

# Messenger and Visitor.

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The President, Faculty and members of the Senior Class of Newton Theological Seminary were the guests of the Baptist Social Union of Boston, at its regular meeting of April 30th, at Berkley Hall. President Kimball heartily welcomed the guests of the evening. Prof. Bullen of the Seminary spoke on "The Minister and the Man," and Mr. James L. Gordon, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., on "The Measure of a Man." Mr. H. Y. Corey, of Havelock, N. B., a member of Newton graduating class, spoke as representative of the class. His classmates, he said, were men of industry and force of character, ambitious only to be of the largest use to a world.

BISHOP THORNTON, who superintends the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia, has lately returned to the United States for a six months' visit. He went to India thirty-four years ago, and his report of the success attending the work upon his own field is highly encouraging to those who are interested in the evangelization of the people of the East. Bishop Thornton is reported as saying that the Methodist church in India and Malaysia has been receiving an average of fifty converts a day for the past three years. "There were 72,000," he said in his first address, "when I left Bombay thirty days ago, but there are no doubt 73,500 now." The most of the converts are said to be from the lowest ranks, but they are eager to have their children educated, and will rapidly rise in the social scale.

DURING the past week earthquake shocks have been experienced in Greece, though not of so violent a character, it would seem, as those previously reported. The convulsions which occurred at the full moon in April are reported to have caused the loss of four hundred lives and to have rendered some twenty thousand persons homeless and destitute. "The partial prediction of the late earthquake," says the New York Herald, "is certainly worthy of note, though it is certain that such predictions often miscarry. Of course, when the moon's tidal action reaches its maximum the prediction will always be fulfilled, provided the earth's crust is then on the very point of fracture. But as it will always be impossible to tell whether the submarine rocks are able to resist the extra tidal stress, the prediction can never be absolutely reliable."

It is to be hoped that in accordance with the request of our missionaries in India, last Sunday was generally observed by our churches as a day of prayer on behalf of the mission and the great work which is being prosecuted through it. We cannot, of course, expect simply to pray the Telingas into Christianity, but it is certain that we cannot expect this important enterprise or any other Christian work to prosper greatly without much prayer. Doubtless if as a people we prayed more, and more earnestly, over this cause, we should feel a deeper interest in it, should have a juster and more pressing sense of its great importance, and would find it in our hearts to make larger sacrifices to the end that the results for which we pray may be accomplished. If a people can be induced to pray heartily for a good cause, they are likely to do a good deal to promote it, and on the other hand, if they give much to promote a good work, they are not likely to forget to pray for its prosperity. Let us both work and pray for the Telingas.

INTERCOLLEGIATE contests in which brain and mental culture play the principal part are neither so frequent nor so popular as those in which brawn and the physical forces are employed. But it must not be concluded that the modern college pays no attention to the development of the intellectual forces. A forensic contest—the sixth of the kind—took place lately at Yale Haven between Harvard and Yale students. Chauncey M. Depew presided. Three undergraduates from each university engaged in debate. The proposition discussed was, "that full membership in the House of Representatives should be given to the members of the Cabinet." Yale took the affirmative of the resolution and Harvard maintained the negative. The jury, composed of Gov. Brown, of Rhode Island, Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia College, and Dr. W. S. Rainford, of New York, whose duty it was to pronounce upon the merits of the two parties to the contest, decided that the honors belonged Harvard. While the value of athletic games and sports in connection with college life should be fully recognized, it must be felt that

such intellectual contests as that noted above are entirely in harmony with the purpose and work of an institution of learning. They should prove a wholesome stimulus to the cultivation of forensic ability among the students and might excite a good deal of popular interest. The example of Harvard and Yale in this matter seems worthy of imitation by other colleges.

PASTOR BAKER of the Leicester St. church, informs us that he is expecting Rev. Dr. J. D. Falton about the 27th of May, to engage with him in a series of evangelistic services. There are few men in the Baptist ministry in America more widely known than Dr. Falton. He is a man of strong convictions and of eminent ability as a preacher, lecturer and writer. He is a man of deep and warm sympathies, with a generous endowment of the fighting qualities. What he attacks he handles without gloves. He inspires warm friendships and he arouses antagonisms. His views on some subjects and his methods of operation have not obtained the endorsement of all his brethren, but there are probably few if any among them who do not regard him as an honest, fearless and powerful preacher of the truth. We trust that a large blessing may attend upon Dr. Falton's work in St. John.

Or the 1,600,000 people of Wales, about 200,000 are members of the Established church, and 31 out of the 84 men who represent the principality in the House of Commons favor disestablishment. Yet in the face of these facts the proposition embodied in the bill now before parliament to place this small minority, in respect to religious rights and privileges, on an equality with the rest of the people of Wales is gravely denounced by prominent members of the House of Commons as a legislation of plunder and sacrilege. All churchmen, however, do not take this view of the matter. There are those who not only recognize the justice in this case of the demand for disestablishment, but believe that it will give to the Anglican cause in Wales an immense impetus because "the church" will then cease to be an organization imposed upon the Welsh people from without.

Mr. Harry Porter, of Fredericton, was the only representative of the Maritime Provinces in the class just graduated by the A. S. Department of McMaster University. In the Theological Department Mr. Howard P. Whidden, of Antigonish, was among those receiving the degree of B. D. Chas. W. King, of Truro, received a diploma in the English theological course. Miss Blanche Bishop, B. A., of Acadia, received the degree of M. A. Among graduates of other colleges who were admitted to the same grade at McMaster were the following: Bachelor of Arts—Blanche Bishop and H. P. Whidden of Acadia College, and Harrison Gross, M. Allison; and the following Masters of Arts: H. H. Bligh, Charles H. Day, Alice M. D. Fitch, William H. Porter, Theodore H. Rand, O. C. S. Wallace, Daniel M. Walton, all of Acadia, and Calvin Goodspeed of the University of New Brunswick.

While the Louisiana Lottery is nominally defunct, its iniquitous life and work are being perpetuated under another name in Honduras and Florida. A new lottery bill is now before the United States Congress, the purpose of which is to secure legislation adequate to the suppression of this evil so far as that country is concerned. By carefully drawn provisions the bill aims to prohibit the importation of lottery matter within the United States and its transportation from State to State by any means whatever. Many petitions have been presented to Congress urging that a bill of this character be passed. But while the measure does not appear to have encountered open opposition, there seems to be an effort on the part of some prominent members of Congress to prevent it obtaining consideration at the present session. The Outlook urges the members of churches who endorse the sentiment of the bill, particularly the constituents of the objecting senators, to press forward the work of urging upon Congress immediate action in the matter, and says that "if brought to a vote there is little chance of defeat, for there is hardly a constituency in the entire country whose representation would dare violate the general moral sentiment by voting for the lottery."

One thousand men have been discharged from the Canadian Pacific Railway service between Montreal and Vancouver, owing to slack business.

## PASSING EVENTS.

GEN. COXEY and his "Marshall," Brown, with their "Commonwealth" army, made a demonstration in Washington on the first of May, according to programme, but it evidently turned out to be a far less glorious and impressive affair than they had anticipated. After a comfortable night—the air being cool and damp—the army broke camp to march to the Capitol grounds, led by Coxe, Brown and the band and a platoon of mounted police. Brown was mounted on a handsome white horse. Coxe rode in a phaeton with Mrs. Coxe by his side, who held in her arms a young Coxe a few weeks old. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, the popular crator of Kansas, rode in an open barouche with her husband and two daughters. But the greatest attraction of the procession was Miss Mamie Coxe, mounted on a white palfrey and "typifying peace." Oklahoma Sam rode up and down the line, keeping the men in order, while R. Bert McMahon of Cumberland, Md., alias Roy Kirke, Marshall Brown's private secretary, rode on a black stallion. The rank and file of the army followed with the band and baggage and commissary wagons piled high with camp equipments. The men had spruced up a bit for the great parade, but they were a sorry looking set, with their broken shoes and ragged clothes. Every man had a canteen or a tin cup slung over his shoulder, and carried one of Brown's cotton banners of peace on a lath. The commonwealthers marched by twos, each commune separated from the following commune by a baggage wagon. The Philadelphia contingent, under Christopher Columbus Jones, numbering 60 men, brought up the rear. They reached the east point of the Capitol at one o'clock. Here a tremendous crowd was assembled. Coxe was seen to proceed bareheaded to the steps of the east portico and ascend to the first platform where he was met by officers of the police force who politely informed him that he could make no speech at that place. He then wished to utter a protest, or, at least, to read a programme, but the officers were inexorable in their refusal to permit anything of the kind, and as "the general" did not manifest a disposition to yield, he was unceremoniously hustled off the steps and into the crowd where he finally regained his carriage, and, after another futile attempt to make a speech, rode away with his army. "Marshall" Brown succeeded in invading the Capitol grounds where he was arrested by the police, and as he resisted, received a clubbing and was locked up, but was afterwards liberated on bail furnished by a Mrs. Haynes, of Washington. Christopher Columbus Jones, leader of the Philadelphia contingent, met with similar fortunes with the exception that he was not so fortunate in finding bail. In the evening Coxe and Brown delivered speeches at the camping grounds of the army, and about 500 persons paid 25 cents each to hear their orations. Coxe, who has some property, declares he will stay in Washington all summer if necessary, to compel Congress to pass the legislation which he demands, and says if his men will stay with him he will pay their expenses.

LOCOMOTION is a very important word in the vocabulary of human speech and stands for a highly important idea—since it is quite essential to man's idea of progress that he be able to get over the surface of the earth at a high rate of speed and with little expenditure of his own physical energy. His efforts in that direction have not been in vain certainly. By a variety of methods and the employment of different locomotive agents, he has accomplished wonders in the way of transporting himself and all the materials of commerce over lands and seas. Men have long been ambitious to fly through the air as the birds do, but hitherto human genius laboring in that direction has met with small success. Many flying machines and aerial ships have been produced, but the solution of the problem has constantly baffled the wit of man. Among the latest attempts to construct a flying machine, and probably the most successful one, is that of Dr. Lilienthal. The inventor has achieved by a close study of the flight of birds, and though the product of his genius does not appear to be as yet a very pronounced triumph over the difficulties of aerial navigation, it seems worthy of being regarded as an important step in that direction, and quite possibly may lead to much greater results. The Scientific American notes that at a meeting of the Physical Society, Berlin, Prof. Du Bois Reymond, the president, spoke of Dr. Lilienthal's invention. The machine consists of a correctly curved surface, the area of which is fourteen square meters (a meter being a little more than 39 inches) made by stretching linen over a light wooden frame. In its centre is an aperture for the body of the experimenter, who holds the machine in position by his arms. On running rapidly down a gentle slope of a hill against the wind, Dr. Lilienthal is able to rise into the air by means of the machine and to maintain for a time a soaring motion against the wind. Prof. Du Bois Reymond had seen him sail over a space of 120 meters, at an altitude of 30 meters, in a minute; with favorable conditions it was possible to cover 200 to 500 meters, and Dr. Du Bois Reymond had himself, by means of the machine, taken leaps through the air of 20 to 30 meters. He was of opinion that by practice far better results might be obtained as regards soaring and then by combining steering with soaring it will be possible to fly even when the wind is unfavorable.

WITH what material shall the streets of the metropolis be paved is a question much discussed and one of no little interest and importance. The old macadamized and granite-paved streets are too abominably noisy to be long tolerated, and the dust and mud which they constantly produce, except when covered with snow, are perhaps still more objectionable. Wood in some respects is an excellent material for pavements, as it is much cleaner and less noisy than stone or macadam, and comparatively easy upon horses. But wood wears out rapidly and its absorbent qualities are objectionable on the score of healthfulness. Asphalt and concrete which are coming to be extensively used for this purpose have the advantage of being very smooth, free from dust and mud and easily kept clean. They are also free from the absorbent qualities of wooden pavements. But it is said that these materials are found not to be sufficiently durable in much frequented thoroughfares. This renders them expensive. A composition has been recently invented in Germany, and adopted by the city of Munich, which, it is claimed, is far superior to any other previously employed for street pavements. By crushing into powder the common rock known as serpentine, mixing it with a certain fluid and then moulding the mixture into blocks a pavement is produced which is said to be as durable as granite, as smooth and silent as concrete and totally without yield of dust or mud. Whether this composition could be produced on this side the Atlantic cheaply enough to make it available for paving purposes we do not know; but if the time shall ever come when the streets of cities shall be so paved as to make them comparatively free from noise, and to banish dust, mud and other filth, the comfort and healthfulness of city life will certainly be greatly increased.

It is said, beneath a hundred feet of earth. Whole farms with their stock and farm produce have been destroyed. Many cattle were swept away by the waters or buried deep beneath the earth. The loss of property is estimated at \$400,000. In explanation of the cause of the land slide it is said that the rush of waters from the Laurentian chain of the mountains is tremendous in the springtime owing to the melting snows, and it is thought by scientific men that the ground is honey-combed by the impetuous water owing to the fact that the lower stratum of the soil formation is mostly clay. The ground immediately supporting the formation of the fall on the right side having given away before the pressure of the waters the earth and rocks filled the deep gap of the falls, burying the pulp mill situated under it, and blocking the course of the stream, and the swift waters, thus caused to spread over the adjoining farms and brought over a badly stayed or undermined embankment, caused the latter to slide under it and roll into the bed of the river, filling it up. In consequence of the displacement of the land the river has changed its course for the distance of a mile and a half and shifted from its former bed about 500 feet.

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 APRIL.  
Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer in December. (Ps. 71: 18, 19; Ps. 115: 1.) And let us ask that the work begun at Simlipatan may extend to every one of our stations. Mat. 21: 19; Eph. 3: 20.

The Paradise W. M. A. Society, as stated by the Mission Band, held their quarterly public meeting on the evening of April 22nd in the church, the Rev. R. B. Kinley presiding. The subject selected for the evening, "Send the Light," furnished ample material for a good programme, which was satisfactorily carried out, the choir interspersing choice and appropriate selections of music, with Miss Nettie Longley as organist. A collection was taken amounting to \$3.10.

A matter of special interest of the evening was the presentation, by Mrs. C. A. Longley on behalf of the Society, of a certificate constituting our esteemed president, Mrs. Kinley, a life member of the W. B. M. Union and the reply.

The pleasure of the duty assigned to me this evening, is only marred by the regret that this part of the programme had not been entrusted to some person more competent to discharge it in a manner worthy of the object and of the occasion. I have been requested by the sisters of the W. M. A. Society in this body to present to you our President, highly esteemed in love for your own and your works sake—this certificate which constitutes you a life member of the W. B. M. Union—and in this connection a brief sketch of the history of our society, over which for the past two years you have so efficiently and faithfully presided, may not be inappropriate.

Five years ago—in the autumn of 1889, at the home of one of our warm-hearted sisters, six individuals met and formed the Paradise W. B. M. A. Society. The spring of 1891 finds our numbers increased to twenty-two, and in addition to the regular contribution or fee of membership—one dollar—per annum there has been raised in the interim a centennial offering of \$18—supplemented during the past year by a special offering of \$25.20. In this task we have received some assistance from a few friends outside our society. May their liberality be richly rewarded by a fuller realization of the true meaning of those words of the Lord Jesus when He said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." We have been particular to mention the exact amount of our last offering, and for this reason. As a sort of starting inspiration in this work—one of our sisters "saw in a dream" that just this peculiar sum was raised by our Society—and it truly seemed like a literal fulfillment of this dream when at our last meeting on the 3rd of April, our treasurer stated that the amount we wished to raise, \$25, was completed, with enough surplus to defray all incidental expenses. The wise man says, "A

dream cometh through much business." We know that the interests of the Mission work both at home and abroad lie very near the heart of our sister, and we would say to her "dream on" and should a larger sum be revealed amount for our next special offering we believe it will be forthcoming. It is the wish of some, and as far as we know of all our members, to give to the much desired object of supporting one of Miss McNeill's Bible women. The first consideration in any extra effort we may make this year.

The special offering of last year has been, in the first place, cordially and unanimously devoted to the purpose already named, and like the pebble thrown into the stream—its influence is felt in succeeding circles—fifteen dollars having been paid over to the Foreign and ten to the Home Mission Fund. Thus we are trying to do our little to help on this great work of sending this "Light" of which so much has been said and sung this evening, and which shines so brightly and so freely in our own highly favored land to those regions where "darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people." Can we do more. Surely we can if we will, to hasten the time when of them it will be said, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." There is an old legend of a great artist who designed a window in colored glass for a grand cathedral—selecting for the purpose his best and choicest material. After his work was completed, an apprentice gathered up the same cathedral a wheel window, which was pronounced to be even more beautiful than that of the great artist himself. If we put our best work in our little window it will be acceptable in His sight who scores no loving service however humble. It has been said that from the ashes of a duty fulfilled, Phoenix like a higher duty will arise.

The paper presented you this evening, dear Mrs. Kinley, represents to you a justly merited degree—and it is our hope and prayer that you may be spared many years to work for the Master, and receive higher and higher degrees in His service, until at the last the crowning "Well done" shall welcome you from the labors of earth to the rest of heaven.

Mrs. Kinley's Reply.  
In reply to this kind address, so Christian in spirit and principle, permit me to say that in my heart I am thankful to the W. M. A. S. of Paradise for their kindness. Thankful that the sisters of this community have found it in their hearts to express their interest in the Master's cause by contributing the required sum (\$25) to constitute one a life member of the Union, and that that honor is conferred upon me. While I appreciate the act for what it is in itself I appreciate the position I am placed in by being made a life member of the Union. A knowledge of its history, its beginning, its struggles and its triumphs, which it has accomplished and what it aims to accomplish in the evangelization of heathen women, and the spirit of this noble organization, the love of God to a lost world, will enable any clear sighted Christian to see that it is no mean thing to be one of its members. I esteem it an honored privilege to be placed to such an organization in twenty-four years this body has grown from a thought in the heart of one Christian young woman to a mighty working power fully organized. The spirit of benevolence and zeal for God has characterized this body from its inception. All who have been touched by its influence have been inspired with a larger and nobler Christian benevolence. There are few grander opportunities than the Union affords for doing real work for Jesus. I hope this work will find a large place in every Christian woman's heart. While I thank you again for the position you have so kindly bestowed upon me, I pray that the blessing of God may continue to rest upon our society, and the cause for which it exists and labors. I am encouraged to know that my humble services have been appreciated, and still realize that I am an unprofitable servant.

Three summers ago a dear friend, who was a minister in the Society of Friends, said to me in his quaint style, "Thou must remember that thou wast created for the purpose of helping to bring the world to Christ." This startled me; I had never thought of my life in this way; but since that day a sense of the great responsibility of living has grown strong in my soul, and I come to you with these words: "Awake, thou that sleepest!" "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil." Oh that we might echo and re-echo in our hearts and lives the words of the Christ-child when he said, "Why not that I must be about My Father's business?" I used to think that the emphasis should be upon the words, "My Father's business," but of late years it rings in my soul with the word "awake" sounding clear and strong above the rest. So let us "awake out of our sleep" and take for our watchword, "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil."—E.