

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

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The public exercises in connection with the closing of the year at St. Martin's Seminary will take place next week. See Principal de Blois' announcements in respect to programme and travelling arrangements in another column.

The work preparatory to rebuilding Tremont Temple is going forward. Everything has come down but the side walls, and even these, which it was hoped it would be possible to save, it is found necessary to rebuild in order that the new structure may be made entirely secure. This will add another \$30,000 to the expense of rebuilding. It is estimated that when the new Temple shall stand complete, the debt resting upon it, even with the most sagacious planning and persistent execution, cannot fall short of \$200,000. The work of the church, it is said, progresses surprisingly during this homeless period. Dr. Lorimer addresses immense congregations in Music Hall; nearly a hundred have been baptized, and the multimethod work of the great institution has been effectively pushed. Dr. R. S. McArthur, of New York, is to supply the pulpit this summer during Dr. Lorimer's absence in Europe.

Speaking at one of the Saratoga meetings on "Colportage work in the great cities," Dr. W. C. Dilling among other things said: "In 1893, New York was divided into 100 districts, and 175,000 families were visited; 65,000 were connected with Protestant families; 800 of these refused to receive a Bible, even as a gift. We need the colporteur to find the church members who are lost. We need the colporteur to arouse dead Christians. Of our forty-six churches in New York, only two have two ministers each. Of the eighty Episcopal churches only two have as few as two ministers each. The minister cannot afford to do the work of the colporteur. This is the agency to reach the foreigner. Last year 350,000 landed in the port of New York; 57,000 adults could not read. These were mostly from the country of Satalia, who come to tell us how to run our schools. These people can be reached, but not by Palladiums. In sixty-six brown stone houses twenty-five servants bought Bibles in one day, and were glad to get them. I have baptized six Roman Catholics in a month. This was done by personal work and by kindness. This work will reach the Hebrews. We need it to reach the children. In my church twenty-five godly women visited 500 families."

Our ministers' conference in St. John was recently addressed by Dr. E. F. Adams, physician, in charge of the Sanitarium of the Bellinger Remedy Company for the cure of the morphia, liquor and other drug habits. The Sanitarium is situated at 78 Sydney St. Dr. Adams gave some account of the Bellinger method and the extent of the work accomplished by the treatment, which is extensively employed in the United States. The Sanitarium in St. John was established only a few months ago. Dr. Adams says that twelve persons have been cured of the alcohol or morphia habit and others are taking the treatment. Some of those cured were bad cases. He especially recommends the Bellinger method for the cure of the morphia or opium habit, and says that a cure is effected with very little suffering or distress on the part of the patient who is placed under no restraint, but after a few days loses all desire for the drug, and in three weeks a complete cure is effected. Dr. Edward A. Preston, of St. John, who was a victim of the opium habit and has recently taken the Bellinger treatment, confirms Dr. Adams' statement in an open letter. If these claims for the value of the Bellinger treatment are well founded—and they appear to be so—it seems a duty to make them known that the afflicted may avail themselves of its help.

Rev. Dr. Wayland, who was editor of the Philadelphia National Baptist, which has lately been merged in the New York Examiner, has learned in the school of experience that to establish and maintain a religious newspaper, even by a man so able as himself and under what would seem to be quite favorable conditions, is not the easy and pleasant task that some people imagine it to be. A western Baptist paper having prophesied that "it will not be long before another Baptist paper is started in Philadelphia," Dr. Wayland replies in the Examiner: "Of course, in prophesying there are liabilities consequent upon the limitation of our faculties. I by no means deny the affirmation quoted

above. The fondness for editing a paper, the propensity to what has been called "type fever" is quite widely extended. It is not at all improbable that some brother with \$5,000, or \$10,000, or \$20,000 will be disposed to enter upon the field, and that brethren will encourage him with profuse sympathy and abounding resolutions, and the brother will learn in time that publishing a newspaper is not an amusement, least of all is it an inexpensive amusement. . . . If any brother of editorial ambition has \$100,000 which he wishes to put into the newspaper business, I apprehend that he can find an opening on the ground formerly occupied by The National Baptist, and if he has in himself, or can command, the highest business management, I do not affirm that he will not succeed; but until these conditions are fulfilled, I must express my opinion that it will be an act of great unkindness to encourage anyone to embark upon this undertaking."

The New Brunswick University and Mount Allison have just graduated their respective classes for the year with the customary ceremonies. The former sends forth fourteen newly-made Bachelors in Arts, seven of whom—or just half the class—are young women. Mt. Allison's graduating class numbered sixteen, and four of these are young women. Miss H. S. Olive, of St. John, was the valedictorian. The Sackville institutions appear to have enjoyed a very successful year. This we understand is especially true in respect to the Ladies' Seminary. The fine new structure intended as a residence building for college students is approaching completion. An interesting event connected with the anniversary exercises last week was the laying of the corner stones of the new Art building. The building is for the purpose of affording fitting accommodation to the contents of the art gallery of the late Mr. Robert Reed, which were transferred to the University. Mt. Allison will thus be placed in a very favorable position for carrying on work in this department, and the intention is evidently to make the most of the opportunity. Our Methodist brethren are manifesting characteristic enterprise in their educational work. They have made Mt. Allison an educational centre of no small importance, where the needs of the denomination for the intellectual training of its young people in all parts of the Maritime Provinces are being finely provided for. Their policy in this matter has been a wise one, and they are to be congratulated on the success which has been attained.

Few books ever published have had so wonderful a reception as Moody's Gospel Hymns. Next to the Holy Bible, a Chicago paper says, Mr. Moody's Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs have sold more largely than any other book ever published in the history of the world. The sale of the hymns is said to have reached the astonishing total of 20,000,000 copies, and the sum paid in royalties to the interests represented in the book during the twenty years since it was first published by Mr. Moody amounts to over \$1,250,000. So careful has Mr. Moody been of his honor in respect to the money derived from this source that he has always insisted upon a board of trustees handling it, and every dollar withdrawn must be approved and audited. When Mr. Moody first decided to have the hymns used in his evangelistic services published in book form, he was holding a series of meetings, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, in London. He went to one and another of the great publishing houses, but none of them would listen to his proposition. Moody was not the man to give up his idea on that account. He went to two young printers on a side street, who were struggling to carry on a publishing business under the name of Morgan & Scott. When Mr. Moody came down the old stairway he had started Morgan & Scott on the highway to prosperity and the Gospel Hymns on their wonderful career. The lamented evangelist and singer, P. P. Bliss, was a contributor to the book, and it is interesting to know that two of his sons are being educated at Princeton from the royalties received from its sale. The royalty received by Mr. Moody is used in the support of the Bible Institute, of Chicago and the Moody Schools at Northfield, Mass.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.  
USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY,  
The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.  
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## PASSING EVENTS.

RECENT events in South Africa, of which Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, has been *passing*, have had the effect of bringing that gentleman quite prominently before the world's eye. Mr. Rhodes is recognized as a man of much force of character, of great enterprise and statesman like ability, and if his ideas respecting affairs in South Africa shall be realized it will doubtless result in the extension and consolidation of British power and influence in that part of the world. Whether Mr. Rhodes' method of extending British influence and his treatment of native tribes is such as can be justified is however a matter of much doubt, concerning which we shall be in a better position to decide when the facts are more fully and definitely known. Mr. Rhodes is a little more than forty years of age. He was born in a village in Essex and was destined for the church, but at sixteen years of age on account of a weakness of the lungs he was sent to South Africa. A year later he returned to England and went to Oxford where he became known as a good sportsman, and was for some time master of the university dragoon. Mr. Rhodes, it is said, retains a strong affection for his university, and never visits England without spending at least a few days at Oxford. Lord Randolph Churchill entertains a very high opinion of Mr. Rhodes' ability. "One cannot," he says, "speak of the Africa of today nor of the Africa of tomorrow without referring to Cecil Rhodes, probably the best known and the most powerful colonial statesman of this or any other period." Later Mr. Rhodes chose South Africa as a field for the exercise of his energies and the making of his fortune. His first came into prominence through his successful efforts in amalgamating and managing the Kimberly diamond mines. He soon left it to be understood that it was in South Africa, not in the old country, that he intended to make his career. Entering the Cape legislature, he took the lead of the English party in the colony and soon made it manifest that a new force had been introduced into Cape Colony politics. In 1890 Mr. Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape. "Since that date," says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "Mr. Rhodes has remained in office; and his term of office has only increased his predominant influence in the colony. He has annexed Matabeleland; he is about to annex Matabeleland, and if he can carry out his policy, these territories, though up to the present they are nominally crown possessions, will infallibly become part of the great Cape Colony. He has carried on the Great Northern railway right through Bechuanaland, which is regarded by the Cape as a territory destined very shortly to pass under his direct control. He has pushed forward the telegraph line, which it is hoped is one day to unite Cape Town with Cairo, far on its way to Uganda. He has established friendly relations between the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic; he has induced the Transvaal to abandon her policy of isolation and to allow railway communication with Cape Town on the South and with Durban on the east. He has constructed the Beira railway, and he has brought the idea of a South African Customs Union, which was previously a dream of the future, within the domain of practical politics. And, what is more than all in the opinion of his fellow-colonists, he has proved, or is at any rate believed to have proved, that colonial troops are quite competent to subdue any of the native warlike tribes without Imperial aid either in troops or money." This writer adds: "Mr. Rhodes is an Englishman to the backbone, and a strong and persistent advocate of the ideas which underlie all projects of an Imperial Federation under the flag of England. But he is also convinced, whether rightly or wrongly, that such a federation is only possible if our colonies, or rather our groups of colonies, are allowed actual, if not nominal autonomy, with respect to the administration of their internal affairs." It is further intimated that if the Imperial authorities do not allow Mr. Rhodes a free hand in South African affairs, "the colonists will undoubtedly learn to look forward to the formation of a United South African Confederacy as the means not for consolidating, but for severing, the connection between the mother country and her South African possession."

FLOODS in the Fraser River district of British Columbia have made the country a scene of devastation and ruin. The loss of property is immense and there has been some loss of life. For seven weary days and nights, a deluge of June lat states, the swollen torrents of the Fraser River have been slowly sweeping away the results of years of arduous toil and hardship, until one hundred miles of the country have been devastated, and the end is not yet. Small mountain streams have changed as if by magic to roaring torrents, bringing down thousands of tons of snow. The appearance of the entire Fraser Valley is changed. Where the prosperous rancher tended his flocks and herds and rich fields of grain nodded to placid waters beyond the dykes waters are raging furiously. It is a panorama of ruin. Hundreds of trees are piled up with a medley of debris—hencoops, outhouses, bridges and fences—and as each floating mass glides by another step is sight. The bloated bodies of thousands of sheep and swine twirling in a mad current, followed by upturned boats or gigantic trees with chickens roosting in the branches, a kaleidoscopic view of hundreds of homes, broken bridges and destroyed farms. No trains or telegrams, it is stated, had reached British Columbia for eight days, and there was little prospect of resuming connections for another ten days. The C. P. R. have one thousand men at work night and day, and the government have steamers plying the river incessantly rescuing granchers and cattle. In spite of every precaution being taken, a number of people are reported drowned. Among them are R. McTavish, a C. P. R. official, and a child of Peter Brown, of Langley. Numerous Indians have lost their lives. The disconsolate farmers and half-breed ranchers are constantly arriving by steamers, but little particulars can be obtained from them. In answer to all questions they say, "I am ruined; it's awful; I have lost everything." The condition of things on Thursday last at New Westminster is thus described: "The water is coming faster than ever. Every warehouse along the water is stripped of its contents. The water is ripping on the wharves up to the doors of counting houses on the front street. Bats are being used over most of the city. Anacia Island, two miles below the city, disappeared from sight today with a large herd of cattle. Chinatown and Siwash Indian village are no more. All factories are flooded out and work suspended. The immense salmon industry is at a standstill. Several hundred dollars were collected in a few hours for the relief of sufferers up country. Mats' dykes have given way and 1,500 acres of land are swept by floods. Steamers are tying up to the chimneys of the post office and hotels and rescuing people from boats and the roofs of houses. Fifty families are ruined." At many other places a like condition of things is reported. On Friday the river was reported to be three inches above its highest recorded mark and still rising. It is estimated that over 2,000 families have been rendered homeless and that the loss of property will reach \$3,000,000. Steamers are sailing for many miles over farms and fences rescuing victims of the flood. A train left for the east—the first for eight days—on Thursday. The passengers and mails were to be transferred past the flooded country by steamers.

THE great strike which is very general among the bituminous coal-miners of the United States has been in progress now for some weeks and its beginning to make its way very seriously felt. Prof. E. W. B.M.U. of the University of Chicago, has been investigating the matter, and concludes that the miners have been very badly treated by the coal-mining companies and that there is much justification for the strike in which the miners are engaged. According to estimates made by Prof. Bemis, based on the census of 1890, the wages of coal miners in most states averaged about \$2 a day when they had work, which was only about 200 days in the year, and these wages were in many cases subject to discount by reason of the high charges in companies' stores to which the miners had to submit. But since the time this estimate applies to, wages have been reduced at least one third on each ton of coal in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and the number of days of work per week have been reduced one-half. The trouble began with the shutting down of iron works near Pittsburg owing to the financial depression, when many of the operators deliberately broke their

contract with the Miners' Union, and made a deep cut in wages in hope of securing a monopoly of the coal market. The president of the Miners' Union then voluntarily released from their contract those who were standing by the agreement, saying that it was unjust that they should suffer on account of the action of the more unscrupulous companies: These who first reduced wages then made a deeper cut until the price paid for coal has gone down from 75 to 50 and even to 45 cents. So great a reduction in wages, it is claimed, is not demanded by present industrial conditions, since the cost of fuel makes only a small percentage of the cost of manufactured articles. It is the result, as it appears, of an endeavor on the part of certain mining companies to gain an unfair advantage over competing companies at the expense of the miners. Starting with wages at an average of \$2 per day and 200 days' work in the year—making \$400 per year—if, as Prof. Bemis charges, wages have been reduced one third and the working days one-half, it is evident that it leaves the miner with a very small income on which to support his family. The miners in some of the States are in a very ugly temper and seem likely to make much trouble. They are most of them, of foreign origin, many of them Poles, and their leaders have incited them to acts of violence. In Illinois it has been thought necessary to call out the militia. In some places colored miners have been engaged to take the place of the strikers, and the latter openly declare their intention to resort to violence unless the colored miners come out.

IN order that the children may enjoy the benefits of its free school system and that "thousands of neglected children may be rescued from the evil influences amid which they are now placed through the criminal indifference of their natural guardians," the State of New York, at the request of its School Superintendent and teachers, has enacted a law providing for the compulsory education of its children. Hereafter in that State, children between eight and twelve years of age must be under instruction either at home or in a private, public or parochial school during each entire school year, and children between twelve and fourteen must have the benefit of regular instruction for at least one half the school period of each year. Those between fourteen and sixteen must also go to school unless lawfully and regularly employed. The law, it seems, is not to be left to enforce itself and thus become a dead letter, but local trustee officers are to see that its provisions are carried out, and in addition, there will be an assistant to the superintendent of education who will be detailed to travel through the State and see that the law is not evaded. In other countries as well as New York such legislation might be of value. In this country, notwithstanding our free school system, far too many children grow up in ignorance, so far as the training of the school is concerned, getting at the same time an education in idleness and vice adapted to fit them for anything else than useful citizenship.

## W. B. M. U.

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.  
For our associational members. That those who may be separated by distance by the Holy Spirit, and that great grace may rest upon all.

Our Western Association.  
In addition to the notice of these meetings sent to this column by our County Secretary for Queens, I would say that a question box will be on the table, and all questions answered at the last meeting.

Collections at every meeting we hold both in Windsor and Brookfield.  
A. E. J., Prov. Sec'y.

The first meeting in connection with the Aid Societies of the Central Association of Nova Scotia will be held in Windsor on Saturday afternoon. This meeting will be for hearing reports and also to discuss methods of work. The first half hour will be devoted to prayer.

The second meeting will be held on Monday afternoon.  
The hour of meeting and programme will be given later.  
Some of our sisters have expressed a wish that our meetings be held the day after the Association. The matter will

come up for discussion, but it is impossible that such a change could be made unless notice had been given last year. Let our Aid Societies and Mission Bands be well represented, and please bring *rebol* reports.

A question box will be on the table both days, and the questions answered at the close of the meeting on Monday afternoon. Let us come with glad hearts, bringing our offerings.

ANY E. JOHNSTONE,  
Fr. Sec'y, N. S.  
Will any Aid Society or Band which may have changed the secretary since last July, please notify me of such change at once. Giving name and P. O. Address in full. A. E. JOHNSTONE,  
Dartmouth, N. S.

Mission Band Lessons.  
HOME MISSIONS, June 24, 1894.

LEADER.—What do we mean by Home Missions?  
ANS.—We mean by Home Missions, the telling the glad news of Christ's salvation in the destitute parts of our own land.  
LEADER.—Have we any command of Christ for this work?  
ANS.—Christ made no distinction between Home and Foreign Missions. His command was, "Go ye into all the world."  
LEADER.—May we learn anything from His example?  
ANS.—His first sermon was preached in His own city where he had been brought up; and His command to His disciples was, "Begin at Jerusalem."  
LEADER.—Is our Home Mission work only in these Maritime Provinces?  
ANS.—We have, beside the work in these provinces, the Grande Ligne, the work among the French, Canadian, and also our North-west mission.

LEADER.—How 's the work done in our own provinces?  
ANS.—A number of men, appointed by the Convention, form what we call "Our Home Mission Board." These meet together and discuss the best ways and means of forwarding the work.  
LEADER.—Are these all?  
ANS.—No, we have a Home Mission secretary who visits the churches, helps to organize new ones, and in various ways keeps the work before us.  
LEADER.—How is our money raised for this work?  
ANS.—By voluntary contributions from our churches and congregations, and also by the monthly sale in from the Women's Missionary Union.

LEADER.—Do not our young people help in this home work?  
ANS.—Yes, indeed. Many of our Mission Bands and Sunday schools give half of the money they raise to Home Missions. This is sent to the treasurer of the Women's Union who pays it over each quarter to the Board.  
LEADER.—Does this work need missionaries?  
ANS.—Yes, we have had three general missionaries engaged in this work. We have but one now, because the Board had no money to pay them. During the vacation, many students are employed in this work as far as the funds will permit.  
LEADER.—You spoke of one of our home departments as "Grande Ligne." Is that the mission which was begun by Madame Teller in 1885?  
ANS.—It is the very same. The mission has always been beset with difficulties, because the "priesthood" have ruled and misled the people according to their will.  
LEADER.—How is this work progressing?  
ANS.—By means of schools, by the preaching of the Word, and by the visits of the Bible Women; the superstitions and ignorance of this people are very gradually being undermined, and a people made ready to praise the Lord.

LEADER.—What can you tell us of our work in the North-West?  
ANS.—This work is most urgent. The country is so large, that the people are of necessity very much scattered.  
LEADER.—Do the people who settle in the North-west all speak English?  
ANS.—By no means. "Foreigners are pressing in from Ireland, Germany, Hungary, Finland and Poland."  
LEADER.—How many Baptist churches are there?  
ANS.—At present not more than 12, and of these only three have a membership of over one hundred.

LEADER.—It cannot surely be possible for them to raise much money?  
ANS.—They do raise a large sum, and many of these churches will, in a few years, be self-supporting; but now they are looking to us and to the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec for help.  
LEADER.—You see how pressing are the needs in all departments of this Home Mission work. What can we do to help?  
ANS.—Work, and pray, and give. The treasurer says that he must have \$4,000 before the last of July if the Board close the year without a debt. He can make some sacrifice to enlarge our gifts and help to interest some one else in this Good work. Let us try.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS  
Cures Headache and Dyspepsia.  
Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

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