

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LV.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 31.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1892.

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

## PASSING EVENTS.

**I**n this country we should hardly think of asking in respect to teachers and scholars in a Sunday-school how many were total abstainers from alcoholic drinks, at least not among what are called the evangelical bodies. But in England it is otherwise. We are told that the "temperance census of the Sunday-schools connected with the United Methodist Free churches shows that 86,470 scholars and teachers are total abstainers out of a total of 123,350." We do not know what the fact may be, but probably temperance sentiment is as strong among the United Methodists as in other religious bodies in England. It would appear then that more than 25 per cent. of the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of England indulge more or less in intoxicating drinks. This can scarcely be regarded as gratifying from a temperance reform point of view. Still the reform undoubtedly makes progress in England. The recent general election, we are told, has resulted in the return of many ardent temperance reformers, and the defeat of some bitter opponents of local option. Temperance reform is more and more coming to the front in British politics, and its promoters are making themselves felt in parliament.

**A FEW** years ago we were accustomed to hear a good deal about the superior fecundity of the negro race as compared with the white race in America, and the prospect that the negro would, accordingly, by and by come to be the dominating power on the continent. But it soon came to be understood that too high an estimate had been put upon the power of the colored race to multiply itself, and whatever alarm had been excited on this score was dissipated. United States newspapers are now calling attention to the fact that, as shown by the returns of the last census, the percentage of increase during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 is much less among the people of African descent than among the white population. According to a recently published bulletin from the U. S. census office, of the sixty-two and a half millions of people in the United States in 1890, fifty-five millions, in round numbers, were whites, and seven and a half millions were colored. Of the negro population 6,889,152 are in the southern states and 580,888 are in the north. The percentage of increase for the negroes during the decade 1880-1890 was 20.6 per cent. at the north and 13 per cent. at the south, or an average of 18.5 per cent. for the whole country, while the percentage of increase in the white population for the same period shows an average of 26.7-27.9 at the north and 23.6 at the south, from which it will be seen that the percentage of increase among the whites is nearly twice as large as the percentage among the negroes. These figures do not, however, give the comparative rates of natural increase in the two races, as no allowance is made for the influx of white population from abroad, which of late years has amounted probably to about one per cent. yearly of the white population of the country.

**I**n a recent issue of the Boston Traveller some information was given respecting a new method of treatment for drunkenness, known as the Houston cure, and the establishment of asylums for the treatment of inebriates, to be known as Houston Narcotic Cure Institutes. For this purpose a company has been formed under the laws of New Hampshire, the president of which is E. H. Capen, president of Tufts College. Austin H. Roby, of Boston, is secretary; J. W. Joubert, of Cambridge, Mass., is treasurer, and a number of well-known men, including an ex-governor, state senators, etc., are upon the board of directors. The popularity and financial success which have attended the Keeley institutes will naturally cause anything in a similar line to be regarded with some degree of suspicion. The Traveller, however, appears to endorse the Houston company, and says that it has the approval of many of the leading temperance men of New England. It further says that the Houston Narcotic Cure "has none of the dangerous characteristics which have thrown suspicion on some of the remedies now in use, and the character of the men now engaged in the establishment of the institutes is a guarantee of good faith on the part of the company." The method of treatment which is thus being brought to the notice of the public originated with Dr. Houston, who for some years, it is said, has made successful use of it in his general practice. The method of

treatment is thus described: The medicines prepared in the laboratory of Dr. Houston and furnished to institutes, are administered by hypodermic injection, together with carefully prepared tonics, given internally, and followed by special treatment known only to the physicians and attendants in charge and acting under the direct instructions given by Dr. Houston. It is stated that before the formation of the company Dr. Houston's method of treatment was submitted to severe tests:

This body of capitalists required Dr. Houston to effect absolute cures upon 50 of the worst subjects that could be selected from the streets, without making a single person ill from the effects of his treatment. Dr. Houston accomplished this, and furthermore, he allowed this syndicate to select a physician, who, after receiving instructions in the use of the treatment from Dr. Houston, went to another city and performed 50 additional cures without a failure, and this physician—Dr. Nash—has since given up his practice and taken charge of the Houston Institute in the city of Denver, Col.

The permanent value of the Houston cure can, of course, be determined only by its results. Whether it will possess advantages over the Keeley methods also remains to be seen. It is admitted, we suppose, that the latter results in the removal for the time being of the appetite for strong drink, but in bad cases the cure effected appears not to be so permanent as to place the patient in a position from which he is not more or less likely to relapse to his old habits. It appears also to be admitted that the Keeley treatment involves some danger to the general health of the patient. Whatever holds promise of deliverance from the unhappiness, suffering and degradation which results from drunkenness will certainly be hailed with eager hope by many thousands who, directly or indirectly, are the victims of its curse. In the interests of the many lives and the many homes which this malignant influence is blighting we can but hope that the Houston cure will fully realize all the expectations of its promoters. Information concerning the Houston Institutes may be obtained by addressing A. H. Roby, No. 406 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

**A**CCORDING to reports the operations of Quebec smugglers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have attained to somewhat gigantic proportions. The goods handled by the smugglers are chiefly whiskeys, brandies, cigars, etc., and the high duty—about \$2 per gallon—on spirits, with the favorable conditions for working the illicit traffic, afford strong inducements to the Quebecers to engage in the business. What may be called the head-quarters of the smugglers are the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated in the mouth of the Gulf. The towns on these islands, bearing the same name, are free ports. The commodities in which the smugglers deal come from France and are landed at these islands free of duty, whence they are brought by the smugglers up the St. Lawrence, where they are landed, by means of small boats, on islands and other hiding places along the coast, and thence, as opportunity offers, transferred to their destination in Quebec city. By this means, it is said, the revenues of the country are being annually cheated to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. And this is not the worst. The illicit business is having a widely demoralizing influence on the people of Quebec. It cannot but have such an influence upon all who are engaged in it, directly or indirectly, and they are not a few, from the humblest habitant to the wealthy and respected merchant. Men are known in Quebec, it is said, high up in society, holding even official positions, who are directly or indirectly interested in whiskey smuggling. It is, indeed, the social and political power of these men which has to a certain extent kept the hands of the government tied. But apparently the worst result of the illicit traffic lies in the fact that a considerable section of the province is being flooded with cheap liquor, and much of it of the very vilest description, since it appears that whiskey is distilled on the islands as well as imported from France. Outside the city of Quebec, it is said, this smuggled whiskey is so cheap that almost every habitant has it on his table, and the drinking habits of the people have increased so much in consequence that the clergy have been called upon to denounce smuggling from the pulpit. But evidently nothing short of the iron hand of the law is sufficient to deter the people from engaging in what seems to them so profitable a traffic. It would appear as if the smugglers had hitherto had things pretty much their own way; but now the government is evidently taking cognizance of the very serious dimensions

which this illicit business has assumed, and is taking more strenuous measures in dealing with the smugglers. Bouchard, one of the chief of them, was lately apprehended at Isle aux Coudres and remains a prisoner in Quebec. A seizure of smuggled liquor was made at the same time, and the government is expected to follow up its work with increased vigilance. Fast sailing armed cruisers are being employed to hunt down the smuggling craft, and if the business is not destroyed—which of course it will not be at once—it is likely to be rendered more dangerous and less profitable. After all, the difference between taxed and smuggled whiskey is only a difference between two evils. What the country needs is an entire deliverance from the accursed thing.

**T**HE degree in which Mr. Gladstone retains his mental faculties and his powers of leadership is wonderful beyond example. His opponents do not come to love him more as he advances beyond his four score years, and there are not a few who hate him and his political ideas with utmost cordiality. But not even they, it would appear, venture to assert that advanced age has wrought in him any impairment of his mental vision or that in his utterances they are able to detect any symptom of approaching imbecility. Conflicting reports are in circulation just now respecting Mr. Gladstone's health. On the one hand it is stated that his health is excellent, while on the other hand it is reported that the physical condition of the aged statesman is such as to cause his friends anxiety. The fatigue attendant upon the campaign through which he has just passed, disappointment at the results and anxiety as to the future must certainly have made great demands upon his strength. It is testified by those who have heard Mr. Gladstone speak during his late Midlothian campaign, that his utterances have not lost force or power, and that the old ring is still in his voice. But no doubt the reaction after these exhibitions of mental and physical energy are greater than of old. It is said that a tendency to drowsiness has appeared as one of the symptoms of waning force, and that of late he has repeatedly fallen asleep during dinner. The fear of Mr. Gladstone's friends and the hope of his enemies is that his strength will prove unequal to the carrying of the burdens and anxieties of leadership, which will of necessity be laid upon his shoulders. It certainly does appear that Mr. Gladstone has never stood more in need of all his wisdom and all his powers of endurance than he does in view of the present situation.

**T**HE condition of affairs at Homestead, Pa., during the past week does not appear to have undergone material change. The presence of the state militia has been sufficient to hold in check any spirit of lawlessness which might otherwise have manifested itself, and the strikers have made no further hostile demonstrations. Under the protection of the military the company has brought in non-union men, and to some extent work in the mills has been resumed. A few of the strikers have taken advantage of the company's offers to return to their places, but for the most part they appear to remain firm in their determination to maintain the strike. But an event has occurred since our last writing, which has recalled the attention of the public strongly to this subject. This was the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company. The would-be assassin was a young man, giving the name of Berkman, a Russian Hebrew by birth, and an anarchist. The man made his way into Mr. Frick's office, and shot him twice in the neck. In spite of his wounds, Mr. Frick grappled with his assailant, and with the help of others overcame him, but not until he had received other wounds from a siletto. Mr. Frick's wounds were very serious, but his chances for recovery are considered good. The man was secured by the police, who had some difficulty in protecting him from the vengeance of the crowd, which was disposed to lynch him on the spot. There was no direct connection, it would appear, between the Homestead troubles and this murderous assault upon Mr. Frick. The leaders of the union men strongly condemn the deed, and perceive that it is prejudicial to their cause. There is little doubt, however, that directly the outbreak at Homestead led to the attempted assassination of Frick. Another anarchist named Carl Knold has been apprehended at Pittsburgh. Large quantities of anarchistic literature have been found in his house, and evidence to show that the place was the

centre of a good deal of that kind of influence. The disturbance at Homestead and the resulting situation appear to have led these people to believe that the time was opportune for striking a blow in the interests of anarchy. The discoveries made by the police at Pittsburgh are said to indicate that the anarchists are very busy throughout the country, and that anarchy in the United States is still a force to be reckoned with.

## The Advantages of a Trip to the Hills.

The value and importance of an annual vacation is becoming more and more emphasized the world over. In America or England where climates are bracing, associations helpful, food (for body, mind and soul) good, abundant and varied, excursions are more and more valued. The man who does not get occasional relaxation from his regular routine work is thereby hindered from doing his work as rapidly and effectively as he might otherwise do. This is especially true of those engaged in mental and spiritual work. The pastor who does not seek, occasionally, change of air, scenery and associations, cannot do his best for his church and his Master. If this is true in America or England where change seems least needed, how much more important must it be in India, where climate is continually enervating, food lacking in quality and variety, helpful associations exceedingly few and the work peculiarly difficult and discouraging.

But it is not always easy to take a vacation in India. In America a complete change of surroundings may often be obtained with little trouble and expense. Many a minister takes his horse and carriage and has a vacation trip around the country with comparatively little expense, being entertained wherever he goes. In India the missionary's compound is the only "oasis in the desert" for scores of miles around. His "next door neighbor" (as far as Christian Europeans are concerned) may often be his missionary brother sixty miles away. To pay him a visit is immensely enjoyable. But it is about as much trouble to make the journey of sixty miles as it would be to travel from Halifax to British Columbia. He cannot pick up his hand-satchel, jump upon his horse (or into his carriage) and make his journey unimpeded. Beds, bedding, chairs, tables, trunks, cooking utensils, provisions, cook, etc.,—an infinitum—must accompany him on a journey of five or five hundred miles, whether for one night or for a year. But if he visits his brother missionary he finds little change. The air is still that enervating, depressing Indian atmosphere, and the surroundings (apart from the home he is visiting) are exactly the same as at his own station. In order to get a real change the missionary must go to the hills. That means (to many persons) a trip of three or four hundred miles by steamer, the same distance by rail, and fifty or one hundred miles by ox-bandy. Upon the hills the air is so pure and invigorating, the mountain scenery so grand and inspiring, the food so delicious, the opportunity to meet fellow countrymen so good, that most missionaries try to go there whenever they can. In addition to the work and worry of the first half of the year, in a climate which at best is weakening in its effects, the intense heat of April and May often so debilitates the missionary that for the rest of the year he works upon his nerves and invites a total collapse. But for several reasons a trip to the hills is difficult. The expense (about \$150) is such that most missionaries could not think of going every year. Besides this the work upon his field can poorly spare his presence. While away there is often no one to take his place, and the advantage gained by months of hard work is to a greater or less extent lost. If one could even pick up the work where he left it, feeling that it had not gone back, it would not be so bad. But he loses a good deal of the momentum which he had previously gained. His absence is a time when troubles, tangles, lesser occur. Satan is often busy among the Christians even when the missionary is at his post, but the devil finds a better chance to make trouble while the missionary is absent.

However, in spite of the difficulties it certainly must be our duty to go to the hills as often as we can. Some of the advantages of such a trip have been already hinted at. The change of air is a most important benefit. During May the thermometer stands at Bobbili, for example, at about 100°—seldom falling below that point and often rising to 108°. Upon these hills we seldom have the temperature above 65°. The change of scenery is equally complete. There is nothing Indian about the trees and

flowers up here—and the change is almost equal to what would be experienced by a trip to America, as far as scenery and vegetation go. Change of food is another most important point. Missionaries get very tired of the monotonous round of table fare to be had upon the plains—that is in the vast majority of stations. One of the most enjoyable experiences upon the hills is abundance of good beef and mutton, European vegetables, nutritious and well-baked bread, fruits and berries, etc., etc.

Another blessing to be found in the association of missionary and other (English speaking) friends. Missionary meetings are held, reports of work in other missions heard, the methods of work in different places learned and discussed. These are exceedingly helpful, as can well be imagined. But the opportunity to "talk missions" is not everything. Conversations upon scores of other topics is a treat which only missionaries, far from home, can fully appreciate.

Relaxation from work and care may be mentioned as another blessing obtained upon these hills. We can all go back to our work prepared to enter upon it with fresh zeal, love and vigor after a season of relaxation. Thus largely to banish one's work from the mind for a season, and give one's self up to amusement, good reading, beneficial conversation, is may be the very best thing for us and our work. The opportunity for meditation is another privilege up here. Upon the plains we find that it requires a good deal of effort to secure a moment to one's self. Time for Bible study, devotion, and prayer is not obtained unless by an unbending determination to get it, even if the heavens fall. How can we feed them if we are not ourselves fed? One great difficulty in the experience of nearly all missionaries is to find time for quiet study and prayer. Probably no one needs it more than the missionary, and probably few have harder work to get it. But up here we are away from the incessant call of the natives, and while resting can enjoy meditation to the full. New glimpses of truth are given to us. God's words and works appear more and more glorious as we have time to think about them. Instead of rushing on like a railway train we have time to think of our terrible need and time to lay hold of God's power and grace. Most people are too busy—missionaries are no exception. Let us pray more, meditate more, feed more upon the eternal Word. Then shall our work be more effective.

We return to our work greatly strengthened in many ways, and to all our missionaries we feel like saying: "Go to the hills as often as you can." Probably we shall not return to these hills for some years, but I trust that our own little hill (Deodanger), though not so good as this place, may nevertheless give us a rest and recuperation during my hot season.

W. V. HIGGINS.

Ootacamund, June 14.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTE FOR THE YEAR:

"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER BOOK FOR AUGUST.

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

Notes from the N. B. Aids.

According to appointment the Aid Societies comprised in the N. B. Western Association held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, June 25, in the vestry of the Fredericton Baptist church. The following societies were represented—Fredericton, Woodstock, Jacksonville, Benton, Prince William, Salmon Creek, Cambridge, and Jemseg. After spending an hour in social prayer, realizing the strength gained by waiting on the Lord, a short time was given to a parliamentary drill, conducted by the leader of the meeting—Mrs. W. Allwood, vice-president for N. B. The subject chosen for discussion was the different branches of work carried on by the W. B. M. U., and the methods used. The object of this drill was not merely to give our leaders a clearer insight into the correct way of dealing with motions, etc., but to plainly place our work before the sisters. Some enthusiastic addresses were given. Mrs. deValois' remarks on the work at Grand Ligne was of especial interest. Many expressed themselves as more deeply moved in the cause of missions, after hearing a statement of the needs.

Monday evening, June 27, the provincial secretary addressed a meeting at Macnaquis. The regular meetings of this society were discontinued some time ago, but through the untiring efforts of the pastor, Rev. S. D. Ervine, the work is resumed with renewed zeal.

Tuesday evening we were at Keswick. The dark rainy night prevented our having a large attendance. We hope to hear through the county secretary—Miss Nellie Hoben—that the Keswick sisters are showing forth their love to God by their ready and willing co-operation in this grand enterprise.

Wednesday afternoon we met in the Carleton and Andover county convention, convened at Woodstock. After the usual devotional service, delegates reported from Woodstock, Jacksonville, Jacksonton, Benton, Florenceville, Andover and Forest Glen. The reports were of a most encouraging nature. Mission Bands are successfully working in Woodstock, Jacksonville and Jacksonton. The young people at Forest Glen are working in the Aid for the present time. Andover has good prospects for a Mission Band, and hopes to organize at an early date. In the evening the meeting was conducted by Mrs. S. J. Archibald, president of the Woodstock Aid. Addresses were given by Rev. B. H. Thomas, Mrs. A. D. Hartley, county secretary, and the Provincial Secretary. The influence of the county conventions is showing itself plainly. It would be well for the sisters in each county to realize their importance, and feel they cannot afford to miss the inspiration such gatherings impart to the work.

Our last meeting was at Jacksonville, Thursday evening. A peep into Pastor Thomas' cosy little church, with its missionary mottoes tastefully arranged, is an inspiration to any visitor. Here the sisters are at work doing what they can to give the gospel to those in need, both at home and abroad. Our women in these counties, led by their County Secretary, mean business. They believe this is the Lord's work, and it requires their best energies.

Mrs. Emmerson, in writing concerning the meetings at Point de Bute, says: On Monday we met at Methodist church, two miles distant from association, consequently the audience was smaller than we had hoped, but most assuredly God's blessing was with us and His Spirit in the meeting. Point de Bute, Fort Elgin, Sackville, Dorchester and Harvey were represented, and the verbal reports encouraging. Missionary Band work and Home Missions were so presented by Mrs. Botford Smith and Mrs. A. H. Lavers as to call forth pledges of renewed efforts for the future. Two members of the Methodist Missionary Society gave us kindly greetings as well as goodly reports of their work. A letter from our Provincial Secretary was very gratefully received, and we most earnestly hope the meeting may result in broadening our missionary work. On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the pastor of the church, who so kindly gave us the use of the comfortable building.

Early in June the N. B. Secretary visited Sussex, Hampton Village, and Norton. Societies in the first two places had been dormant a year or two. But we are pleased to say they are again in active service. We are assured while they continue to aid others they will strengthen themselves. The long and repeated call for a county secretary in Kings has at last been responded to by Mrs. Weeden Fowler, of Hammond Vafe. This is a grand field for work, and we trust that our sister's efforts may be abundantly blessed.

## Notices.

To the secretaries of Aid Societies and Mission Bands of Nova Scotia: The blank forms have been sent to every society and mission band. Will county secretaries and others please remember that the annual report cannot be made out until these are all received.

A. E. JOHNSTONE, Provincial Secy. for N. S.

County secretaries will please take notice that a meeting with regard to their work will be held in Bridgetown on Friday evening, 19th August, at 7.30 p. m. Every county secretary should, if possible, be present. Come with new plans for work, and be prepared to discuss your work in every phase. A question box will be on the table. This is your meeting.

A. C. MARTELL, Prov. Secy. for N. B.

AMY E. JOHNSTONE, Prov. Secy. N. S.

**A LITERARY FIND.**—Mr. Bok has succeeded in unearthing a quantity of unpublished material by Henry Ward Beecher, which will shortly be published as a series of articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The material is especially valuable since it deals with a range of topics both varied and timely, and will advance, for the first time in print, the great preacher's views on a number of such interesting questions as marriage, home government, women in public and private life, politics, etc. Mr. Bok has secured the co-operation of Mrs. Beecher and Professor Ellinwood, Mr. Beecher's private reporter, in the editing of the material.