

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME XLVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVI.

Vol. X., No. 16.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

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

—THERE has been some talk that Dr. Lorimer, of the Tremont Temple church, Boston, was likely to leave his present charge to accept the pastorate of the Washington Avenue church, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is stated however on the authority of Dr. Lorimer himself that it is his intention to remain in Boston and build the new Tremont Temple.

—FOR a long time—we do not know just how long—it has been the custom to hold the closing exercises of Acadia on THURSDAY. This year University day will be on WEDNESDAY, June 6th. We are not informed as to the reason for the change, but presume it is made for convenience sake. Those who expect to attend the anniversary exercises at Wolfville will do well to bear in mind the fact of the change mentioned and that all the exercises will occur this year one day earlier in the week than in the past.

—THE *Globe* says it seems to be generally understood that the C. P. R. will begin at an early day the erection in St. John of a large modern hotel. A number of sites which are said to be under consideration, are mentioned. One is the present Dufferin Hotel property, another the old Barnes hotel site on Prince William street. The late Governor Boyd's property on Queen Square, and a site on Chipman Hill are also spoken of. These are all good locations. It is said that the hotel which it is proposed to build will cost about half a million dollars.

—BRO. WILLIAMS has our thanks—and those of our readers, also, we are sure—for his most interesting letter, so finely descriptive of the Carlinian mountain scenery. Bro. Williams, we presume, has carried out his intention of going to Colorado. A private note from Colorado Springs informs us that he was to preach in that city on Sunday last. If our brother was made almost a poet by his experience in the Alleghenies, we may be certain that he will reach still greater heights when he comes to climb the Rockies, for the Colorado plains are far away above the summits of the Carolinian mountains. We hope our correspondent will take a trip through the Royal Gorge of the Grand Canyon, and set his graphic pen to tell our readers about it. But whether from the plain or from the mountain summit, we shall be glad to hear from him, and we know that he will find many interesting things to write about in Colorado.

—SOME alarm has very naturally been caused by the occurrence of a case of smallpox in Sussex. Dr. Byrne who recently graduated at a medical college in New York and who had been in attendance upon smallpox patients in a hospital there came to his home in Sussex last week. He complained of being unwell on his arrival, and after a day or two his illness was pronounced to be smallpox. It would appear that the necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease by quarantining the house in which the case is and also isolating persons who had visited Dr. Byrne before the nature of his illness became known. Dr. Byrne had spent a day or two in St. John on his way to Sussex, and had visited his friends in this city. The house where he stayed here has also been quarantined, though it is believed that the disease at that time had not reached a contagious stage. If the fact should prove to be otherwise, there are quite a number of persons who have been exposed to contagion by this case and who will, under the circumstances, feel a good deal of anxiety for the next week or two. We do not know just what precautions against spreading the disease it is considered necessary that a physician attending smallpox patients should exercise, but it seems to us that common prudence should have dictated a more cautious course than that pursued by Dr. Byrne.

—THE thoughtless and careless conduct of some workman engaged in repairing a school building at Point St. Charles, Que., resulted in an accident which might easily have caused the death or very serious injury of a large number of children. In connection with the building of a new wing to the school building, a portion of the old wall was being removed and the workmen had placed the stone and debris thus removed upon the floor of the attic over one of the class rooms, until the weight became so great that the timbers were unable to sustain the strain, and after some premonitory groanings and crackings the whole mass came crashing down through the ceiling into

the school room. A few minutes earlier the room had been occupied by a large number of children, and had the accident occurred at that time the results would have been terrible to contemplate. Providentially this class had been dismissed and its place taken by a class of older pupils. And these, warned of danger by the sound of the groaning and breaking timbers, were better able to save themselves when the crash came. As it was, only two young girls received comparatively slight injuries. Great excitement prevailed among the people of the place as the rumour of the catastrophe got abroad, many parents feeling the gravest apprehension for the safety of their own children until the extent of the accident became definitely known.

—MUCH interest has been aroused by the announcement that M. de Morgan, the French Director of Excavations in Egypt, has found, in the vicinity of certain brick pyramids near Cairo, artistic relics of great beauty, which had belonged to Egyptian rulers of the twelfth dynasty, who are believed to have reigned about 4,000 years ago.

—Among the gold finds are a crouching lion, a sphinx, a necklace of lion heads, bivalve shells of gold. A breast ornament bearing the cartouche of Amenemhat III. shows that king raising his battle-axe to smite an Asiatic negro, while he tramples a negro under foot. There are bronze and silver mirrors, heightened with gold, jewelry with amethysts, carnelians, lapis lazuli and Egyptian emeralds, vases of carnelian, obsidian and alabaster. The carving of some of these jewels, especially in the rings, is said to be marvelous. Examined with a glass, the human figures are seen to have every muscle correctly modeled. Necklaces, bracelets, chased and set with hard stones and pearls, are said to be marvels of beauty, surpassing all the work of later reigns, which are more debased copies of these ancient ornaments. In the finds are also a number of pyramids which have yielded much in that line. In fine, M. de Morgan has signalled his advent to a responsible position he holds by a feat which is likely to remain one of the most brilliant in the history of Egyptology.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Brazilian rebellion or civil war like a long-continued storm, has at last spent its strength and sobbed itself to rest, and the normal condition of things—if Brazil can be said to have any such condition—will be resumed. If the recent despatches are to be credited—and it is always wise to introduce such a saving clause in reporting war news from Brazil—Admiral Mello, the leader of the insurgent forces, has finally given over hostilities and abandoned the lost cause. It is stated that it was his intention to surrender to the authorities of Uruguay and that he offered to do so on condition that they would not turn him over to the Brazilian government. But this the Uruguayan were not able to do, and Admiral Mello put to sea again in his ship, the Republica, after having landed Gen. Sagado, an insurgent officer, with 400 wounded and otherwise disabled men who gave themselves up to the Uruguayan authorities. It is further reported that after Mello sailed away from the Brazilian coast he returned to the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul and attempted to land with his men, but the government troops drove him back, and he re-embarked and sailed away, his destination being unknown. Some of the United States newspapers, which support the present administration, are congratulating the country on the judicious part which the United States government has played in connection with the Brazilian war and comparing the results with those achieved under the Harrison-Blaine regime in connection with the Chilean war to the disadvantage of the former administration. The Harrison government, deceived by its minister, Egan, was led to support the dictator Balmaceda who was overthrown, with the result that the prestige and influence of the United States in Chile were destroyed for a generation. This and the bullying policy pursued in connection with the street row in Valparaiso, in which some United States sailors were injured, have not had the effect of causing the Chileans to regard with intense love and respect the people of the great Northern Republic. In the Brazilian war, it is claimed—and probably with justice—the conduct of the Cleveland administration has been such as to produce quite the opposite effect, the course pursued having been dignified and just, such as to confirm democratic government in Brazil, and to win the respect and regard of its people.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

ON Monday last week in the Imperial House of Commons Sir William Harcourt delivered his budget speech. He estimated the total expenditure at £96,458,000 and the revenue at £90,956,000—involving a deficit of about £4,500,000. This deficit, Sir William said, would not be met by borrowing or abandoning the fixed reductions of the national debt. The government proposed to change the system of death duties by which an increase in revenue of £3,500,000 or £4,000,000 yearly would be secured eventually. A complex scheme is proposed for the reorganization of the death duties by consolidating the existing four classes—the probate account, estate, legacy and succession duties—in one which is to be called the estate duty. This imposes a graduated taxation beginning with one per cent. on a sum from £100 to £500, and ascending to eight per cent. on amounts of over £1,000,000. A graduated scale is also applied in the income tax. The extra one penny in the pound by which it is proposed to increase the income tax will yield about £1,780,000. It is, however, intended to raise the limit of exemption from £120 to £160, and also to relieve incomes between £400 and £500 by an abatement of £100. These abatements will mean a yearly loss of £1,430,000, reducing the net gain on the extra penny in the pound on the income tax to £230,000. In order to meet the remaining £1,000,000 deficit, Sir William proposes to add 6d. per barrel to the duty on spirits and 6d. per barrel to the duty on beer. In the course of the debate that followed Mr. Clancy, an Irish Nationalist member, contended that an increase of duty on spirits was the very last expedient that should be resorted to for increasing the revenue. Whisky, he said, was the national beverage of Ireland, and an increase of duty on spirits would be keenly felt. There is, no doubt, enough truth in Mr. Clancy's remark as to whisky being the national beverage of Ireland to explain a good deal of the trouble with which the country is afflicted. But Sir Wm. Harcourt could not admit that the Irish are the champion whisky drinkers of the United Kingdom, and showed that the Scotch take the lead in this respect with a yearly expenditure of 19 shillings per capita for whisky, the English follow with an expenditure of 16 shillings per capita and the Irish bring up the rear with a yearly per capita expenditure for "the national beverage" of 18 shillings.

THE question of Women's Suffrage came before the New Brunswick legislature on Tuesday last on a motion of Dr. Stockton of St. John. "That it is advisable to confer upon women the right to vote for members of this House." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Killam of Westmorland, and both these gentlemen presented the arguments in support of their resolution in speeches of considerable length. The broad and indefinite character of the resolution, it was explained, was in order that an expression of opinion might be obtained on general principles, and no one in voting for the resolution before the house should feel himself bound to support any particular measure that might be subsequently introduced embodying the principle of women's suffrage. An amendment to the motion of Dr. Stockton was moved by Mr. Siveright, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, as follows: "Resolved that, owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session, it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed to a future session." Hon. Attorney-General Blair criticized the resolution on the ground of its indefiniteness and that, as explained, members incurred no responsibility as to any measure which might be brought forward, by giving the present resolution their support. A motion of this kind designed to catch the votes of those who were not really in sympathy with it, he protested against, as an unfair method of impressing the public mind with the strength of the sentiment in favor of woman's suffrage that existed in the House. The reason why he was opposed to the resolution was he was not satisfied that the women of this country themselves desired to have this change in their political status. It was not a live issue and he believed the majority of women were indifferent or opposed to it. On division the amendment carried 21 to 14. The vote being as follows: Yess—Blair, Mitchell, White, Tweedie, Lablache, Powell, Shaw, Allen, Lewis, Pinder, Siveright, Mott, Flewelling, Scovill, O'Brien (Northumberland), Diblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Farris,

Hill, 21. Nays—Emmerson, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Harrison, Howe, Russell, Killam, Perley, Baird, Wells, O'Brien (Charlotte), 14.

IN the death of David Dudley Field, which occurred in New York city April 13th, the United States has lost its most eminent lawyer and a man whose fame as a jurist had become world-wide. Mr. Field was a man whose remarkable intellectual powers were fitly matched and supported by great physical robustness, and though some two months previous to his death he had entered his ninetieth year, he had retained in a remarkable degree the physical vigor of his earlier years, and the news of his death was therefore received as a surprise. He had just returned from a four months visit to Europe and landed in New York apparently in excellent health and spirits, but was therewithal with a chill which induced congestion, and death in few days resulted. The Field family has become celebrated on account of the remarkable intellectual force and achievements of four brothers, of whom David Dudley Field was the eldest and perhaps the ablest of all. The other brothers alluded to were Cyrus W., who won world-wide fame as the man by whose indomitable force and enterprise the difficulties in the way of trans-Atlantic telegraphy were conquered, and whose death occurred a few months ago; Stephen J., justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Henry M., editor of the New York *Evening Post*, widely known also as a writer of books of travel. These two are still living. Their father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, a noted Congregationalist minister of Connecticut, and their mother Submit (Dickinson) Field, both of good old New England stock. The mind of David Dudley Field, the lawyer, was of that forceful, masterful, enterprising and independent order that makes it impossible to follow tamely along traditional lines. Having chosen the law as his profession, coupled with his exceptional powers and confident in his ability, he sought to erect as his monument and to leave as his bequest to succeeding generations an improved judiciary system. His efforts were primarily concerned with the judiciary of New York State, and in 1818, as a result of his efforts for reform, he was appointed one of three commissioners to prepare codes of procedure. Mr. Field's work along this line is marked by vast industry, legal learning and power of generalization, and though some of his work has not as yet met with the endorsement he anticipated, much of it has been accepted by many of the States and territories, and the great value of his labors are fully acknowledged and appreciated both in America and in England. But it is in the broad field of international law that Mr. Field has made his greatest reputation. To quote the *Springfield Republican*: "In 1836 he brought before the British association for the promotion of social science, at its meeting in Manchester a proposition for a general revision and reform of the law of nations. He proposed the appointment of a committee of distinguished jurists to prepare and report the outlines of an international code, but every other member practically backed out and Mr. Field undertook the whole work himself. In 1838 he submitted to the social science congress his 'Outlines of an international code,' which attracted the attention of jurists throughout the world and has been translated into French, Italian and Chinese. In consequence of this work, an association was formed for the reform and codification of international law and also for the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes. Probably his labors and his achievements in this direction are more entirely appreciated abroad than at home. An English chancellor has said that the reform of law owes more to David Dudley Field than to any other man living."

It is well known that Mr. Field for many years has been an able advocate of the plan of settling international disputes by peaceful arbitration. The fact that his only daughter—a widow—was the wife of Sir Anthony Mungrove, at one time governor of Queensland, and that some of his grandsons are officers in the British army would naturally intensify his desire to promote this reform.

The following are the graduates of Whiston's Commercial College, Halifax, during March: Capt. S. D. Herman, Lunenburg; J. J. F. Murphy, Halifax; William M. Bates, Bateson, C. B.; Edwin M. Davis, Shubenacadie; Otto E. Borden, Canard; Farquhar D. Carter, Boston, U. S.; Miss G. Palm, Halifax; Mary E. McHefley, Windsor.

DESPATCHES from Athens, dated Sunday, the 22nd inst., tell of severe earthquakes in Greece causing much destruction of life and property. telegraphic communication had been interrupted, rendering it impossible to get information from some of the towns which it is supposed must have been affected by the shocks. Much uncertainty therefore prevails as to the loss of life, but enough is known to show that it is large. At Preckina the walls of a church fell while the people were at Vespers, burying the worshippers beneath the ruins. Thirty persons were taken out dead and scarcely a person escaped uninjured. At Malensina sixty persons are reported killed, and at Martino 39. In the vicinity of Athens the account says the fatalities were less numerous, but the damage to property was immense. The shocks began about half past seven Friday evening and continued with more or less frequency until Sunday noon. All Saturday night movements of the earth were felt in Athens and the people of the city were in a state of great alarm. Thousands of people spent the whole night upon the streets, dreading that should they enter their houses the shock might bring the building down upon them. Further news regarding the earthquakes will be awaited with anxiety, since the extent of the disaster could not be ascertained, and at latest accounts there seemed to be no certainty that the disturbance was at an end, for while the despatch from which our information is gathered was being sent a shock occurred which, for the time, caused consternation in the telegraph office. Prompt measures are being taken by King George and his government for the relief of the sufferers.

More About the Dead Line.

I have read with interest the letter written by H. F. Adams in the last MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and I think that the friends will agree with me when I say that Mr. Adams has ably given one side of the subject. In comparing the side of the "dead line of fifty" with young men he makes this statement: "His competent leadership and reasoned wisdom, his extensive knowledge and all-round ability are impossible to a young man." It is possible that our brother has forgotten that almost everything that is great has been done by youth. For life in general there is but one decree. "Youth is a blunder, manhood is a struggle, old age, a regret." Do not suppose that I hold that youth is genius.

We must all admit that the greatest captains of ancient and modern times both conquered Italy at twenty-five; youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian Empire. Don John, of Austria, won Lepanto at five and twenty, the greatest battle of modern times; had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been the Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only twenty-two when he fought victoriously on the plain of Ravenna. Gustavus Adolphus died at the age of thirty-eight. Cortes was a little more than thirty when he gazed upon the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died he was only 32; all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and the profound statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson and Clive, and many others that might be mentioned.

These were warriors with youth on their side. Then take the able leaders or warriors in the greatest of all conflicts. Innocent III, the greatest of the Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medici was a cardinal at 15, and Guicciardini tells Ferdinand, of Arragon, himself was pope as Leo X, at 37. Luther robbed even him of his richest provinces at 35. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley, they worked with young brains. Raphael died at the age of 37. C. H. Spurgeon, to whom our brother refers in his letter, preached some of his best sermons at the age of 25. It is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth, and I am of the opinion that a young man is just as good as an old man as long as he behaves himself. This letter is not intended for controversy. I simply refer to that statement made by our Bro. Adams. You see that it will not hold water even, although he is a Baptist and "bearing the dead line."

J. MARPLE.

The advertisement of the Provincial Chemical Fertilizing Company, in another column of this issue, will doubtless command the attention of farmers and gardeners. The "Imperial Superphosphate" of this Company is well suited to our soil and climate. Their "Special Potato Phosphate" has won many testimonials. The "Bone Meal" of this Co. is acknowledged to be a first-class article. The catalogue published by this Co. is full of wise suggestions to our agriculturists.

SEKON'S LITTLE TABLETS Cure Headache and Dyspepsia.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO 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 APRIL:

Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer: In December, 1893, 28, 19; 1904, 13; 1905, 14. And let us ask that the work begun at Antipattam may extend to every one of our stations. Mat. 3: 10; Eph. 3: 20.

Seeking Light.

A pathetic story that comes from China gives an illustration of how medical missions prepare the way for the advance of Christianity. A military graduate was successfully treated for a cataract at the Mission Hospital at Hankow. As he returned to his home, 48 other blind men gathered about him and begged him to lead them to the wonderful foreign doctor. So this strange procession of blind men, each holding on to the other's rope, walked for 250 miles to Hankow, and nearly all were cured. One who could not be cured, received, while in the hospital, the better gift of spiritual healing.—E.

The first Tibetan convert has recently been baptized, and the honored missionary is a Moravian brother.

Conversion of a Diver.

While searching among the remains of a wreck on the shore near Sidney, a diver was led to a saving faith in the God of the seas. He found a small piece of paper fast in the shells of an oyster, and it proved to be a leaf from God's Word, bearing the message of Life to all souls. He said: "I can hold out against God no longer, since He pursues me even here."

A Year's Work on Antrim.

The work of evangelizing the New Hebrides continues to extend. Little more than a year ago Dr. Lamb graduate of Edinburgh University, landed on the island of Antrim among a crowd of naked savages. As a result of his work, and the temporary assistance of two brothers, named Murray, from Aberdeen, thirty-seven natives have been brought to the Christian influence. Several places of worship erected and others in course of erection, and half the island changed. The change wrought is largely perceived in the removal of fetich, both as it concerns the body and the soul. Antrim is beautiful for situation, a paradise of coconut palms and the view of the group of islands to which it belongs. Here it is being fringed with gospel glory and illuminated by a light that is brighter than the sun.—Miss Review.

The following beautiful poem is found in the *Missionary Herald* for April:

Church of the Crucified, art thou reclining,
Where thy Lord had not a place for His head?
Hast thou soft comforts thy temples entwining,
Where His brows thrashed 'neath a chaplet blood-red?
Up from the dust though it gleam golden round thee—
'Tis but the Judas-bribe proffered avarice.
Clasp the pierced hand that from bondage unbound thee,
Let the pierced heart teach thee love that is true.
Church of the Risen One, art thou dejected,
While He, thy Lord, is exalted on high?
Hast thou thy birthright of glory neglected?
Turned to earth-glamour faith's seraphim eye?
Up to the height of thy heavenly calling;
See thou thy grace with the King on His throne.
Queenly in place to break bands that are galling,
Make earth's whole burden of sorrow thy own.
Church of the Crucified, earth needs thy passion—
Love agonizing the wayward to win,
Pure self-oblation in Christ's first feast on,
Sweat and travail to save men from sin.
Church of the Risen One, love that with-holds
Naught that it has God would give to thee now.
Rise in the might that thy weakness enfoldeth;
Bid the whole earth to the Crucified bow!

—H. Wright Hay.

The appeal found on the third page of this issue, in reference to a day of special prayer for the Telugu Mission, deserves the prayerful consideration of all our people. If the first Sabbath in May is observed as our beloved missionaries request, untold blessings will surely be the result, both to our work in India and in Canada, a veritable Pentecost might be enjoyed. Surely every pastor will preach at least one missionary sermon on that day. And at home and in the prayer meeting let our mission be borne to heaven on the wings of faith and prayer. It is a bugle blast from the advanced guard in the thick of the fight. "To your knees O church of the living God." Brethren, let us heed it.
J. W. MASSINGBROOK.
Sec.-Treas. F. M. B.