of public office and political honors, a natural result is that they come to feel less interest in the performance of civic duties, and this is not good either for Baptists or for the country. Justice and the Golden Rule must certainly be recognized by Christians as the principles which should control conduct both in public and in private life. But the peaceable assertion of our rights is in full harmony with the principle of justice, and if we endeavor to observe the Golden Rule toward others, we have some right to expect that their conduct toward us shall not be wholly free from the control of that supreme principle.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Isaiah Wallace's present address is Hillsboro', Albert Co., N. B.

Rev. J. H. SAUNDERS, of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, was in Halifax last week to attend the funeral of Sir John Thompson, in his official capacity as president of the Baptist Convention to the Maritime provinces.

Rev. D. H. SIMPSON, having accepted the call of the Baptist church at Berwick, N. S., has removed to that place and entered upon his work. Both the church and its new pastor are old friends of the editor and he hopes that mutual blessing may be the result of this union.

MANY of our readers will rejoice to receive the intelligence which we are able to give them this week, that Rev. W. E. Hall, of Halifax, has so far recovered his health as to be able to preach at least occasionally. Many years ago he was added to him for a continuation of his faithful ministry.

Rev. E. E. DALRY, B. A., who has recently spent a short time in study at Newton Theological Seminary and was previously pastor at Berwick, N. S., has received and accepted an unanimous call to the pastorate of the Leicester St. church, St. John. May a large measure of success attend his ministry here.

Rev. W. J. THORNTON, we are informed, is ready to engage in pastoral work with any of our churches that may desire his services. Mr. Thornton, we understand, comes from Ontario with satisfactory letters of introduction from brethren in that province. His present address is Woodstock, N. B.

Programme for Week of Prayer.

Text for Sunday, Jan. 6, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."—(Isa. 40: 31.)

Monday, Jan. 7, Humiliation and Thanksgiving.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, The Church Universal.

Wednesday, Jan. 9, Nations and their Rulers.

Thursday, Jan. 10, Foreign Missions.

Friday, Jan. 11, Home Missions.

Saturday, Jan. 12, Families and Schools.

Text for Sunday, Jan. 13, "Always abounding in the work of the Lord."—1 Cor. 15: 58.

The St. John Baptist Ministers Conference met in the Foreign Mission rooms at 10 a. m., on Monday, Jan. 7th. Rev. J. A. Gordon, presided. Reports from the churches were received. These reports indicated much earnest planning and effort on the part of the pastors, and hopefulness among the churches. The officers for the year were appointed: Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., president; Rev. W. E. Hall, B. A., secretary.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE new cure for diphtheria, croup etc., called antitoxin, is the discovery of a young French savant, Dr. Roux. Its claims to acceptance are not yet universally admitted. By some leading scientists and physicians—among whom is the very eminent Dr. Virchow, of Berlin—its value is discredited. But the proof of the value of the discovery as of most other things must lie in the results. If these shall prove to be in accordance with the reports published as to effects of the anti-toxin treatment in Paris hospitals where it has been longest tried, the fame of Dr. Roux is secure and he will take rank among the great benefactors of the race. The following account of the discovery of antitoxin, the mode of its preparation, the method of treatment and the reported results of it is from a London paper:

The distinguished Dr. Mareson points out how the new method was established. Diphtheria is produced by microbes which plant themselves in the membrane of the throat, and multiply; but unlike the bacilli of other infectious diseases, they remain obstinately in the same position, neither penetrating the system or the blood. But if the deadly animalcules remain at the door, they are able to secrete a poison of extreme violence, called "toxin," which quickly penetrates the circulation and infects the whole body. This toxin, thanks to the achievements of science, can now be isolated, and in the form of a fine powder will cause almost immediate death when injected into animals. However, it has been found that if a very small dose be introduced into certain animals, especially the horse, only a feeble reaction is produced. By repeating the operation, with frequently increasing doses, the organism of the animal finally revolts, and becomes not only impervious to the toxin, but destroys it, and from this singular result is due the origin of the new substance with which Dr. Roux wages war against diphtheria. In a word, it is the basis of a great revolution in the medical world which heretofore will recognize in "serum therapy" a heaven-sent system to root out the scourge of the house, child, and childhood. As Dr. Mareson well says, "It is a toxin and anti-toxin for all microbial affections. Serum therapy will eventually discover a remedy for all infectious diseases." Yesterday it was announced that when injected today it is diphtheria, tomorrow it will be tuberculosis.

If you go to the Institute Pasteur, you will find comfortably stalled in the garden some ten or a dozen cab horses, in pairs, awaiting their turn to be vaccinated. They are well cared for, there is no cruelty in the process, no suffering endured. The first process is to inject the deadly virus—the toxin—into the shoulder of the horse, of course, in a first course a slight indisposition, but after awhile no ill effect is felt. The second step, as shown in one of the views, is to draw from the neck of the "prepared" animal a judicious quantity of blood. If the blood be allowed to stand for while, the red corpuscles settle to the bottom, and the operator can then draw off the fluid, of a yellowish hue, resting above and containing the serum, or antitoxin. This, in its turn, is the primary treatment of the patient by means of a syringe analogous to that used for injecting morphine.

On February 7 of this year Dr. Roux began operations at the Hospital for Sick Children, Paris. He had a good supply of serum, and each day on making his visit to the hospital, he treated all the children he found there, in whatever state or condition of croup or diphtheria. There was no selection of subjects, a point to be borne in mind, nor was extraordinary treatment in any way modified or set aside. Things went on exactly as they had before, except that a new element had been introduced—namely the serum. During 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, before Dr. Roux began his system, 3,971 children suffering from croup and diphtheria were admitted into the Hospital for Sick Children. Of these 2,029 died of the disease, the mortality thus being 52 per cent. On the other hand, from February 1 of this year up to July 24, the date up to which Dr. Roux furnished statistics to the Congress, the serum was applied to all without exception, and out of 448 children, there were only 107 deaths, the mortality thus being decreased to 24 per cent. As the conditions during these periods were the same, the difference between 52 per cent and 24 per cent indicates the indisputable benefit derived from Dr. Roux's treatment. If we take the same period at the Troncheau Hospital, Paris, where the old methods prevail, we find that out of 520 children admitted there 316 died, thus giving a mortality during the months in question of 60 per cent.

But this is not all. The serum, if applied, say to a child suffering from quinsy, not only puts that ailment to flight, but renders the subject impervious to croup and diphtheria; and even measles and scarletina are found to be of very rare occurrence, and then only of slight character, when the system has been fortified by Dr. Roux's wonder cure. The 24 per cent represents the saving of the lives of 120

children in six months in one institution. The gain would have been more considerable but for the deplorable hygienic conditions of the Hospital des Enfants Malades. Many of the deaths, too, were a result of further complications, such as heart disease and bronchopneumonia, which made the work of the physician very difficult. Generally speaking a single injection is sufficient, and Dr. Roux has never given more than two. The dose consists of two-fifths of amount of serum injected into the side of one puncture. The temperature then decreases, which is an excellent beginning. The leather like membrane which is suffocating the little sufferer ceases, within twenty-four hours, to increase, and after thirty-six hours it comes away altogether, and diphtheritic bacilli disappear. The serum also has a marvelous effect on the appearance of the patient. The dull and leaden complexion, with its accompanying piteous cry, gives place to a healthy skin, and the patient becomes cheerful, if not gay.

AN encouraging feature in the history of the present time is the disposition to investigate and reform abuses in city government. Especially noteworthy in this connection has been the investigations of the Lexow Committee in New York. The revelations have been such as even to astonish those who were well aware that New York city government under Tammany control was appallingly and hopelessly corrupt. The *Outlook* says of testimony recently presented before the Committee that it proves superabundantly that Dr. Parkhurst's often repeated declaration that the police department of the city was rotten from surface to core was literal and exact truth. The work of the Committee appears to have been done with unparagon thoroughness. It has already accomplished much towards the deliverance of the city from Tammany rule. A better public sentiment has been inspired. A Mayor and Board of Aldermen have been elected who, it is believed, can be depended upon to institute a new and healthier order of things. Superintendent of police Byrnes has been before the Committee to give his testimony. As to Mr. Byrnes' relation to the abuses which have existed different opinions are held. By many he is regarded as an honest and honorable public officer who has striven to do his duty under adverse circumstances. Dr. Parkhurst, however, to whom more than to any other man is due the credit of what has been effected in New York in the cause of municipal reform, does not share this opinion. He evidently believes that there has been too much of a disposition on the part of some members of the Lexow Committee to work in connection with Mr. Byrnes and to shield him from any investigation touching his own conduct. It appears that it was only by the determined insistence of Dr. Parkhurst that the superintendent was placed upon the witness stand at all, and he is not pleased with the way in which the examination of the witness was conducted. The doctor believes, and probably has good reason for so believing, that if Mr. Byrnes was not personally corrupt, he was quite willing to shield those who were, and that he showed little disposition in the first place to aid these who were laboring to lay bare and destroy the utterly corrupt system of city government which Mr. Byrnes well knew existed. Dr. Parkhurst is quoted as saying, "I have been fighting Mr. Byrnes for three years and he has been fighting me . . . I look upon Superintendent Byrnes as a constituent part of a system that is corrupt, and for that reason I do not believe it is wise to have any dealings with him." The reformation of city government in New York are not without interest to us here in Canada. The work that is being done there has probably not been without influence in investigating the investigations which are taking place in some of our Canadian cities, and apart from this a strong and honest city government established in the great American metropolis, in place of the bottomless pit of corruption which for so many years has existed there, would be a source of beneficent influence to the whole continent.

THE case of Ex-Senator James G. Fair who recently died in San Francisco is a remarkable illustration of the possibilities for the accumulation of wealth which have existed in the United States during the past half century. Among the men who in 1849 made the toilsome journey across the continent in quest of California gold was Fair, then only eighteen years of age. He had come at the age of 12 with his parents from Ireland. They had settled in Illinois and the boy had obtained some schooling and slight business training before going to California. There he worked as a common miner with fair results, developing experience and ability which in a few years fitted him to take the position of superintendent of an important mine in Nevada, and soon after, with the noted John W. McKay and two others, secured a controlling interest in a large extent of mining property, and so laid the foundation of his immense fortune. The property thus secured was extended, and all combined under the name of the Consolidated Virginia and California, which included the famous Bonanza mine and the Comstock lode. Within three years, it is said, the output of the mines so controlled had amounted to \$150,000,000 and the four men had become immensely wealthy. Fair also invested in other mining property and in San Francisco real estate, and through the latter added largely to his wealth. Through his moneyed influence he became U. S. Senator for Nevada. James G. Fair was 68 years of age at his death and it is said that he had made or gotten more than a million dollars for every year he had lived. Some of his wealth he had lost again and he had spent and given away great sums besides. But his estate is said to be worth at least \$40,000,000, or nearly a million a year for the period of his active business life. A third of this great fortune goes to a son—said to be a worthless kind of fellow, and the remainder is equally divided between two daughters.

THE event of grand popular interest during the past week in Canada has been the funeral of Sir John Thompson in his native city. Never before, we presume, in the history of this country has there been witnessed so imposing a demonstration or one accompanied with so much of state parade and pageantry as that which took place at Halifax on Thursday last. The civic and military forces of the country combined with the Roman Catholic ritual and the grandeur of the cathedral church under the direction of the Archbishop to give impressiveness and pomp to the occasion. If the late Premier was a man who placed a high value on such solemn pageantizes, the circumstances attending his departure from this world might in a sense be considered most fortunate. As the *Telegraph* has remarked, every condition and event connected with it was calculated to heighten its dramatic effect. But if Sir John was, as we have heard, a man who had a pronounced aversion to state parades, there seemed to be something of "the irony of fate" in the circumstances attending his death and funeral. It is estimated that some 20,000 visitors were in the city for the purpose of witnessing or taking part in the obsequies. The weather was delightful for the season, and all along the streets through which the procession passed on its way to the cemetery, dense crowds of people were gathered to witness the pageant. One paper estimated that there were 60,000 persons along the route. This, of course, is an absurd exaggeration. The Archbishop's sermon preached from the text I Sam. xii. 2, 3, 4, was for the most part an eloquent tribute to the public and private virtues of the deceased. It contained only a few sentences which a Protestant clergyman, if he were an admirer of the deceased Premier, might not have uttered.

THE approaching session of parliament in England is, anticipated with more than ordinary interest. The government's position depending as it does upon the attitude which the Irish Contingents may assume (cannot be regarded as a very secure one. The support of either the McCarthy or the Redmond faction is not to be expected unless there shall be in the speech from the throne an explicit reaffirmation of the principles of home rule. It is difficult to say in any case what course the Redmondites may pursue. Some influential supporters of the government have openly spoken of home rule as a dead issue and advised that it be dropped. It seems to be understood however that Lord Rosebery will stand by the declared policy of the government in this matter and that home rule will be reaffirmed. A more explicit declaration of the government's policy toward the House of Lords is also to be expected. The Premier has called a meeting of his cabinet for January 14, and has also requested that his Ministers make arrangements to remain in London for the parliamentary session. The "whips" are advising members who are abroad that it is necessary for them to be in their place at the opening of parliament. It seems probable that the approaching session will be scarcely less interesting than the last.

W. B. M. U.

NOTE FOR THE YEAR:
"Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY.
For Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and Miss Clark, also their native helpers and teachers, that the Holy Spirit may go before them and prepare the hearts of the people to accept salvation through Christ.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.

I thought perhaps you might be interested to hear from our Society. I am so glad to be able to report an increasing interest. Last Sunday evening we held a thanksgiving missionary service in the church. We had quite an enthusiastic and I trust, most profitable meeting. As a result of a request for a "special thank-offering" and collection, we were able to forward a P. O. order for twenty-five dollars. It did me so much good to send it. I wish we could send one every day. It comes to me with renewed force every day, what a glorious privilege it is to be permitted to do a little for the dear Master, "who loved us and gave himself for us." We hope to largely increase our contributions and membership during this year. It has gladdened every heart to know that we are already far in advance of what we raised last year. Our motto ought to give us a new impetus and I am full of a spirit of hopefulness for our loved work. There seemed to be a real thanksgiving song in the hearts of many of our sisters last Sunday evening, which I trust, may yield the fruits of more devoted service. I often wish I could send some message of cheer to you and other dear sisters, who are bearing the burden and heat of the day, but perhaps the most effective way to do it is to just do my best in "my little corner" to try and lighten the burden. I am sure there are many ways by which we could do so, if we were more thoughtful and considerate. I shall hope later to have some more cheering news to report. "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us" is our guarantee for undertaking more aggressive work.

With all good wishes for a year of blessed results, I remain yours in the work
C. H. HIGGINS.

The following is from an unknown sister and speaks for itself:
From a member of the Aid Society to her sisters of the churches in these Provinces:

MY DEAR SISTERS IN CHRIST,—There is a mighty work to be done in helping to evangelize the heathen—and I must help do that work if we are God's children. You may say how am I to help evangelize the heathen? I cannot go to India—No, you can't go. God don't want all to go; but He wants all to help send them that can go. Now dear sisters let me tell you how you can help; by joining the Aid Society and giving your dollar and your prayers. That is the society that all the sisters of the church ought to join. Oh, if God would, open their eyes to see the heathen as I do, how soon you would be a helper in this great work. You might have to work very hard to get the dollar as some of us do; but what a pleasure it is to know you are working to help christianize our dark sisters over the sea. Christ died for them as well as you and me; but our lot was cast in a christian land, theirs in sin and darkness; but their souls are as precious in God's sight as ours. Oh, to think of you all having Telegu souls shining as stars in your crown. We will have them if we seek to save them. As for me if I am so unacceptably happy as to receive a crown I know there will be some Telegu stars in it, if prayers and self-sacrifice will do it. You all can do as much as I can for I feel to be the least of you all. Now dear sisters, I do hope as you read this you will say I did all I can for Christ. I will help send the gospel to the lost heathen. Pray over this matter and let God decide for you and you will be in the Aid Society the First of the New Year.

This message has the right ring. How many of us can say, "I know there will be some Telegu stars in my crown, if prayer and self-sacrifice will do it." Oh, my sisters of the W. B. M. U., let us ponder well this question. A joyous, happy, useful New Year to you all.

"Another year is dawning!
Dear Father, let it be,
In working or in waiting,
Another year for Thee."

Felton's notes on the International S. S. Lessons for 1895 will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Hall's Book Store, St. John, N. B.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minsard's Honey Balsam.