

# Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

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THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR has great pleasure in adding to its list of exchanges the Montreal Daily Star, the Halifax Morning Chronicle, and the Christian Union. The Christian Union is a 32 page religious weekly of great ability and varied excellence. Dr. Hyman Abbott is its senior editor. It is rumored that young Ferdinand Rothschild desires to marry the Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, and that His Royal Highness favors the union. Late advices from China state that, in the province of Chihli, four millions of people are homeless by reason of the floods, and the misery in Shantung is almost as great. Cholera also is prevalent in Shanghai, and the northern districts. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle is expected to cost \$400,000. The U. S. Senate has passed the anti-lottery bill. Two Irish members of Parliament, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, were arrested on Thursday last, after they had engaged passage to America. Their intended visit to this country was professedly in the interests of the people who are threatened with famine on account of the failure of the potato crop. Miss Fanny Thomas, formerly a teacher in St. Martin's Seminary, is reported to have accepted a position in Iowa State College, at a salary of \$1,500. We are glad to welcome to our exchange list that staunch, old Baptist newspaper, the Examiner, which occupies a position of dignity and power in the very front rank of religious weeklies.

The business manager of the Messenger and Visitor has returned from a trip to Cape Breton, and the meeting of the N. S. Eastern Association. Mr. Saunders reports the outlook for the paper in the East as encouraging. He succeeded in nearly doubling the subscription list in North Sydney. CORRECTED.—We very willingly give place to the following note, which explains itself: It appeared in the report from Convention that the class of 1890, Acadia College gave \$500 for gymnastics. This is unjust to the other three classes, since the class of '90 raised \$200 of this sum, while the junior, sophomore and freshman classes raised the remaining \$300. ONE OF '90.

ONE OF OUR EXCHANGES says: "As an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of the First Baptist church at Denver, Col., it has been ascertained that at least thirty-six States of the Union are represented in its membership, besides numbers from England, Wales, Germany, Sweden, China, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Mexico." This may also be regarded as an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of Colorado's population generally.

COMMENDABLE.—Something that looks like practical church union took place the other evening in Digby, when a benefit concert to the Rev. John Ambrose, church of England clergyman, was given in the Baptist Hall, by the choirs of the different churches. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Ambrose recently lost his house by fire. We are pleased to note this evidence of sympathy and good fellowship, and to learn that the concert was a financial success.

THE SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION opens to-day, Wednesday, and continues until October 4. Great pains have been taken by the promoters of this enterprise to make it worthy of Saint John and the Maritime Provinces. Every province of the Dominion will be represented in the exhibition, and from the Maritime Provinces—especially New Brunswick—the exhibit is expected to be very full. One of the most interesting features will be the exhibit of West Indian products, which may be said to be a new feature in Canadian exhibitions. No doubt a great many visitors will be attracted to the city, and we hope they will find sufficient interest fully to repay them for their coming.

have come to be quite largely entertained in Chicago as well as in other sections of the West. It will be well if the Christian sentiment of America is found strong enough to close the great World's Fair on Sunday, and thus utter a grand protest against the secularization of the Christian Sabbath.

NEW GLASGOW is a live town, situated in a district of rare beauty. All around are signs of progress in the rush of young enterprise. When the time comes to finish up, and more time is given to details, the better taste now seen in many private residences will dictate streets and sidewalks, and make a town that any provincial may be proud of. Not the least among the signs of a good future, we notice, is our own little but neat Baptist church, with comfortable parsonage hard by. The former has accommodation for a congregation of 350. The Rev. A. T. Dykeman guides our interest here in a way that leads to success.

AN interesting episode in connection with the Methodist General Conference in session in Montreal is thus reported in a despatch to the St. John Globe: The touching incident of the conference was the introduction of a black Bishop. "Mr. President," said Bishop Hawkins, "Mr. President," (and here he paused a moment), "will you suffer me to call you brothers?" "Yes," "yes," "yes," burst from the conference like the voice of one man. "Thank God," said the black Bishop, simply. Many of the ladies of the gallery put their handkerchiefs to their eyes. "You let me call you brothers in Christ; it seems like a dream. Here I am in this beautiful church, and in the presence of the best intellects in the country. You were born to all the advantages and refinements of Christian civilization. I was born a slave. I have heard that heaven is a beautiful place. I can well believe it. I must be near heaven now. Yes, it seems just like a dream to be standing here. You were indeed in the midst of every elevating influence. I come from the auction block, an' dunno most how I got here. I am a little bicker than you are, but—(here he paused and placed his hand on his heart. His eyes grew moist.) "but my soul is whiter than snow; washed in the blood of the Lamb six or seven years ago." (Loud and prolonged applause.) "We are on a level, as far as Christianity is concerned, and I am looking forward to a time when complexion will be done away with. I'm a little darker, but we're one in Christ Jesus. I remember when I first heard that a negro might have a soul, and that if he were good to his master and mistress he might get in to the kitchen of heaven. But I propose to go into the parlor of heaven with the president and the brethren." The recital of the above remarks touched the conference, which smiled, applauded, laughed and became visibly affected alternately.

The following, clipped from the Boston Watchman, is here republished by request. It is "an oath of secrecy" which represents the true position of the Jesuits in relation to Protestant governments, it is very evident what kind of a citizen the Jesuit in this country may be expected to make. If, on the other hand, this "oath" is a fraud and a libel on the Jesuits, our columns are open to any one who will declare the truth in the matter: JESUITS' OATH OF SECRECY.—"I, now in the presence of Almighty God, the Virgin Mary, Michael the Archangel, and St. John the Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, all the Saints and the Sacred Host of heaven, do declare from my heart, with out any mental reservation, that his Holiness (Pope Pius the IX.) is Christ's Vicar General, and the true and only head of the Roman Catholic Universal Church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments; all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power I shall and will defend this doctrine and his Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of Protestant authorities whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and Church of England. I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, and others of the name Protestant, to be damnable. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents, in any place wherever I shall be, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other territory or kingdom I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended powers, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any disguise to promote the interests of Mother Church, I will keep all her secrets inviolate. So help me God! Amen!"

Ninety-third page of "The Testimony of a Convert from the Church of Rome," by Rev. W. J. Gossalves. Published in Boston in 1859.

Of the entire human race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250,000,000 virtually have no shelter.

## PASSING EVENTS.

NOW THAT PEACE IS RESTORED between Guatemala and Salvador, it is rumored that Nicaragua and Honduras have a mind to try conclusions on the battle field. "The relations between the two republics," we are told, "has been strained for some time, and the feeling has been intensified by the late war between San Salvador and Guatemala."

A PROMINENT QUEBEC SHIPPER is reported as saying that the lumbermen of the Maritime Provinces would profit by the reduction of the duty on lumber provided for in the McKinley Bill, as it would enable them to work off large quantities of spruce lumber and the coarser grades which the two dollar duty now shuts out of the American market.

MUCH SURPRISE AND INDIGNATION is being expressed over the action of the Germans in Africa in authorizing traffic in slaves. The proclamation, it is said, was signed by the commanders of the several stations. Slave traders expelled from Zanzibar have established themselves at Bagamoyo. The news of the proclamation has spread over the whole coast, and the traffic has revived to an extent unknown in thirty years.

SIR AMBROSE SHEA, governor of the Bahamas, has been recently on a visit to Ottawa, and it is rumored that his visit may have had something to do with a scheme for bringing Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation. Sir Ambrose is spoken of as the acknowledged leader of the Catholic party in Newfoundland, and is said to favor confederation. Sir Charles Tupper's name has been mentioned, by way of rumor, in connection with the governorship of Newfoundland.

ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATE OF THE LONDON Economist, England will require to import this year 76,000,000 bushels of wheat. The surplus of the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 and that of India at 24,000,000. The total crop of Canada is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, and the surplus at something over 10,000,000. Russia's surplus, it is believed, will not be more than sufficient to supply the deficiency in the other countries of Europe, and England will require all the surplus of India, Canada and the United States. The world's crop this year is considerably below the average, and the price of breadstuffs is likely to rise somewhat higher than for some years past.

MR. R. G. MCCONNELL, of the geographical survey, has lately returned from an inspection of supposed petroleum fields in the Athabasca district. He thinks it probable that there is in that region a petroleum area greater than any other in the world. Along the river, he found vast beds of sand about 250 feet thick saturated with tar. These tar beds cover thousands of miles, and indicate that immense quantities of petroleum have in the past oozed out to the surface and evaporated. Mr. McConnell will recommend the government to spend \$20,000 or \$30,000 in sinking wells, believing that the oil will certainly be found. The tar may in time be utilized for pavements or mixed with lignite for fuel. If Mr. McConnell's expectations are realized, a region, otherwise almost valueless, will become of importance to the Dominion.

THE MCKINLEY BILL has finally passed the Senate and, with its numerous amendments, returned to the House of Representatives, by which the amendments have been referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. According to latest advices it has not yet been finally disposed of. There cannot be the least doubt that the immediate effect of the bill if passed will be to inflict serious injury on the trade of Canada. Whatever markets might eventually be found in England for the products which we have been sending to the United States, and whatever trade may be worked up with the West Indies, South America and China, the development of this commerce would necessarily be a matter of time, and in the meantime the agricultural industries of Canada would be sadly hampered and crippled.

ANOTHER FAILURE OF THE CROPS THROUGH DROUGHT in parts of Dakota has pretty thoroughly ruined the farmers who are so unfortunate as to have settled in that region. Farms, stock and implements are covered with mortgages at ruinous rates of interest. Many are abandoning the country—taking what they can with them, and leaving the rest to their creditors. A Kingston, Ont., man, who recently visited South Dakota, says there are, in two counties of that state, 200 Canadian farmers who would gladly return to Manitoba if they only had the means, and many of them will return.

Manitoba's magnificent crop this year is a grand contrast to Dakota's barrenness. Failure of crops through drought in Manitoba is indeed by no means to be considered as a remote contingency; but in a part of the Dakota country, at least, failure seems to be the rule and not the exception. Irrigation by a system of artesian wells is believed to be the only salvation of the country. We should have but little confidence in artesian wells as a means of irrigation; but "irrigate or emigrate" is the word among the farmers.

THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA have become a source of no little revenue. From a late article in the Sun, we learn that the gold industry gives direct employment to some 1,000 men a part of the year, and to not less than 700 the year round, besides giving indirect employment to many others. At \$18 an ounce, last year's output amounts to \$470,000. In Nova Scotia gold has been a steadier and more reliable industry than in most other countries, but it has not been free from considerable fluctuations. High water mark was reached in 1867, when the product was 27,314 ounces. It is believed, however, that the yield of the present year will equal if not exceed that amount. The gold counties are Halifax, Guysborough, Hants, Lunenburg, Colchester, Yarmouth and Queens. Cape Breton also has valuable deposits. The most extensively worked and productive fields are in Queens Co., from which the export of gold last year amounted to \$160,000. Discoveries of gold bearing quartz in large quantities have also been made recently in York Co., New Brunswick, which leads to the belief that this Province also may have a golden future before it.

ELECTIONS ARE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER and November in all the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States on the question whether women shall be eligible for election to the General Conference. All members in full connection of the age of 21 years and upwards are qualified to vote. This vote, however, will simply be a test of popular sentiment in reference to the matter. The constitutional question will not be settled by a three-fourths vote of the General Conference. The New York Christian Advocate of Sept. 18 has an extra double sheet devoted to a discussion of the subject. Women eligible for the General Conference will mean, of course, women eligible for the ministry, and if in the ministry, why not in the bishop's office? It is, of course, a little difficult to see how, according to Paul's view of things, a woman could be eligible for the office of bishop—though there are, no doubt, a great many things which a woman can do better than a man, it is not easy to see how she is going to manage to be "the husband of one wife," which is one of the qualifications considered necessary by the apostle. But Paul had a good many ideas, to be sure, which it is difficult to harmonize with 19th century methods.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE has been in session in Montreal since the 10th inst. This body, to a very considerable extent, takes the public into its confidence, and quite extensive reports of its proceedings reach us through the daily papers. The conference does not seem to exercise any undue censorship upon the reporters, as strong expressions spoken in the heat of debate, and even indignant remarks uttered by one member to another by his side are not withheld from the public. A number of the important questions before the Conference have been settled. In regard to Victoria College, the policy of federation with Toronto University has been reaffirmed by an increased majority—the vote standing 171 for and 76 against. A committee report recommended the extension of the pastoral term to four years. This, after discussion, the Conference refused to ratify, and the three years' limit is retained. A proposition was made to amalgamate the Halifax Wesleyan with the Toronto Guardian, and make the Halifax concern a branch of that in Toronto. Action on this matter was deferred until after the eastern delegates should meet in special session. A deputation from the Dominion Temperance Alliance was introduced to the Conference at one of its sessions, and warmly received. Mr. Fraser spoke on behalf of the Alliance. Telling addresses followed, and the Conference heartily adopted a resolution strongly endorsing the Alliance. The reception by the Conference of a bishop of the African Episcopal Methodist is referred to in a note elsewhere. The question concerning the establishment of a Methodist sisterhood or order of deaconesses has not yet so far as we are at present informed—come up for discussion in the Conference. It is a subject which we imagine will meet a pretty stiff opposition.

## From England.

Although somewhat late, I wish to congratulate the late editor on the manner in which he has conducted the MESSENGER AND VISITOR since he entered upon his important and responsible duties; and further to congratulate him upon the still more important and responsible duties upon which he enters. Doubtless during his editorship he has had opportunities of studying human nature, and making discoveries therein, and of gaining experience which such a position affords and which he will find of much service in his new sphere, wherein may it please God to grant him abundant success and abounding joy; and may the same blessings fall to the lot of his successor and his conferees Bro. Saunders; I need not say more, I will not say less. I notice with delight that the Lord is blessing His Word in different parts of the Provinces. May the brethren who send reports of baptisms have the joy of having still larger numbers to report and may the brethren who have been laboring hard and long and apparently in vain, soon experience showers of blessing. With us here in England the kingdom of our Lord advances but slowly, so far as visible results are a criterion. In the Willis and East Somerset Association, containing twenty-eight churches, and about three thousand members, seventy-eight have been baptized during the year. In three churches averaging three-hundred and twenty-three members each, the average number of baptisms is two each, while the actual numbers are 4, 3, 0, the last containing a membership of over four hundred members. This is a sad showing, and I can only hope it does not represent the general state of the denomination. Be that as it may, it shows that there is something wrong somewhere. When will the millennium come at this rate of progress? Pray for us that the church of Christ in England, and that part thereof as represented by the Baptist body may perform faithfully and well its part in helping forward the long looked for but coming time. Sometimes in our prayers we ask, "When shall the time come, etc.?" Perhaps the question may be more appropriately put to ourselves. While on this subject of the millennium, it may interest readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to read some of General Booth's ideas thereon. He says: "Many of the closest students of prophecy concur that we are upon the very eve of the fulfillment of prophecies which encourage the expectation of a world filled with peace and plenty. This is interesting certainly, but somehow when one calls to mind the many occasions within the last thirty or forty years when we have been 'upon the very eve' of something marvellous that would astonish the world, and 'the eve' has not given place to the morning of the predicted event, one is disposed to think that the prophets are out of their reckoning, and tempted to pass the prophecies by as idle fancies. I heard a friend tell this morning that some seer has predicted a plague of locusts in 1911, when some one remarked that it would be nice to have a change, as we have been long troubled with a plague of prophecies. In the happy coming time the General believes (or dreams) that "First we should have Hyde Park roofed in, with towers climbing towards the stars, as the world's great, grand central temple." Should the General by and by have the Army headquarters in New York, he will probably fix on Prospect Park as the site of the "grand central temple." But let the General proceed: "Only think," he says, "what this would mean. And then what demonstrations, what processions what mighty assemblages what grand reviews, what crowded streets, impassable with the joyful multitudes marching to and fro!" "The bells of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and every other sanctuary, together with the trumpet call from the roof of every Salvation Army Barracks, would announce to the people the hours of prayer and praise. Methinks," says the hopeful and enthusiastic General, "that at the summons for the 12:30 daily service the whole city would be prostrate, business and traffic, buying and selling, discussions and conversations, would all cease, and for a season five million hearts, whether in home or factory, shop or exchange, warehouse or street, would turn to God with the voice of thanksgiving and with shouts of praise. Diseases of every kind having been all but annihilated by moderation, frugality and happiness, the lunatic asylums and the hospitals will be to let. "And upon all, and through all, and over all, like a soft, warm, bright atmosphere, will be a spirit of tender sympathy. In the houses, shops, factories, and all changes in the parks, fields, and streets, may everywhere, men, women, and little children will greet and help each other. Cruelty to men and women, and as to animals, will only be known as a thing of the past dark ages. Poverty will have fled before the plenty which

the angels of industry and economy will have introduced to every home, and consequently the workhouses will be empty, pauperism extinct, and slumdom with its wretched denizens will be no more."

A good deal of this and more than the General says will no doubt prove true in the good glad time that is to be, and we can only wish it were as near as he seems to think; and however one may be disposed to criticize the General or the Army, one thing is apparent that as a body they are doing their utmost to bring about the time that their leader so hopefully anticipates. J. Brown.

Wincenton, G. B., Sept. 3.

## W. B. M. U.

Ye see your calling brethren,  
Ye loyal sons of God,  
Your elder brother Jesus,  
Redeemed you by His blood.  
He set His love upon you,  
From all eternity,  
And chose you for His people,  
Zealous of purity.  
Ye were not wise or worthy,  
But vile and full of sin,  
His compassions will make you,  
All glorious within.  
Oh, what a debt you owe Him,  
Love ye can never requite!  
Spirit, and soul, and body,  
Are His by solemn right.

## Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the W. B. M. Union was held on Saturday, Aug. 23rd, at 2.30, in the Free Christian church, Yarmouth, President Mrs. J. W. Manning in the chair. Meeting was opened by singing the hymn beginning, "To the work, to the work." Chapter 17 of John was read and prayer offered by Mrs. Nahler. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. A. L. Murray, and was responded to by Mrs. J. W. Manning. The president made an excellent opening address, which will be published in full.

Rev. Mr. McLaurin, a returned missionary of the Ontario Board, being present, was called upon, and coming to the platform spoke briefly of the needs of the heathen, and dwelt particularly on the distressed condition of the women and children of India, and of the importance of the work in which the Aid Societies were engaged—sending the Gospel to them, and urged with all his vigorous powers our hurrying with this work.

Mrs. Archibald, our own returned missionary, said she was glad to be with us in such a meeting. She wanted to talk to them of the work in the foreign lands, and also in the home land. She referred to the work in which she had been engaged for nearly twelve years, and a most touching way corroborated the statements made by the previous speaker. In speaking of the ignorance of the girls in India, she said there was only one per cent. of them ever went to school. She appealed to the young ladies to help the Aid Societies, and to go out and do this work of bringing the story of the love of Jesus to those perishing millions.

Miss Wright's interesting report of the work done for the year was read by Miss King.

A paper prepared by Mrs. M. W. Williams, the first president of the Union, on the necessity of missionary work being done by the Sunday schools, was read by Miss Johnstone.

A letter was read from Mrs. Higgins, of Chicopee, by Mrs. Estey, of Fredericton. Mrs. Emerson spoke on the work of the Aid Societies as a means of spiritual growth; and Rev. Mr. Shaw, missionary-elect to India, on his own feelings in going to the work, and the vastness of it. Mrs. Gray's annual report was read by Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall spoke on home missions in connection with the foreign work. The greetings of the Maritime Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read by Mrs. T. H. Porter.

The above-named papers and letters, which were of a very superior order, will be published, so that those who had not the pleasure of hearing them may have an opportunity of reading them. MONDAY, Aug. 25.—Met in the parlor of the Baptist church, Yarmouth. After opening exercises a vote of thanks was passed to Miss Mary Cramp, of Wolfville, for the history of the Aid Societies, which she had so kindly prepared. On motion the president and secretaries were appointed a committee to arrange for the next annual meeting. On motion resolved that any member of the Aid Societies attending the annual meetings of the Woman's Missionary Societies of Ontario should be considered a delegate to such meetings. On motion, Mrs. Archibald was appointed a delegate to the above-named meetings. Mrs. Massé, of the Grande Ligne Mission, was introduced to the meeting, and gave a description of the way that mission is carried on; spoke of the recent fire, and of the great loss they then sustained; stated that anything would be acceptable, and could be made use of, even to second hand clothing, or money. The sisters will please bear this institution in mind.—M. E. MARON, Cor. Secy.