

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. X., No. 18.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

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

REMOVAL.—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR office will now be found entrance 102 Prince William Street—next door south of McMillan's Book store—in Rooms Nos. eight and nine Pugsley's Building.

Dalhousie University held its convocation on Tuesday of last week. The year appears to have been a prosperous one for the institution. Its graduating class was the largest in its history. Twenty-eight completed the B. A. course, of whom five were young women. One student received the degree of Bachelor of Letters; one, Bachelor of Science; ten, Bachelor of Laws; three, Doctor of Medicine, in all forty-two graduates. The young lady graduated in medicine and surgery.

RESPECTING the evangelistic services which have been in progress for the past two weeks in Halifax under the leadership of Rev. B. Fay Mills, the *Protestant Witness* says they "have been highly encouraging and gratifying in all respects. Over fifteen hundred persons have given in their names as inquirers, as anxious to lead Christian lives and be reconciled to God. Many, we know not how many, have been awakened up so as to seek guidance from their respective pastors as to the way of life." Mr. Mills was to bid farewell to Halifax on Sunday evening, and on Monday to start for Charlotte-town, where he is engaged to hold meetings.

"The Land and the Book" is the title, familiar no doubt to many of our readers, of a very interesting and instructive work descriptive of the Holy Land, its places, people, manners and costumes, &c. The book has had a very large sale both in America and in England. The author of the book, Dr. William McClure Thompson, recently died in Denver at the advanced age of 88. The *Outlook* says of Dr. Thompson, "He was a graduate of Miami University and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He went a missionary to Syria under the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1832 and remained there until 1878. Few missionaries have been more honored than he. He has lived a noble and useful life and in a good old age has gone to his rest. His children are eminent in the service which he loved. He will not soon be forgotten in the church which he served so well, or among the people where so much of his life was passed."

MR. BULL'S report—which appears in another column—of the annual meeting of the New England Branch of the Acadia Alumni Association will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the welfare of the university. It is highly gratifying to know that so much interest is being taken in Acadia by her Alumni in New England, and that the institution has other friends there who take an interest in its welfare and are ready to exert their influence for its advantage. We trust that the proposition to give practical assistance to Acadia may be realized. The work which the school has done in supplying Baptist churches in the United States with able and educated pastors is by no means insignificant, and certainly deserves recognition. Considering how large a proportion of the New England Baptist churches are served by men reared and educated in these provinces, we scarcely know how wealthy Baptists there could employ some of their means to better purpose in promoting the interests of their own churches than by furnishing to Acadia the means to continue and to enlarge her work.

DR. ERNEST HART, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, gives much credence than some people do to the claims that are made and the phenomena that are reported in respect to mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy, mind-reading, etc. In an address delivered before the Psychological Congress in Chicago, Dr. Hart is reported to have said: "A lifetime during which I have given a good deal of attention to the subjects of hypnotism and mesmerism, while enabling me to verify the physical phenomena of hypnotism and so-called mesmericism as the result of self-suggestion or hysterical manifestation, or conveyed suggestion by word or look, has equally convinced me that thus far at least, all the alleged phenomena of clairvoyance, telepathy, thought-transference and so-called spiritual communication are either delusions, impostures or misinterpreted facts." Moreover, Dr. Hart is willing to give the experts in psychical phenomena a chance to make some money at his expense by doing some of the wonderful things which it is said are done through hyp-

notism, mind-reading, etc. He offers to put a thousand-dollar note in a sealed envelope, the envelope to be placed in an ordinary pine box and the thousand dollars to be the property of the person who is able to read the number and the plain English writing which accompanies it. The person who accepts the challenge must deposit one hundred dollars to go to some charitable institution in case of failure. Thus far it does not appear that anyone has felt disposed to accept the challenge.

UNKAS lies the head that wears a crown" has not yet entirely lost its literal significance. In the following account of the daily experience of the Russian Czar it is to be accepted, there are not many so poor as to wish to exchange places with him though he be the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias.

If all the accounts be true which come from the splendid but fear-haunted palaces of the Czar, the ruler of all the Russias walks, talks, eats, drinks and sleeps in the perpetual shadow of death. A man of less physical strength would probably have died under the strain long ago, but Alexander is a giant in physique, and, according to all accounts, shows little evidence of the well known fact that to him peace and security are almost unknown. No month passes without his receiving some intimation that he is beset by enemies who manifest entire ability to reach him despite the safeguards by which he is surrounded. He may find words of treason in the golden cigarette case which he opens when he would smoke; on the back of his dinner menu; upon the blotting-pad when he signs despatches; or beneath the pillow of his couch. The trusted attendant of his privacy may be sold to the conspirators, his kitchen may not be safe against them, nor his study, nor even the chapel where he worships. When he walks abroad his path must be heedfully cleared and protected, the walls and floors of his palace must be searched before he visits them, and his journeys by railway necessitate a minute inspection of the line, with often a cordon of soldiers to keep it from point to point.

THE Boston *Watchman* says that it has received a number of communications as to Dr. Moxom's withdrawal from the denomination, and that it has been roundly denounced by some of these correspondents for lack of "backbone" in not publishing their effusions. There is a class of persons whom every newspaper is likely to have more or less to do with who, having relieved their minds in reference to some person or subject in an angry or denunciatory letter are able to conceive of no reason why a paper should decline to publish what they have written but that it is afraid to do so. In connection with this subject the *Watchman* adds:

"As to our backbone, perhaps we have shown quite as much in feeding these articles slowly to the chime as in feeding them to our readers. Peter—that is the cat's name—has really winked once or twice, with his good eye—he lost one in the Tremont Temple fire about a year ago. Many a man has thanked Peter for keeping an article out of print which he wrote when he was in. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that the Baptist denomination is great enough to let anybody go who wants to, and magnanimous enough to retain its own dignity and self-respect when he does go. One of the most foolish ideas that we have met is that the Baptist churches are going to the dogs because here and there a man leaves us. And another foolish idea is that, after a man has gone, we are going to keep any one else from going by forgetting that Christians should be gentlemen."

Rev. T. M. Munro desires us to say that his post office address is Tusket, Yarmouth Co., N. S. His correspondents will please note the fact.

Rev. A. E. Ingram, who is favorably known to Maritime Baptists through his work in these provinces, extending over a period of twenty years, has removed to Ludlow, Maine. Bro. Ingram came to St. John about six years ago to take charge of the Baptist City Mission. After two years labor a church of 40 members was organized. Since then 61 persons have been added to the church—43 of them by baptism. Their hall has also been re-modelled and improved. It is effected, which renders it a comfortable and attractive place of worship. These results have not been attained without a great deal of hard and faithful work on the part of the late pastor. On the Monday morning before his departure, Mr. Ingram met with the Baptist Ministers' Conference, and was bidden an affectionate farewell by his brethren in the ministry, and furnished with a testimonial commending him to the Christian regard, and confidence of those among whom his lot is to be cast. We understand that the field to which Mr. Ingram goes—near Houlton—is an interesting and promising one, and the people are looking forward hopefully for the Divine blessing to rest upon his labors. We trust that Bro. Ingram may be greatly blessed in his work.

PASSING EVENTS.

IT is, we presume, an undoubted fact that large forests as conservators of moisture form an important factor in the climatic conditions of a country. As a wooded country develops under the influence of civilization the axe of the lumber-man and the pioneer farmer will be busy and the face of the country will be denuded of a considerable portion of its forest growth. This process, if it goes far enough, may be expected to result in climatic changes—especially in a lessened or less equable rain-fall which may prove a serious injury to the country's agricultural resources. Canada, being to a great extent a wooded country, its forests are very important sources of wealth, and it is certainly to be desired both on economic and climatic grounds that no reckless and unnecessary destruction of these forests should be permitted. Immense destruction of forest property frequently results from the ravages of fire, and it is probable that by more stringent laws against the setting of fires in dangerous places, or by a stricter enforcement of existing laws, much loss from this cause might be averted; and if in places where fires are liable to occur men were employed to keep a watch for and to extinguish them before they gained headway, it is probable that by this means also it would be possible to prevent much destruction of property. Attention is being called by some of the New York state papers to the injury likely to result to that region of country if the work of destruction goes on in the Adirondack forest. There is a large demand for the spruce timber with which it abounds. Permission has been already given, it is said, to remove the spruce from 27 square miles of forest, and if other applications which have been made are granted, it will mean the removal of this kind of timber from one hundred square miles of territory. The cutting away of the spruce, leaving the tree tops where they fall, of course affords the best conditions for the spread of fires. The roads opened up by the lumbermen facilitate the operations of timber thieves and greatly enhance the danger of fires being set. The state may or may not get full market price for the timber cut. But if it were twice paid for it, it is held that it would lose heavily by permitting the removal of the timber under such conditions, since the revenue derived from the sale will be mostly exhausted by the increased expense of protecting the forest from fire and trespass, while the forest cover will be broken and the forest land consumed, so that the woods will forever lose their value as a conservator of moisture which is their paramount value to the State.

THE betrothal of the Czaritch, as the eldest son of the Russian Czar is called, to the Princess Alice of Hesse, which has been recently announced, is believed to be especially pleasing to Germany and agreeable to England, while it is supposed to be quite the reverse to France. The Princess is the youngest daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. She is now about 22 years of age, and the Czaritch is four years her senior. The London correspondent of the *New York Times* believes that the bringing about of this alliance is largely the work of the German Emperor, who, it is said, has a knack of impressing himself strongly on men younger than himself. He appears to have exercised a strong attractive influence upon the heir to the Russian throne, who since he visited Berlin last year "has been abandoning his former Pan-Slavic bumptious attitude toward Western Europe, and talking with enthusiasm about his friend, the Kaiser." As a matter of course the prospect of family and political alliances being established between Germany and Russia will be exceedingly distasteful to France. The correspondent quoted says there are those who believe that during the year France may find herself confronted by a practically unanimous suggestion of the European powers that the time has come for a gradual disarmament. This is believed to be in accordance with the desire of Emperor William. Russia has not been favorable to such a proposition, but this new tie between the Russian, German and English dynasties may be a sign that the Czar is yielding. France's contention in reference to Alsace-Lorraine, it is said, will be met by the offer of Germany to submit the question of German or French rule to the suffrage of the two provinces in

1901. This, it is believed, Germany can well afford to do since it is probable that the Germans have a majority at the present time which is year by year increasing.

THINGS have not been going quite smoothly with the Commonwealers or Coxeites during the past week. The people of the United States are evidently taking a somewhat more serious view of the matter, and the Federal Government has issued orders to the military to prevent the capture and appropriation of freight trains in the North-West. An attempt on the part of the U. S. marshals, at Billings, Montana, to retake a train which 500 Commonwealers had captured and were using to convey themselves toward Washington, resulted in a fight and bloodshed. Some of the leaders in the Coxeite movement are said to be greatly surprised and distressed about this, but it is not easy to see how sane men could have expected any other result from the lawless acts of the Commonwealers. The movement appears to have no endorsement from any political party, though the Populists seem to give it a measure of sympathy and regard it as an outcome of the government's position in regard to silver legislation. The Republicans, on the other hand, point disdainfully to the gathering army of the unemployed as a result of the government's attempt at reforming the tariff. As to what kind of a reception the army will meet with in Washington if it reaches the Capital, it is declared to be the intention of the government to pay no attention to it, unless it proceed to action by some transgressions of the laws. If the commonwealers violate any municipal laws they will be dealt with by the police officials; if they violate the laws of Congress by assembling on the capitol grounds, they will be handled by the police of the capitol, who are under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and house. These officials can call the local police to their aid. In the event of trouble, which cannot be subdued by the police, the district commissioners are empowered by law to call upon the Washington militia, of which there is a brigade of 1,200, commanded by General Albert Ordway.

THE disestablishment of the church in Wales, for which a large majority of the Welsh members have for a long time been pressing, is now definitely before Parliament. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, on Thursday last. For more than a century, Mr. Asquith said, the majority of Welshmen had regarded the Church of England in Wales as an aggressive and sectarian power. To them it had been a symbol of national discord. The bill will not follow exactly as to its application the boundary line between England and Wales, but will cover Monmouthshire, where people are Welsh in habits and sentiment. Thus twelve parishes in English dioceses will be disestablished and disestablished, while fourteen parishes in the diocese of St. Asaph will be transferred to some English diocese. The treatment of border parishes involves delicate questions which will complicate the consideration of special commissioners. The gross income of the church in Wales was stated by Mr. Asquith to be £279,000, and this sum under the act is to be applied to national and public purposes such as providing for hospitals, nurses, parish halls and laborers' dwellings. It is proposed to appoint three permanent commissioners to carry out the provisions of the bill. There is no doubt that the bill will pass the House of Commons and that it will ultimately receive the full authorization of Parliament, whatever may be its immediate fate in the House of Lords. If it passes parliament the present year, it will become effective January 1st, 1896. All public and private rights in patronage would then become extinct. Welsh Bishops, of whom there are four, would no longer have the right to sit in the House of Lords. The power to enforce ecclesiastical law would cease and the Anglican body in Wales would occupy the same status in respect to civil law as other religious denominations. From the dissenters' point of view, as we should suppose from that of any one capable of forming an intelligent and unbiased opinion on the subject, the proposed legislation must seem but an act of tardy justice to the Welsh people; yet members of the House of Commons so eminent as Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Sir George Baden-Powell, denounce the bill as akin to legislation of sacrilege and plunder. We have been expecting to hear from some of our good Baptist brethren in Halifax in reference to the Mills meetings.

That Request of our Missionaries in India.

It is an exceedingly important one. They wish us to unite with them, Sunday, May 6th, in special prayer on behalf of our Telugu Mission.

Can we do otherwise than respond heartily? We are accustomed to pray. It has become a natural and easy exercise; the holy aspiration of our souls. Our Master has told us—"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest." He has made us proprietors with Himself in this harvest. Hence we are called upon to make united application to God on behalf of interests which are especially dear to ourselves as well. We are anxiously uneasy so long as we know that the harvest is perishing because sufficient means for gathering it in is not supplied. See the few reapers, toiling, overwhelmed with the task before them!

Let us make supplication to the Lord for the outpouring of His Holy Spirit upon all the workers in the field, and upon the agencies which they are employing; also upon the churches in our own land and the Foreign Mission Boards.

We can make this supplication when in secret we bow before the Father; when we gather around the family altar; when we assemble in the Sabbath-school, the prayer meeting and the more public services of the Lord's house. In any case, let us all join our hearts' desires in this request unto the Lord.

Yours in the work,
R. SANFORD,
Wolville, April 28, '94.

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, 31 Princess Street, St. John N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL.

Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer in December. Psalms 78: 18, 19; Psalm 115: 1. And let us ask that the work begun at this time may extend to every one of our stations. Mat. 8: 10; Eph. 3: 20.

The following extracts I have taken from private letters, and I ask the writers' pardon, if it is necessary, for publishing them. Nothing increases the interest in missions and brings us so in touch with our missionaries, and their work as these free and easy letters, not written with the thought in their minds that this is to be read and criticized by the public. I know of a number who cared nothing about mission work, who are today among our most earnest and devoted workers, whose interest was first awakened by hearing read these letters. Have you not in reading the condensed letters in missionary magazines full of hard names and endless dates turned a way almost discouraged in your fruitless search for any item to bring before the uninstructed, and longed for one paragraph from the missionaries' heart or a single experience of everyday life that would bring us into touch with them in their work.

Mrs. Archibald writes from Chicocole: "After making some calls among the Christians I went to bed hoping for rest that would restore my woe-stricken strength. Some clouds were hanging above and there was some lightning; but I did not expect rain at this time of year beyond a few sprinkles. I just got to sleep when a roar of thunder and a rush of wind came that startled me. I was sleeping up stairs and had a native girl in the room. In a few minutes the rain seemed pouring in from every direction, and the wind I felt sure had started the roof by the clouds of dust and splinters that were flying. I tried to protect my face by covering it, but in a few minutes I could dip the water out of the bed. We were in the dark and it was impossible to light a match, and the roar outside was so great we could scarcely make one another hear. I poured the water out of my shoes and put them on, wrapped the dripping sheet about me, waited a little lull in the wind, which I feared would catch us too sharply on the steep narrow stairs, opened the door and told the girl to follow me closely; and didn't we scamper through the rain down stairs into the sheltering verandah. The girl was afraid and urged me not to go, but I knew we were both safer down stairs if we could get there and she did not dare stay behind when I started. We got down safely and into some dry clothing, and soon the clock struck 11.30, but my sleep was spoiled and in the morning could scarcely get about, and instead of 'keeping the pot boiling' had to exert all my faculties to keep it from boiling over. Wish you could have seen the place that really looked quite nicely a few hours before—the roof was off the stable, great branches of trees on every side, and the whole place covered with small limbs and

other litter. Houses were leaking and mason work spoiled. Crows and small birds were killed by hundreds and carried out of the town in cart loads. But we were all safe and very thankful. The people of the people said to me afterward 'If you had been afraid we would all have died.' That is an oriental style of speech, still it gives some idea of how little they can be leaned upon and how heavily they lean upon us. We had another storm not so bad Saturday night and another just before daylight this morning. I will have to send for Mr. Archibald to come home for a few days as so many things need to be done and I am not so strong as I would like to be. The storm does not seem to have passed either where Mr. A. has been or in the direction where Miss Wright is touring."

In a recent letter from Mrs. Higgins at Parla Kimey, she says: "For five weeks now I have been alone with the children and native servants, and have not spoken to or seen a single white person. I am feeling lonely this afternoon, so will write to you. Mrs. Higgins has been away on tour since the fourth of February, and does not expect to be back until about the 28th of this month. During his absence there is a great deal to be done, and I am kept very busy from morning until night. I am glad of this, for it helps me to forget my loneliness to some extent. But it would be pleasant to have someone to talk with once in a while."

You are going to send us out a lady missionary this fall, are you not? We are fully expecting one. Our desire for pleasant companionship is one reason why we want a lady missionary; but it is not the main one by any means. The work here is suffering for want of such a worker. I do hope the sisters at home will not fall us this year. You took hold of our appeal so enthusiastically that we were comforted and encouraged.

We have had four thunder showers lately. This is the first rain we have had since the completion of our front verandah; before, the rain used to come in torrents right into the front rooms now we can sit on the verandah and defy the elements. It is a very pleasant change I assure you. It is also a great relief in the evening when the sun has gone down to leave the heated rooms below and go to the top of the verandah to breathe the fresh, pure air. We are having it very warm now. Thermometer a little above 80°; as I write the preparation is standing in drops all over my face. I think the hot season will be a very trying one."

We are hoping to comply with Mrs. Higgins' request this autumn. Miss Clark, who has been studying at Chicago Training school, will graduate in June, and then will be ready for appointment to Foreign Mission work in India. We ought to send another young lady with her. "Two and two" was the Master's command. My sisters, will you not pray that the Lord will give us another young lady to go out this autumn and the money to send her?

In order to answer this prayer some work must be done. How many payments have your society made this year, and have you contributed a little more than last year?

Our treasurer stated a few weeks ago that she required \$1,500 by the last of April to meet her obligations.

I am pleased to see that the W. B. M. U. Society of the United States have closed their books with nearly \$5,000 in the treasury, and were able to co-operate with some of the many requests for help on the foreign field. May this be our happy experience and not a perplexing deficit as we had last year. If each sister will just do her part, we shall be able to sing at our annual meeting from full and thankful hearts "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." I heard the other day of a minister's wife who, in her anxiety to do foreign mission work in addition to her home duties and church work, is taking boarders and doing their washing that she may help support a Bible woman and teacher. She writes that she never has received richer blessing as tokens of divine love than in the wash-room and kitchen since she began the special work for Christ. Such a spirit of self-denial abroad in our churches would soon fill all the Lord's treasures. Many of us perhaps have not the physical strength to undertake this work; but let us prayerfully ask that in some way we may be able this year to do more than ever before to extend the Lord's work and rescue the perishing at home and abroad.
S. J. MANNING.