

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME XLVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVI.

Vol. X., No. 21.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894.

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

It will be observed that notice of the closing exercises of Herion Academy, inadvertently omitted from the programme of exercises published last week, is supplied on the eighth page of this issue. These exercises will take place on Tuesday at 2 p. m. They will doubtless be, as usual, of much interest.

The following rather good story of Queen Victoria and her Scotch photographer we find in the *Christian Standard* by which it is credited to an English paper: "The first time the Queen was taken by Mr. Downey, the photographer, his friends were quite desirous to know how the operation had succeeded. But the imperturbable Scotchman showed very little excitement about it. 'What did you say?' said a curious friend afterward. 'What did she say?' asked another. 'Well,' said Mr. Downey, 'I took Her Majesty just as I was taking any other person, and when I'd settled her, I said, 'Wad it please your Majesty to put on a more favorable countenance?' and she said 'Sairtally Mr. Dooney.'"

PROGRESS UNION is an institution which has its inspiration in Harvard University. It is located in the lower part of Cambridge among lodging houses inhabited by a population in which several different nationalities are represented. Its teachers are students from the university, and their philanthropic and most worthy aim is to impart to others less favorably situated than themselves some of the knowledge and culture which they themselves are receiving within the walls of Harvard. The Union has succeeded in attracting several hundred members to its lectures and courses of study, and it publishes a periodical that is widely read. To the facts given above the Boston *Traveller* adds: "The spirit implied in the name of the society is fully embodied in all its work. It looks forward, and its glance is hopeful. The essential idea underlying the whole project is faith in a democracy under which the scholar and the laborer, while separate in many of their tastes and performing distinct functions in society, shall yet be united in close bonds of fraternity and respect."

The Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y., graduated its class of '94 with appropriate public exercises on May 9th. The class numbers twenty-three, and of these, six, we believe, are graduates of Acadia. Their names are Zenas L. Fash, Elbert A. Gates, W. N. Hutchins, E. Osgood Morse, A. C. Kempton and H. F. Waring. Messrs Kempton and Waring were among the six who represented the class on the platform in the graduating exercises. Mr. Kempton's subject was—"The Living Word." Mr. Waring's was—"Prayer Unholy; Prayer Unheard." We do not know how many of these young men are coming back to give to their native provinces the benefit of the excellent training they have secured. Some of them who are making settlements in the United States, we know, have preferred to come back to Acadia if opportunities of settlements here had been presented. Mr. Morse settles in the N. Y. State. We do not at present recall his exact location. Mr. Kempton goes to visit a church at Eau Claire, Wis., with a view to settlement. Mr. Waring has accepted a call to a church in Mankato, Minn. Mr. Hutchins, we are pleased to learn, comes to Canning, N. B.

The next great International Christian Endeavor Convention of 1894 is to be held in Cleveland in July. The meetings will be held in the Sangerford Building, and a great tent pitched near by, and also in about twenty-five churches of Cleveland which have been engaged for the purpose. It is expected that from twenty to thirty thousand persons from outside the city will be present. All are to pay their own bills, but the rate for board, it is said, will be very low, and the railroads will give a one-fare rate to delegates and in some instances will make still more favorable arrangements. It is stated that much will be made at this Convention of matters of Christian Citizenship and Systematic Giving to Missions, which have been so prominently before the societies during the past year, and the presentation of the diplomas and banners to the societies and unions that have done the most in these directions for the advancement of the kingdom will be a unique and striking feature of the Convention. Much time and attention, too, will be given to the denominational rallies, and one of the best half days of the Convention will be given up to these rallies, which will be held by twenty-five denominations in as many different churches at the same time. Thus will the spirit of denominational loyalty be expressed and emphasized, while at the same time the spirit of interdenominational fellowship will pervade and enoble the whole Convention.

PASSING EVENTS.

WHEN the Democratic party in the United States triumphed so decisively at the last presidential election, its victory was won upon the ground that a high protective tariff was inimical to the interests of the country, and the leaders of the party were supposed to have strong convictions and a pretty well defined policy in the direction of free trade, which policy they were prepared to carry into effect as soon as the opportunity of so doing should be secured. But now, after the Democratic tariff bill has been nearly four months before the Senate and subjected to amendments which run up into the hundreds, this tariff reform bill of the Democrats has so far lost all likeness to a free trade measure that Governor McKinley himself might almost be willing to adopt it and be comforted for the loss of his famous offspring. There are a good many things which it is easier to pull down than to build up, but a high protective tariff is not one of them. When one of those "infant industries" has been taken to the national breast and nourished for a time upon the life forces of the country, it is apt to cost a severe wrench to put it down and bid it walk alone; not because the nation has conceived so tender an affection for its foster child, but because the protege and petted darling has become so strong that the government finds itself much in the position of the man who caught a Tartar. It is in no position to dictate terms and must submit to compromise where it should be able to command. We are not discussing the question whether the protective system in national finance is or is not good. But it seems evident that where it has been admitted it manifests a strong tendency to remain and to rule, even in a democratic country and against the convictions and expressed wishes of a majority of the people. Grover Cleveland and his party declared for tariff reform and freer trade relations with the world. The people of the United States declared strongly in favor of Cleveland and his party. A moderate tariff measure by which some of the severer features of the protectionist system were to be eliminated was prepared and submitted to Congress. But United States senators have the fear of combines and trusts and local protected interests before their eyes. They are instructed to bow down before the golden images which those autocrats set up, and at what time the signal is given they bow down and worship the golden image. And thus it comes to pass that the people of the United States must be content or discontent with a very scant measure of the reform promised them on the Cleveland platform. It may be said that a large minority of the people of the United States believe in high protection. This may be true, and they may be right for all we say here to the contrary; but the fact remains that after the people of the country had plainly and constitutionally declared against the high protection system, that system survives because of the influence which the protected interests are able to exert upon members of Congress.

WE observe that some of the New England newspapers are dilating upon the remarkably early and fine spring with which that country is being favored. In Maritime Canada the season has not certainly thus far, or at least until within a few days, been of a kind to inspire a very great deal of admiration. March was remarkably dry for March, but April was cold and stormy, and May thus far has not proved particularly genial. There have been some beautiful days, but as a rule it has been cold, with buries of snow in some places even as late as the middle of the month, and vegetation at present is somewhat less advanced than is usual with us at this time of year. We should not be surprised perhaps that old Winter makes haste to vacate the Yankee land and lingers longingly in these more fertile provinces, but it is hard to account for the fact that the genial Summer should smile first and longest on comparatively barren New England, when all the Bionesses stand ready to give her a cordial welcome to their fair and fertile country. Perhaps in the absence of other apparent sufficient reason we may safely set it down to feminine caprice. But however we may account for it, it appears that in New England the genial face of summer has appeared, while here in Maritime Canada, winter lingers unconsciously in the lap of spring. A New England paper tells us that "this extraordinary season has marched on

as if there were no deliberation in the plan of campaign but as if every energy of nature had been devoted to force the season. . . . It is a hustling season when flowers bloom a fortnight ahead of time and there is no waiting to be done. Here are the apple blossoms already gone, in our region, where they should be just beginning, the azalea in full bloom as it has no right to be, the blue violets are things of the past and the rose-fringed polygala has been in bloom in the woods for a week, when it belongs to the last week of May. These days of north-west wind have been delicious in their fresh and vivid movement; the earth has grown into almost the full beauty of summer, robbing June of its glories, and making May a miracle of bloom and leaf. Who could do other than enjoy the brilliant blue skies, the constantly floating white clouds, the sumptuous aspect of the hills and meadows and the gracious beauty of their bloom."

THE annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, recently held in Exeter Hall, London, was so large as to cause every inch of standing room to be occupied. The Earl of Harrowby, who is president of the Society, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks characterized the meeting as one of the largest, one of the brightest, and one of the youngest of the society's meetings that he had ever seen, and also singularly marked by the presence of the male sex. During the year, in spite of the wide spread business depression, the society has received more than its ordinary income of £11,000. But there is a debt which had accumulated through the deficits of previous years. Lord Harrowby referred with special satisfaction to the growing interest in the Bible throughout the Russian Empire, where free passes are now given both to the society's goods and its colporteurs over all the great rivers and the various steamship companies. Everywhere the work is extending, new fields are opening up, and the effects of what has been done are affirmed by mission reports and other witnesses to have been most cheering. The income of the society for the year is £24,284. The issues to the world have been from the depot in London 1,669,588; from depots abroad 1,998,868; altogether 4,668,456 Bibles, Testaments and other portions of Scripture sent out into the world during the year. The total issue of the Society since its commencement, we are told, now amounts to 139,559,000 copies; or, as one speaker at the meeting put it, the society is issuing daily a pile of Bibles and Testaments as high as the Eiffel Tower. Dr. J. G. Paton being present at the meeting spoke of the work which, through the agency of the Society, had been accomplished in the New Hebrides where now the Bible is circulated in eighteen different languages. If, he said, those who doubted the inspiration of the Bible could be taken to the South Sea Islands and shown what had been accomplished there by the Book, they would change their minds.

THE weather bureau of the United States has recently published some information collected by it in recent years in reference to the destruction to life and property in that country caused by lightning. During eight years ending in 1892 the fires caused by lightning in the United States numbered 8,516. Of the buildings partially or wholly destroyed from this cause, 104 were churches, 694 dwelling houses and 2,385 were barns, stables or granaries. This bears out ordinary experience that barns filled with hay or grain and stables occupied by cattle are much more frequently struck by lightning than dwelling houses. Electric light stations, telegraph and telephone offices, it is found, were rarely injured. Destruction of property due to lightning in the course of the eight years amounted to \$12,663,855. As to the number of persons killed by lightning, statistics have been kept for three years only, beginning with 1890. The average number of deaths during these years has been 106. The tree most frequently struck by lightning was the oak, and the beech is said to most frequently escape. With regard to geological formations, chalk appears to furnish the most immunity, while next in order come marl, clay, sand and loam. The statement that the highest tree or building is not found to be most liable to lightning strokes is in harmony with ordinary observation. Sometimes an object is struck while one much higher near it escapes. No doubt the electric fluid, if we may so call it, follows the path of least resis-

tance, or of greatest attraction, but to the ordinary observer lightning appears to be very erratic in the course it takes. The statistics gathered go to show that the most dangerous places in a thunder storm are open door-ways, particularly in barns and the vicinity of trees, cattle, chimneys and fire-places. Lightning-rods, if properly adjusted, are valuable means of protection. If not so adjusted they, of course, only invite danger.

FIFTY years ago there was formed, says the *Christian World*, at a large representative conference in London, the British Anti-Slavery Church Association to liberate religion in the British Empire from State interference. The name was afterwards changed to "The Liberation Society." This society has lately held a celebration in honor of its jubilee, and in view of the introduction in Parliament of the government Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the celebration naturally took on a decidedly jubilant tone. In the annual report of the society the bill was described as complete and satisfactory, and a resolution on Welsh Disestablishment expressed warm congratulations on the introduction of the bill. The proposal of admitting to the House of Lords four additional English bishops to take the place of the to-be-disestablished Welsh bishops was however adversely criticised. The opinion was also expressed that the use of the cathedrals which are to be preserved as national monuments ought not to be confined to the Episcopal church, but that the rights of Non-conformists in them should be recognized.

The Mills Meetings in Charlottetown.

B. Fay Mills, his assistant evangelist and singer spent one week in Charlottetown. As everywhere, a large blessing accompanied Mr. Mills' work. Before he had been here two days, all those participating in the spiritual exercises were at white heat. As an organizer, Mr. Mills is a real spiritual Napoleon, and impresses those who wait upon his services as a Christ-like man. His preaching is forceful, tenderly incisive, searching, simple and with all, thoroughly orthodox.

The services were mainly held in the First Methodist church, the smaller gatherings being held in the various other churches co-operating—Zion (Presbyterian), Second Methodist, Baptist and St. Paul's (Episcopalian). Three preaching services were held daily. The large audience room was only sufficient to accommodate the evening services, although it seats over 2,000. A deeply impressive service for young people was held in Masonic Temple on Wednesday afternoon. The Sunday services were all surrendered to the special work. At 6.30 p. m., Mr. Mills preached to an audience of 2,000 men in the First Methodist church, while Mr. Flemming, his assistant, preached to an audience of over 1,000 women in Zion church.

Mr. Mills is a small man. But to say that he is more than strong physically as well as spiritually will not be necessary, when we recall the fact that he preached three times daily, except Saturday, and four times on Sunday without any manifest fatigue. Nor was his preaching merely mechanical.

The results of his work cannot be reckoned. How many were converted is not known. There was no announcement of the number of decision cards received by the pastors. But the number of conversions, large as it was, is only one feature of the result. This city perhaps never before had such strong gospel preaching, to which undivided assent was given. Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Disciples, said with one voice, "It is true." Never before has this city seen so many Christians really at work. The spiritual effect upon the churches has been highly gratifying. All classes and ages have alike shared the blessing. The readers of the *Messenger and Visitor* will be glad to know that in every respect the services have been very satisfactory to those who have the Baptist cause at heart. Mr. Mills so thoroughly organized for his efforts that the ordinary friction of union services is reduced to the minimum.

Pastors McNell, Bentley, Carter, Higgins, Kierstead, were present during the services, as were also several laymen. All returned home spiritually refreshed.

A large number of citizens gathered at the depot at 7 a. m. Monday to farewell the evangelist. "God be with you," and "The Sweet Bye and Bye" were sung as the train was about to leave.

The people have now returned to their churches, not to mourn after the man who has done us so much good, but to yearn after Christ. Special services were held in the several churches during the week subsequent to Mr. Mills' departure. Good results are reported.

C. W. COREY.

Notes by the Way.

A Sabbath spent at Barrington and Port Clyde, called to mind the 26 years of toil given to this group of churches—embracing as it does Wood's Harbor and Public—by our bro. Rev. W. H. Richan. Rev. T. M. Munro, his successor, by his removal to Tusket, has left them without a pastor. Rev. S. A. Conroy is making them a visit, and it is hoped that he will settle with them. If it were in the power of the H. M. Board to provide support sufficient to supplement what can be gathered in this field for a few years, doubtless great good would come to the people and to our denomination. The Baptists of N. S. are indebted to Barrington for one of its first and most famous preachers. This is the birthplace of the late Rev. Theodore Harding; and in this generation its inhabitants are famed for their intelligence and enterprise.

A revival of considerable extent is in progress in the town of Shelburne. The pastor is assisted by Bro. Chas. E. Freeman of Fort Medway, and I. Hardy of Osborn. Some twenty have professed conversion, and there is hope of a valuable accession to this church. The Shelburne Jordan of Baptist churches, embracing Jordan Bay and Sand Point and Jordan River churches, are being efficiently served by our young brother, Rev. D. A. Hatt. Having been identified with these churches in the early days of their history, it is a great pleasure to meet them in the blessings they enjoy and the progress they are making. With the joys of salvation great material prosperity has come to this generation. Near churches with all necessary appointments for worship, with residences comfortable and stylish, have sprung up as if by magic since our first acquaintance here, giving an illustration of the fact that our religion has in it the promise of the life that now is.

The Rev. Addison F. Browne is greeted with large congregations at Lockport. Good attention is given to the word preached; the number of believers is being rapidly increased. All the departments of the church work are being attended to. Bro. B. had the blessing of the Lord with him in his labors on the widely scattered charges of the Tusket and Argyle fields. He is now proving his ability to care for a large congregation. The financial prospects of this enterprising town are brightening year by year. It seems to be on a fair way to its former leading place in commerce.

The church at Osborn is being served by Bro. N. B. Dunn, lic. His labors are more acceptable to the people as the months go by. The lines have fallen to this brother in pleasant places. He is with a loving people and the Master is blessing their united efforts.

The Rev. I. W. Carpenter has just entered upon the third year of his pastorate with the churches of Sable River, Lewis Head, Lower Sable and Rockland. He is the successor of our worthy brother, the Rev. John McKenney, who for many years was the overseer of these churches. It was our high privilege in other days to labor with him, and to see manifestations of solid work in the conversation of many. Bro. Carpenter is rejoicing with his people in the continuation of this work. In all our history in this county the Baptist churches were never more flourishing. All services required in being in the municipality of Shelburne, the churches have enjoyed recently revival blessings. Among the happy privileges of recent years was that of attending the quarterly meeting of Shelburne County at Sable River, on the 13th inst. Eleven of the twelve churches of the county were represented on this occasion. The devotional exercises were under the control of the Holy Spirit throughout the day. The young and old alike, who were present in large numbers, were prompt to take part in songs and words of praise. The business was transacted with promptness, and the denominational union, and the *Messenger and Visitor*, were carefully considered. J. H. S.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:
"Lord what will Thou have me do?"

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 211 Princess Street, St. John N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY.

"Pray that we may be able to send out four missionaries this autumn—two male missionaries and two single ladies."

Report of the Executive Meeting of the W. B. M. U.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive of the W. B. M. U. was held at the Mission Room Tuesday afternoon, May 21st, president in the chair. After the Scripture reading Mrs. Wm. Alwood led in prayer. The minutes of previous meeting were confirmed. The following sisters were in attendance: Mrs. J. W. Manning, Mrs. Wm. Alwood, Mrs. G. O. Gates, Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, Mrs. J. J. Baker, Mrs. Alfred Sesly, Mrs. L. A. Long, Miss Taylor (invited), and Mrs. C. H. Martell.

The treasurer's report was presented and received. Correspondence received during the quarter as follows: Miss MacNeil, Miss Gray, Miss Wright, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Morse and Miss M. E. Clark.

Miss MacNeil counts it great gain to be thus engaged in the Master's work. Her chief desire is to be the means of leading the women and children under her care to see Jesus Christ as their Saviour. The approaching hot season is making it necessary for her to seek the invigorating air of the hills. She and Miss Gray were planning to spend a few weeks at Outacumund, with the hope they will be better fitted for greater efforts after their return. Miss Gray is much encouraged in the good work of which she has previously written. They have asked the Lord for one hundred souls on the Bimil field this year. She says "My hope is strong and my trust is in Him who alone can bring it to pass." As these two sisters "go apart" from the multitude "to rest a while," they have our sympathy and best wishes.

Miss Wright says, "I started on our journey 27th and returned to the station the 4th inst., being out sixty-seven days. My first stopping place was Palcoona and I remained there throughout February. One afternoon when visiting a village, I met a young woman who knew Mrs. Churchill, and upon enquiry, found she had been a scholar in the mission school at Bobbitt. Many about the town of Palcoona heard as if the message was new to them. From Palcoona I went to Tekkall, where you know I was a small church. Mr. Archibald had just left there, and the tent had been pitched for me in a fine mango grove in order to secure as much shade as possible, for the days were getting hotter all the time. Every evening with my Bible women I visited the Christians, and before I left I had the pleasure of seeing them cleaner in person and about their houses, also taking quite an interest in the Bibleless ones taught. The first Sunday that I was with them they brought a little girl to me sick with fever and crying with rheumatic pains, so I took her to the apothecary and in the course of a few days there was some improvement. The parents being very poor and not able to procure food for their family, I had the girl and her sister come to my tent every morning, and I provided them with rice and curry. They did their own cooking and I attended to the regular giving of the medicine. The fever was hard to break up, but one day especially she had it very bad, the ague causing her to shake like a leaf in the wind, so she was put in the sun, thermometer about 140° and covered with heavy blanket, and after an hour the fever left her. Her recovery was rapid, and it was a pleasure to see what food and medicine did for her. Upon leaving Tekkall, the girls with the permission of their parents, came to the station and are now under Mrs. Archibald's care. Some at home may possibly have an idea that the missionary has nothing to do here only to tell the Gospel story, but that is not so; as I was in a village at Tekkall, I took up the state of the sanitation of the street leading to the village where our Christiana live, helped, with money of my own, one man to buy a part in a fruit garden, so that he will have something to do, and another to buy some things to put on when Sunday comes. I remained until it was positively too late for me to stay any longer, so came to the station on the 4th inst. During my staying I've got considerable work done in my system, and have been rather miserable from fever since my return; however, the quinine powders that I am taking are having the desired effect."

As this letter was for the Executive, the writer may be a little surprised to see so much of it brought before the public. We trust our dear sister will understand our motive is to give the readers of the *Messenger and Visitor* a faint view of the missionary's life. She does not write these items as a boast, it is that we may see that the missionary has to be first in every good work—an example in giving and doing for the poor of the flock.

The burden of Mrs. Higgins' and Mrs. Morris' letter is the pressing need of a stronger enforcement to show these perishing Telegus Jesus Christ is their Saviour.

Miss Clarke completes her course of study in June and expects to meet the Boards in St. John early in July. In reference to the Woman's Missionary Meeting during the various associations, the Executive are convinced much good seed has been sown in these gatherings, and recommend them as a promotion to the mission cause, leaving the time and programme with the provincial secretary of each province, the county secretary and the president of the society where the association is held.

After some kind words of parting were spoken to the cor. sec'y, who is soon to bid adieu to the work and workers in New Brunswick, a short season was spent in prayer, and the meeting closed by singing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." A. C. MARTELL, Cor. Sec.