

Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLV.

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—We have given somewhat less space than usual this week to editorial matter in order to make room for our correspondents, but are still obliged to hold over to another issue some interesting contributions. A thoughtful article "On Deacons" and some notes which "The Bird" sends us as to things on the Pacific Coast are among them, and will doubtless interest our readers.

—It is reported that Professor Drummond has said in reference to his rather famous book, "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World," that it presses some analogies further than, with his present increased light, he would feel able to go. We are not much surprised to hear it. The book was certainly a remarkable production, but there were a good many readers who never felt able to accept some of its arguments. The professor is advised to re-write it. We do not envy him the task of making a logical argument out of some of his chapters.

—WHATEVER may be the final result of the policy of interdiction practised by the Roman Catholic authorities in Quebec province against newspapers which claim the right of some freedom of speech in reference to matters ecclesiastical, that policy does not seem, up to the present time, to have proved a complete success, since it appears that the measures which have been taken already in several instances have not been sufficient to prevent other papers from following in the same heretical way. The latest reported instances of interdiction is the case of *L'Opinion Publique* of Montreal, which the faithful of the diocese of Nicolet have been forbidden by their bishop to read. What the particular offense of this paper is we are not informed.

—MINISTERS generally feel an interest in knowing how the great preachers do their work. It is said of Archbishop Farrar that most of his daily work is done at a high desk near a window. His constant companion is a parrot—not a particularly inspiring companion for a student, one would think. Dr. Farrar is a great worker. His working day begins at half-past eight in the morning and does not close until ten at night, when for an hour or two he gives himself up to the reading of some entertaining book or other innocent amusement. But much of his work, we are told, is done at the Athenaeum Club, where, in the library, he is secure of unbroken quiet, and where, we suppose, there is no parrot to create a diversion. The archdeacon has the thrifty habit of preparing his sermons early in the week.

—In another column the secretary of the Main street council gives the findings of the council, together with some information in reference to its personnel and proceedings as it has been deemed wise to publish. We have learned from members of the council that its deliberations throughout were characterized by a spirit of Christian fellowship and a deep sense of responsibility. It was, no doubt, under a painful but imperative sense of duty that the council reached its decision. It is well that the council was able to come to a unanimous conclusion as to the advice to be given to the church, a fact that should cause its finding to be received with great respect. We presume that it will be so received both by the church calling the council and by the denomination at large. If any feel inclined to dissent from the finding, it is but just to consider that the matter was before the council more fully and definitely than it could be before the general public. We are not informed as to any action of the Main street church in view of the advice given.

—A CORRESPONDENT who, writes over the *nom de plume*, "A New Brunswick Boy," addresses the MESSENGER AND VISITOR from Kalamazoo, Michigan. After giving the population of Kalamazoo—30,000; the (cash) value of its real estate—\$21,000,000; value of its manufactured products for 1892—\$10,000; or correspondent alludes to the many flourishing industries of the city, and also to its educational institutions, of which Kalamazoo Baptist college is the most important. Kalamazoo has 27 churches and the Baptist interest in the city is strong.

The First Baptist church has the largest membership of any Baptist church in the State of Michigan. Its pastor, the Rev. J. A. Johnston, a native of Nova Scotia, and known in Baptist circles there, is doing good work and is much beloved by his people. The Bethel Baptist church is one of the most active and spiritual of the many churches I have had the pleasure to attend. Through the untiring zeal of the Rev. Geo. C. MacDonald this church is destined to be, in the near future, the most popular church in the city. Mr. MacDonald is an energetic Nova Scotian,

being a native of Pictou. His services are well attended. Last Sunday evening the church was crowded and hundreds of people turned away. Mr. MacDonald's persuasive powers are quite extraordinary. At his invitation a large number expressed their desire to become followers of Christ. He is well liked by all classes and is doing grand work for the Master."

—THE latest statistics are said to show that the Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland number 6,217, with 1,758 pastors, 314,800 church members, and 470,801 Sunday-school scholars. If the number of Sunday-school scholars is taken to be one-fourth of the Baptist population the whole Baptist population of the United Kingdom would be 1,883,204. The percentage of baptisms among English Baptists is reported to be about the same as among their brethren in America.

—In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has declared that it is not his intention to recommend the Queen to appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson, as P. E. Laureate. This, we believe, will commend itself to public opinion in Great Britain and throughout the English world, for this is a matter in which all the English-speaking people feel a certain interest. The laureateship is not so essential to the welfare and glory of the empire but that the office can be held vacant until some man shall appear whom the people will delight to see honored in this way, and who will not suffer too severely by comparison with his illustrious predecessor.

—DURING the past year there has been less apprehension of an outbreak of war in Europe than for some time previously. Now again the talk of war has been revived, and some are pointing to facts which they believe indicate that the time may not be far distant when the match will be struck which is to set all Europe in a blaze. Among these indications are the apprehension expressed in the speeches of the German Chancellor, the urgent demand on the part of the government that the military forces of the empire be strengthened, Russia's massing of troops on her western frontier, and the late Egyptian affair, in which the independent action of the young Khedive is believed to have been inspired indirectly by France and Russia. Nothing more may come out of the present alarm than has come from many other European war scares, but few men are bold enough to predict what may take place in Europe within six months.

—To fill the place of the late eminent Judge Lamar on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, President Harrison has nominated Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee. It is one of the peculiarities of the United States system that a defeated President may nominate incumbents for so important places months after the popular vote has declared that he and his ministry no longer enjoy the confidence of the country. President Harrison's nominations to the judiciary, however, have generally given much satisfaction and are regarded as one of the best features of his administration. The present instance is no exception. Judge Jackson is a Democrat, and is generally regarded as a man well qualified, by ability and character, to fill so important a position. What opposition has been shown to the nomination should rather be considered as complimentary to President Harrison's choice than otherwise.

A WORD FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

To those who have so promptly replied to our circulars of January we would express our thanks. Your remittances and kind words have helped us much. To those who find it impossible to pay what is due the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and who have informed us of this fact, we gladly extend to them the time asked for, although we very much need the funds. To the large number who have not responded at all to our circulars we wish to say that we are very anxious to hear from them, and that the advantages we offered them is extended from the 1st of February to the 1st of March. Shall we not hear from you? To all who are sending us money we repeat our standing rule, that all moneys remitted either by post-office order or registered letter is at our risk. It is quite impossible just now, as we are receiving large mails, to answer promptly all our correspondents; but in a short time this will be done. Keep your eye on your labels and if they have not an advance date on them, kindly let us hear from you. It is a pleasure to us to rectify what few mistakes we find in our accounts.

PASSING EVENTS.

A LYNCHING affair took place at Paris, Texas, on Feb. 1st, to which for savage brutality it would be hard in this age to find a parallel among a people making any pretensions to civilization. The victim in this case was a negro named Smith, who had committed a most foul assault and murder on a little girl named Myrtle Vance. The enormity of the crime was indeed enough to arouse profound popular indignation, and if lynching could ever be justified it would no doubt be in such a case, but nothing could justify what actually took place. After the capture of the wretch it is related that he was taken by a mob to the scene of the murder, and on a high platform, securely bound, for fifty minutes he was tortured with hot irons until nearly dead. Cotton seed was then thrown about him, saturated with kerosene and set on fire, and thus the brutal work of the mob was accomplished. The story has caused a thrill of horror to run through the whole country. The press generally, though with a few exceptions, it is said, has strongly condemned the outrage, and it is hoped that the result may be a reform in the matter of mob executions which, in recent years, have become so common in the South. Much public feeling, it appears, has been aroused throughout the State of Texas, and indignation meetings have been held in several towns, and resolutions passed condemning the torture as a disgrace to humanity and to the State. The governor of the State has called upon the legislature to take some steps to prevent mob violence in Texas, and suggests that legislation should be enacted providing for the assessment of heavy damages on counties in which the regular processes of law in the case of criminals is permitted to be frustrated, or in which those guilty of mob violence are not brought to justice.

MANY United States newspapers have evidently worked themselves into the belief that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of annexation to that country. In fact, they seem to think that the Dominion is about ready to go down on its knees to the greater Republic and beg to be taken into the family of States. American statesmen are represented as scrupulously considering what should be the attitude of their country in reference to the matter. If these newspapers knew how little the people of Canada in general are desiring political union with the great Republic, they might advise their illustrious statesmen not to endanger their health by too intense thought over a problem which may never be presented to them. Canada has her troubles and her difficulties no doubt, but she is very little disposed at the present time to believe that the cure for all her ills is to be sought and found in annexation. In most parts of Canada it appears to be about all a man's political life is worth to speak or write a sentence in favor of union with the States. If a public man has become suspected of having any such leaning, he has generally found it expedient to deny that he regards the aims of annexationists with any favor. There was a lively skirmish in the House of Commons at Ottawa the other day when honorable gentlemen of either party sought to fasten upon the other the odium of having nourished annexationists in its bosom, but each party was careful to repudiate the charge.

Book Notices.

Eureka arrests attention as seen in large letters on the cover of a valuable book by Rev. T. H. Carey, of Essex, Ontario. The contents are under the following topics: "Christian Baptism Illustrated"; "A Brief History of Baptist Principles and Practices," and "A Biographical Sketch of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon." The truths thus set forth will be appreciated by every reader. Fifty cents.

The Baptists: Who are They and What do They Believe? is the title of a neat little book by Rev. Dr. Boggs, president of the Baptist Seminary, Ramapatam, India. It contains fifteen chapters, some of which are: "Our Name"; "The Infallible Standard"; "Church Policy"; "Soul Liberty"; "Baptism"; "Class Communion," and at the end the "Articles of Faith and Covenant" are given. Its circulation is extensive, this being the third edition. It is a valuable guide and helper. Twenty cents.

Cruden's Concordance (large, 600 pp.) \$1.25, and Smith's Bible Dictionary \$1.00 and \$1.50, according to size, only need be mentioned to be known as bargains. All the foregoing books are sent by mail for above prices by Baptist Book Room, Halifax. M. H. F.

India Letter.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.
Dear Young Friends:—They have come! Yes, both the missionaries and the "India box" are actually here. We did not know but that they had gone off to Palestine or somewhere else, and we wondered if we should have to wait until the last of January for a visit from Santa Claus. Perhaps it would be hard to say whether the missionaries, or the boxes from home, received the greater welcome. Certainly the boxes were eagerly looked for and created great excitement when they arrived. However, I don't think the missionaries felt that they had other than a hearty welcome back to Telugu-land. Later on I shall speak of the reception given them.

But about the boxes. This year, in addition to the yearly box from our families, outside friends sent us a number of things in the large "India box," so called. I want to take this opportunity of thanking those who so kindly remembered us and our little girl. We have Christmas, not on the 25th of December, but just whenever the boxes from home come. That is our Christmas treat and it gives us plenty of enjoyment.

When I heard that Mr. Archibald would be at Calingapatam (the seaport near Chicacole) in a few days, I started with Jimrickshaw and coolies to meet the missionaries and get our boxes. Two or three days after I returned with a few of the Xmas things which Miss Wright had brought out for us in her trunk. That was a foretaste of the good time to be expected when the boxes themselves should arrive a couple of days later. They had to be brought along slowly by ox-cart. But how provoking! The ox-bandy arrived on Sunday morning, and so we had to content ourselves for another whole day. It wouldn't have been so bad if the boxes had been delayed on the road another day; but after they had reached our backyard it was hard to keep our eager hands from clatching the hammer and opening the much-thought-of boxes. You may be sure we were awake unusually early Monday morning. Oh, it was great fun, and we were all excited with everything, but especially with the dolls. At once she appropriated one and called it the "little baby." Nearly all day long she carried it about in her arms, perfectly charmed with it. As it was a cold morning she thought the doll should be more warmly wrapped up, and therefore made a shawl for the "little baby" out of a towel. The picture books also were a great treat for Enid. She is passionately fond of picture books, and when we showed her those that came in the box she was perfectly delighted. In a few minutes we saw her deeply interested in some pretty picture, gazing into it very earnestly. A few minutes afterwards she was convulsed with laughter over some funny picture. Many a time she has taken a book from my table and, bringing it to me, would look up to my face, saying in a disappointed tone of voice: "Papa! Picture! No."

Another present that gave us much fun was a mouth organ. I blew it while Enid danced around the room clapping her hands in great glee. She finds it impossible to keep her little feet still when she hears music of any kind. Once I saw her keeping time to the beating of an egg. Every night when the day's work is over, while we wait for dinner, we have a frolic. Mrs. Higgins plays the flute, I blow the mouth organ, and Enid dances to the music (?). Perhaps you think this queer work for missionaries, but we believe that a hearty laugh and some fun in its proper place are good for missionaries as well as other people.

But you must hear about the reception that the Christians gave to the returned missionaries upon their arrival in Chicacole. At a certain season of the year the Telugus have a number of important feasts, and among other things they have lots of fire-works. For many days previous to the feast the shopkeepers sell great quantities of fire-crackers. As we walk along the street we hardly know from what quarters we shall be surprised by the report of one of these crackers which some mischievous Telugu boy has set off. It seems to have been a sort of custom in our mission to let our boarding boys and girls have a little fun each year in the line of fire-works. This year they came to ask if they might have their usual display. I suggested that they wait until the missionaries arrived. To this they gladly agreed, and upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and Miss Wright they were all ready for a jolly time. On Saturday I went to Calingapatam to meet the missionaries as they landed

from the steamer. Sunday and part of Monday we all spent in Calinga. On Monday evening, when we drove into the Chicacole compound a score or so of smiling Christians awaited our approach. They had built an archway in front of the steps, and it contained in large, gay colors, a welcome to the old missionaries. Anyone standing by must have been impressed with the thought that it was an exceedingly happy day for both the missionaries and the Telugu Christians. That evening we had the fire-works, which were really very fine. As we sat upon the verandah, with the trees between us and the display of fire-works, and with a bright moon shining through the leaves, the sight was beautiful and we enjoyed it fully. When all the stock of fire-crackers, etc., were exhausted the Christians came upon the verandah and sang an original hymn, composed by P. David. Then we listened to words of love and joy from the lips of our returned missionaries, who, no doubt, were very happy to be again talking in the Telugu tongue. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and Miss Wright are now settled at Chicacole, and we are no longer there. Please remember that they are there and we here in Paris Kimeddy. Remember also that Mr. and Mrs. Bars will be at Palconda. Will you not often ask the Lord to bless your Chicacole, Palconda and Kimeddy missionaries? Your friend, Kimeddy, Dec. 28. W. V. HIGGINS.

Training the Children.

In "The Book" it is written: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it."

Would it not be well to have regard to this principle or precept in the training of our children in Christian benevolence? If we wish them, as they come up in life, to have regard for all our denominational interests, will it not be best to train them that way while they are in our Sunday-schools? To this end the objects brought before the children in the Sunday-schools should be the same as the regular objects or enterprises brought before the church. It may be objected that as much cannot be raised in this way as can be raised by getting the children interested in a single object. My experience has convinced me that there is no force in that objection. Some years ago the Yarmouth county Sunday-school convention asked the schools to give to the "Convention Fund" instead of any single object embraced in the fund. This request was very generally complied with, and it was not found that the contributions were lessened, but the reverse. And is it not reasonable to suppose that if the child is shown that his offering will help the several enterprises of the denomination to which he belongs, that he will become more interested and give more largely than if his offering aided the one object only?

If but the one object is kept before the child, he is led to believe that this is the only object worthy of his assistance. If we believe, as we profess, that there are several objects to which we wish our churches to contribute, why not train our children in that way? We should be glad to know that all the Sunday-schools in the bounds of our Convention had adopted the scale of appropriation for benevolent funds recommended to the churches by the Convention. Judging from its working in the schools that have already adopted it, we believe that more money would be gathered and the foundations laid for broad and generous giving in the future.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING JAN. 31:

Received from—	P. M.	U. S.	TOTAL
Nova Scotia.....	\$393 70	\$20 26	\$413 96
New Brunswick.....	454 37	64 28	518 65
P. E. Island.....	45 01	6 70	51 71
Mission Bands and Sunday schools—Nova Scotia.....	105 15	12 00	117 15
Mission Bands, S. Schools and Y. P. S.—New Brunswick.....	101 30	7 65	108 95
Interest on deposit receipt.....		55 35	55 35
1892.....			\$1,879 69
Dec. 9. Draft sent Mrs. Manning.....	\$50 00		
1893.....			
Jan. 4. Draft sent Mrs. Manning.....	68 55		
Manning.....	1,685 00		
Drafts, discounts, postage.....	5 19		
			\$1,808 74

—THE first lecture in the eighteenth course of Monday noon lectures by Joseph Cook, was delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday, the 6th inst. The subject of the lecture was the question of the Sunday opening of the World's Fair. Its prelude was devoted to the death of Phillips Brooks.

—THE great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR.
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 9: 21.

PRAYER FOR FEBRUARY.
For Mrs. Churchill, who may be speedily restored to health, and her heart made glad because of showers of blessing on the Bobbit field.

Minutes of the Executive Meeting.
The quarterly meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Mission Rooms, Wednesday, Feb. 8, the president, Mrs. Manning, presiding. Scripture reading, Neh. 4; prayer by Mrs. J. F. Masters. The members present were Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Allwood, Mrs. Oaten, Mrs. J. F. Masters, Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, Mrs. John Richards, Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Alfred Boly, and Mrs. Martell. The minutes of the last meeting stood approved, after which the treasurer's quarterly statement was adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary's quarterly report showed letters have been received from Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Archibald, Miss McNeil, Miss Gray, Miss Wright and Miss Martha Clarke, of Bay View, P. E. I., who is studying at the Chicago Missionary Training School with a view of being placed on the staff of our missionaries. All of these letters, which were gladly received, were duly considered, and the secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the executive to our sisters and to express their satisfaction in this regular correspondence between them and the Board.

On motion it was resolved that, owing to the fact that many of our Aids meet on Wednesdays, and often collide with the appointment for Executive, that in future the Executive Board shall hold their meetings the second Tuesday in August, November, February and May. In talking over the various ways and means for aiding the home work, the President reported that the monthly union prayer meetings of the St. John and Fairville Aids have been well sustained, a marked interest following the first one of the series, which was held in Carleton. An invitation was extended from the Bussels St. Aid Society for the next quarterly meeting, which is due Thursday, the 16th inst. Mrs. Allwood and Mrs. Stewart were appointed to confer with the pastor, Rev. J. W. Stewart, in reference to the evening programme. After spending a season in prayer the meeting adjourned.

A. C. MARTELL, Sec.-Gen.

It will be seen by reading the treasurer's financial statement, in another column, that our expenditures for the last quarter are over \$500 in advance of our receipts. The receipts of the previous quarter are also about \$500 less than the outlay. The history of our work has taught us that the first quarter of the year is the hardest of the four. In many instances the year is half gone before anything is done. Dear sisters, these things ought not to be so. If every woman whose name is on the church records would realize what home in a Christian land means, and then follow the precept and example of her Lord and Master, we might expect the good news any time of "a nation being born in a day." As it is improbable that our church records are free from deadheads, we have a host of women who have pledged themselves before God and angels and men, to aid in giving the gospel to the Telugus, and maintain our home work. To these sisters, earnest and true, we appeal for help. If in any instances your meetings have dropped, will you not now go out, gather together the two or three and start anew in this grand enterprise? We each have our experience in difficulties and hindrances. If it were not so, many of the precious promises in God's Word would not contain half the sweetness they now do. By yielding to every obstacle in the way, like the returned captive, the cause shall not merely be retarded but the hindrance will grow amazingly; and we may not have a Haggal or a Z'charia through whom the Lord will speak, showing forth His power: "Be strong... I will shake up all nations"; and thus inspire us to the work. The annual report shows there are 71 societies in New Brunswick. Of these 26 have not been heard from by the treasurer since Convention. Seven of these were organized last year and did well. Will you not, sisters, send in your quarterly contributions to the treasury—doing just what you can? That is all the Lord requires of us. Can we not all take that beautiful hymn of Miss Haveraga's, "The Consecration hymn," and make it the expression of each heart—remembering the silver and gold are consecrated to Him, even as our hands, feet, heart, will, love, all. Them shall we be able to say with God's ancient people, "The God of heaven, He will prosper us." We will arise and work, believing, "we can do all things through Christ who strengthens us."

A. C. M.