

# Messenger and Visitor.

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—THE most elaborately D. D.'d minister on the continent is believed to be the Rev. D. D. De Long, D. D., of Arkansas city.

—RELIGIOUS doubts are very annoying and debilitating afflictions. But there seems to be no excuse for any one suffering from them now, since a Dakota clergyman has advertised that he is prepared to answer by mail any and all religious doubts, at the small charge of one dollar per doubt.

—A NEPHEW of Prince Bismarck, it is said, is a member of the Salvation Army and is connected with one of the stations in New York city. Before his conversion he heard a salvationist woman insulted by a rowdy, and promptly knocked the fellow down. Afterwards he became a convert, and now is serving the army in more spiritual but no less efficient ways.

—WHITELAW REID, the noted journalist, and now the Republican nominee for vice-President, is reported to have said in answer to a young man who asked him for a list of the best books on business: "The best single treatise is the New Testament; next to this is the book of the Proverbs of Solomon. The best business man I have ever known memorized the book of Proverbs at twenty-two."

—OUR Congregational brethren held their annual union at Economy, N. S., last week. The annual statistics showed a membership of 1106, a slight increase over last year, although a considerable number have been removed on revision of church rolls. The number of persons returned as under pastoral care amounted to \$423. Church property is estimated at \$600,000—a large increase in value in the last ten years. In the whole of Canada there are 11,407 church members as compared with 6,597 in 1881. The value of church property is \$907,000 as compared with \$547,200 in 1881.

—REV. M. B. SHAW writes from Bimlipatan, under date June 6, as follows: "Last Wednesday, last, we had a glorious soul-satisfying rain at Vizianagram, and to-day heavy showers here. The summer tinge in our lives of the past few months is gone. We have forgotten that we ever longed for rain. In a few days now the grass will appear, and if this is the beginning of the monsoon, as we hope, the farmers will begin to sow the seed. We have been thanking God for the rain."

P. S.—Miss McNeil came in last Friday. She has found the hot season exceedingly trying at Bobbili, and looks far from well. Already the change is doing her good. M. B. S.

—THERE is truth and wisdom in the following from James Martineau:

"If we listen to our self-love, we shall estimate our lot less by what it is than by what it is not, shall dwell on its hindrances and be blind to its possibilities; and, comparing it only with imaginary lives, shall indulge in flattering dreams of what we should do, if we had but power; and give, if we had but wealth; and be, if we had no temptations. We shall be forever querulously pleading our difficulties and privations as excuses for our unloving temper and unfruitful life; and fancying ourselves injured beings, virtually frowning at the dear Providence that loves us, and chafing with a self-torture that invites no pity. If we yield ourselves unto God, and sincerely accept our lot as assigned by Him, we shall count up its contents and disregard its omissions; and be it as feeble as a cripple's and as narrow as a child's, shall find in its resources of good surpassing our best economy, and sacred claims that may keep awake our highest will."

—"W. C. G." of the Interior is having an outing, and the readers of that excellent journal are being treated to "Camp Fire Mootings" on a variety of subjects in its editorial columns. One day "W. C. G." was walking in the woods. The sun was hot, and he stopped by a lake to bathe his head in its cold water, and sat down upon a log to rest. As he sat there:

"A deer came down not far away and spent some time in watching back the way it came—then another, and more, till there were four. One of them put down his head and chased another. In a few minutes they were satisfied that no wolf was on their trail, and began basting and feeding—pulling up the roots of the pond lilies and splashing the water over their backs. I watched them for an hour and got to thinking whether I had not been watching some strange footprints about independence. Just how independent am I, or have I ever been? Not in the least for an hour. I was dependent on my father and mother, dependent on my sister and brother, on my wife, on my children and on my friends. I am dependent on the church, on my pastor, on the brethren, on civil society and government. I am dependent on the truth and wisdom of the past for counseling Christian doctrine—and utterly dependent on the mercy of God through Christ for salvation from my sins. I never knew anybody who was any more dependent than I am."

—The great fact is that life is a service; the only question is, "Whom will we serve?"—Huber.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE fire which visited the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, on Friday, the 8th inst., will take rank among the great conflagrations of modern times. On other occasions the city has suffered severely from fire, and in June of 1846, it was almost destroyed by the devouring element. In the present instance the fire started in a part of the city where wooden buildings and shingled roofs prevailed, and aided by a strong and increasing gale, was soon entirely beyond control. As a result of the conflagration, it is reported, two-thirds of the business part of the town, one-half the entire town and three-fourths of its wealth have been obliterated. Most of the best public buildings were destroyed, and some ten thousand people have been rendered homeless for the time being. Generous assistance from outside sources were a necessity, and it is gratifying to see that the cities, towns and villages of Canada are moving promptly in order to render the help that is needed. The promptness of the military and naval, as well as the civil authorities of Halifax, in sending to the relief of the distressed people of St. John's is worthy of special mention. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the warship Blake left Halifax for St. John's, taking a large supply of canvas for tents and a quantity of flour, beef, pork, and other food supplies. Later, on the same day, the steamer Uluda followed carrying five hundred barrels of flour and other necessities for the relief of the sufferers. It was announced early last week that the city had already subscribed in cash and forwarded food stuffs to the amount of \$12,000. Other Nova Scotia towns are promptly following the good example of the capital. St. John, through its city council, has voted \$6,000 to the relief fund, and it is expected that this will be raised to at least \$10,000 by private subscriptions. From Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, it is reported that these places are moving in the matter, and no doubt other towns in the Upper Provinces and in the West will do the same. The total loss of property by the fire is estimated at about \$15,000,000, of which about 4 1/2 millions, it is said, was covered by insurance. With nearly half its people homeless and with three-quarters of its wealth destroyed, St. John's stands in sore need of assistance, and no doubt the needed help will come in generous measure from England and the United States as well as from this country. Unfortunately the political relations between the two colonies have been of late unsatisfactory, but the people of Canada will not on that account be less ready to extend a hand of help to Newfoundland in time of need, and it is to be hoped that the active sympathy which will be evoked throughout the Dominion by the sad disaster which has befallen Newfoundland's capital may lead to friendlier feeling between the two governments, if not to closer political relations between the two colonies.

THE death of Cyrus W. Field occurred on Tuesday last week. He was well on in his 73rd year, having been born at Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819. Rev. David Dudley Field, his father, was a minister of note among the Congregationalists. There were six sons in his family, four of whom at least attained to distinction. These were David Dudley Field, the eminent American jurist; Stephen J., Justice of the U. S. Supreme court; Henry M., a well-known clergyman; and Cyrus West, who won a world-wide fame as the man who united the old world and the new with the electric cable. At the age of 15, with such an education as the village school could give, with \$25 in money and his father's blessing, Cyrus Field left his home for New York city, where he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, then a rising merchant. Here he remained three years, and then got a position as travelling salesman for a paper company. After a little he formed a partnership and established a paper business in New York. This venture was a failure, and Mr. Field found himself a bankrupt. But with the indomitable spirit that characterized him, Mr. Field made another start. This time he was highly successful. In a dozen years he had made a fortune and then retired from active business for a time. It was after his return from a trip to South America, in 1853, that Mr. Field was applied to for aid to complete a telegraph line across the island of Newfoundland, which was designed to connect at St. John's with a line of fast steamers to the west coast of Ireland. It was while considering this matter that Mr. Field conceived the idea of a trans-

atlantic submarine cable, and he did not rest until his idea was realized. He succeeded in persuading other capitalists to join in the enterprise and the work was undertaken. After one unsuccessful attempt, the cable between Cape Breton and Newfoundland was successfully laid in 1856; and after two failures to lay the trans-Atlantic cable, the feat was successfully accomplished in 1858. For a few weeks only telegraphic communication was preserved between Great Britain and America. Those weeks were full of interest for the world. Messages were interchanged by Queen Victoria and President Buchanan; some news was sent and some business transacted; but presently the messages became broken, the current grew feeble, and then it ceased utterly. The cable had failed. Much ridicule was heaped upon Mr. Field's "visionary" enterprise. But the great-hearted man did not lose courage. The possibility of transoceanic communication by submarine telegraphy had been established. Mr. Field believed that a cable could be constructed which would permanently meet the conditions of the problem, and he was still determined that his great idea should be realized. But then came the great civil war, and the accomplishment of his enterprise must wait till peace should be restored. Meantime the conditions of submarine telegraphy had become better known. The "Great Eastern" had been built, which seemed to have been providentially intended for the laying of the cable, as otherwise she was a failure. By the aid of this great vessel 1,300 miles of the cable had been laid, when, by a sudden lurch of the ship in a rough sea, the cable snapped and was lost. For days the bottom of the sea was dragged for the cable, but in vain. This was in 1865. The next year the great ship returned again to the work with a new cable, and this time successfully, the Newfoundland end of the cable being landed on the 27th of July, 1866. The cable which had been lost in mid-ocean the year before was also, after a month's searching, recovered, and being joined to the rest of the cable which had remained on board the Great Eastern, was also carried to the western shore. Congratulations, honors, wealth followed, and Cyrus W. Field became a "cosmopolitan and a historic figure." Few lives among the business men of this continent will afford better material for a biography than Cyrus W. Field. But with all his success, his wealth and his distinctions, the last years of his life were so embittered with personal affliction and family troubles that death could not be other than a welcome release.

THERE has been serious trouble of late at Homestead, near Pittsburg, Pa., and blood has been shed freely, and human life sacrificed in a contest between labor and capital. Labor in this case has been represented by workmen of the Carnegie steel works, and capital by the Pinkerton police employed by the company to protect their mills and their business from the interference of the union men. About the first of the month, a dispute having arisen as to wages between the Carnegie Company and some 300 or 400 of their men, and neither party being willing to yield, the whole body of workmen numbering several thousands stopped work. They then proceeded to place an armed guard around the mills, declaring that they would protect the property, but that no other workmen should enter. The sheriff was appealed to by the company, but beyond issuing a proclamation warning the workmen that their action was unlawful, and commanding them to retire to their homes, he was unable in the face of the force presented by the millmen to do anything. While the sheriff was appealing to the governor of the state and the aid desired, the company took the matter into their own hands by engaging the service of three hundred armed men, known as the Pinkerton detectives. The aim was to get these men into the works secretly. They were placed in barges to come down the river by night, but the mill men got news of their coming, and when the barges arrived, the Pinkertons were sternly forbidden to land. Then there was a fierce battle which continued several hours. A number were killed and many wounded on both sides. The Pinkertons found it impossible to land and were forced at last to surrender. While being marched through the town to a place where they were detained under guard, the Pinkerton men were subjected to rough treatment and some seriously injured. The latest accounts received at time of writing intimate that

the governor of the state has sent troops to Homestead which have taken possession of the works of the Carnegie company without any resistance on the part of the workmen. This was in accordance with the counsel which their leaders had given. It was no doubt a shrewd counsel, and will do something to win for the strikers the sympathy of the American public, which, generally speaking, is not favorable to the employment of the Pinkerton detectives. But the state troops, though they may maintain order, cannot settle the question at issue between the company and the workmen, unless it be by protecting the company in its endeavor to man its works with non-union men, and in this case it would seem that the union men are losing all they undertook to fight for.

THE elections in Great Britain and Ireland, which have been in progress during the past fortnight, are being fought out with great spirit and determination, and feelings have been aroused somewhat stronger than those which ordinarily attend the contests between the political parties. On this side of the ocean, too, the progress of the campaign has been watched with much more than ordinary interest. This is partly due to the conviction that it is the last great political campaign of Mr. Gladstone, the issue of which must probably determine whether his scheme of political reform for Ireland shall obtain during his lifetime, the endorsement of the nation, and partly, also, to the importance of the issues involved. For it is well known that if, in the new parliament, Mr. Gladstone shall find himself with a good working majority at his back, it is his proposal to deal with the Irish problem by bringing in a Home Rule bill without delay. At the time of writing there are still about ninety members to be elected, and therefore, only probable and approximate results can as yet be given. Enough is known, however, to make it reasonably sure that Mr. Gladstone will have a majority in the new house, though it is also certain that he will not have anything like the majority of 150 which the more sanguine among the Liberals had predicted. For the first ten days the Liberals had made steady though not large gains, and it was not until the middle of last week that the combined forces of the Liberals, Irish Nationalists and Labor men had become equal to the united strength of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. A London despatch gives the returns up to midnight Thursday as follows: The Conservatives had 248 members elected; Liberal Unionists, 39; Parliaments, 7; Laborites, 3. The ministerial total is 287, and the Gladstonian total, 293. This gives the Gladstonians a majority of six with some 90 constituencies yet to hear from, the larger number of which, we believe, returned Gladstonians in the last parliament. Mr. Gladstone's following is, therefore, almost certain to be largely augmented as a result of the elections still to be heard from. Still it remains doubtful whether his following will be so strong that he will feel himself justified in introducing so important and so radical a measure as his projected Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone had to contend with a powerful opposition in his old stronghold of Midlothian. At the last general election he was returned by acclamation. At the present his majority was about 700, or 2,000 less than that by which he won when the seat was last contested. The strong opposition which had been developed is accounted for, partly by the personal popularity of the Tory candidate, Col. Wauchoppe, and partly by the electors' lack of interest in the Home Rule scheme, but principally by the opposition of the established church people, who had not been able to obtain from Mr. Gladstone any assurance that he was opposed to disestablishment of the Scottish church. The expectation that Mr. Blake would find no difficulty in securing election for South Longford have been realized. His majority over the Liberal-Unionist candidate is reported to be upwards of 2,000. Mr. Blake's oratory appears to have made a decided impression upon the Irish electors, and generally he has been well received, though Parnellites are evidently much irritated because of the support which he has given to Justin McCarthy. It appears, too, that Mr. Blake took part in a political meeting on Sunday, which is the favorite day for holding such meetings among the Roman Catholic Irish, but the Irish Protestants denounce the custom and are rightly indignant at Mr. Blake for joining in this degradation of the Lord's Day. Many friends of Mr. Blake's in Canada will regret that he should have lent the influence of his example to so evil a custom. It ought to be possible for a statesman to go to Rome without doing as the Romans do.

## W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:  
"Be not weary in well-doing."  
PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY:  
For our student missionaries on our home fields this summer, that through their wandering ones may be brought back and lost ones found.  
Programme for Annual Meeting.  
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.  
7.30 p. m.—Executive meeting.  
FRIDAY, AUG. 26.  
9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting.  
10 a. m.—Meeting of Executive.  
2 p. m.—Enrollment of Delegates; Secretary's report (Mrs. G. D. Gates); Treasurer's report (Mrs. B. Smith); reports from Provincial Secretaries (Nova Scotia—Miss A. E. Johnston; New Brunswick—Mrs. C. H. Martell; F. E. Island—Miss M. E. Davies); Appointment of Officers.  
7.30 p. m.—County Secretaries' meeting.  
SATURDAY, AUG. 27.  
9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting.  
10 a. m.—Unfinished business; questions asked and answered.  
2.30 p. m.—Platform meeting; addresses by Mrs. Archibald and others.

The programme for another annual meeting is before us. We have entered upon the last month of our missionary year. The treasurer's books—those tell-tale books—will soon be closed. Let us remember that the account is also registered above. The Master has been sitting over against the treasury all these months, and with His loving, penetrating eye has noted the "widow's mite," the sacrifices that have been made to place dollars there instead of cents. He sees, too, the thoughtless, careless ones, who toss their money in without a prayer, glad that the promise is fulfilled for another year, and also those who have neglected or forgotten to give at all. He notes it well and says: "Verily I say unto you, ye shall have your reward." Can we say with reference to this year's work:

"The work of our hands, establish Thou it,"  
So often with thoughtless lips we pray;  
But He who sits in the heavens shall say,  
"Is the work of your hands so fair and fit,  
That you dare so pray?"  
Solely answer: "He that makes it fit,  
The work of our hands, that so we pray  
Lift our voices and dare to pray,  
"The work of hands, establish Thou it."  
For ever and aye."

There is still an opportunity for generous giving. Who will surprise and gladden our hearts by thanksgiving offerings? This centennial-year should be a never-to-be-forgotten period in our history as a union. Let fervent prayer ascend that the Master's presence may be felt at every meeting and His Spirit direct all our discussions. We want a large number of delegates who will be present at all the meetings, attend strictly to all the business, take part freely in the discussions, ask and answer intelligent questions, and feel that they are personally responsible for the support of this mission work in all its departments. We should "attempt great things for God" this year. We can only give an abstract of the programme. The business will be relieved by an occasional short paper on some practical subject—a Bible reading or some nice music. Let each one strive to make these meetings most interesting.

Colchester County Convention.  
The Convention of the Colchester Co. W. M. A. Societies was held with the West Onslow society on the afternoon of June 30th. Ten societies were heard from, two failed to report, and in two churches of the county—New Amman and Brookfield—societies have not as yet been organized.

The reports were, as a whole, very encouraging, the general tenor being—no difficulty in raising the money; but hard to get the members together to talk and pray over the work. The society at Acadia Mines, because of a floating membership, reported as almost extinct, has four active members. County Secretary Mrs. Brown not being able to give time to the active prosecution of the work in this county, wished the convention to recommend some one who could. Mrs. Gunn, of Belmont, was chosen for this important post. Societies were requested to report to the county secretary. The next meeting of convention to be held at the call of our county secretary, on or before June, '93, as she thought most needed for the work. Convention closed by singing.

INCIDENTS OF THE WORK AS REPORTED.  
Mrs. Brown, in matters of life-membership in the Onslow society, reported that the society annually gathers the \$25 in various ways and constitutes one of the ladies of their society a life-member. This year by a special legacy they had been able to have two. Immanuel church, Truro, reported one life member for the year. Prince street, Truro, reported one, and \$25 from one of their members in grateful memory of a daughter in heaven—

this annual; \$25 also from one of their members—a thank-offering for the salvation of her son, who has also been taken to be with Jesus during the year.

Two societies—Debert River and East Mountain, Onslow—reported always a full meeting—a keen interest in the work prevented their ever forgetting to arrange for being there. In one the members, although but seven, had sent in for the year's work already \$10. The programme for their meetings—a half-hour of prayer together; an hour of work for their missionary purse; a half-hour at tea together. Flourishing Mission Bands were reported from some societies. Great Village Band reported; Band in Sabbath-school; funds raised by concerts, mite boxes, a field of turnips added to the fund, and ten cent pieces distributed among the members for increase. Others reported Mr. Morse's letters "To the boys and girls of Canada" as a means of greatly interesting the children in mission. Belmont Band reported; Band in Sabbath-school; \$32.97 raised this year for Home and North-west missions, besides one share—\$10—being undertaken for the Falcons fund. Special class-work in Sunday-school also reported.

## Seminary Notes.

On Sunday, June 26, I addressed the Baptists and Free Baptists at Macnaquac in the morning, and at Keswick in the afternoon. The congregations were large at both places. Collections were taken for the seminary, and many enquiries were made regarding the school. Rev. S. D. Ervine drove me up from Fredericton to visit these churches. He has charge of the Baptist interest thereabout, is doing faithful work, and is much appreciated by the people. We returned from Keswick the same afternoon, and, through the kindness of Rev. F. C. Hartley, I had the privilege of speaking in the Fredericton F. B. church in the evening. In St. John, a day or two later, I met Mr. T. F. Hobson, of Sheffield. When I told him that Mr. McNinch had given us a cow for the use of the seminary, he made known his generous spirit by promising us a horse. As we have a farm of 70 or 80 acres at St. Martins, a horse will be a valuable addition to the equipment of our institution. While in St. John I received applications from several new students for rooms in the building next year.

On Sunday, July 3, I spoke in the Sussex Baptist church in the morning, in the F. B. church in the afternoon, and at Penobscot in the evening. Bro. Grant and Bro. McNinch were exceedingly kind and helpful. On Saturday evening we visited the camp grounds. One of the pleasing features in connection with this encampment is the Y. M. C. A. tent, in charge of Mr. McLeod, of St. John's. Here are found the latest newspapers, and opportunities for letter-writing or for study; here also Bibles and tracts are distributed, and in the evenings prayer-meetings and other religious services are held.

While in Sussex I met Miss Mand Pye, who is to be our teacher of shorthand and type-writing, and who is admirably qualified for this position. She says that she is already interested in our work at St. Martins, and anxious to come to us.

From Sussex I visited Moncton. Bro. Hinson is home and at work again, and more firmly entrenched than ever in the affections of his people. During the last day and a half the Albert County Quarterly Meeting has been in session here. Last evening an educational meeting was held, at which the brethren expressed themselves warmly in favor of St. Martins. One of our good ministers came up to me and asked if I would accept a small donation for the Seminary. Of course I couldn't refuse, so he gave me two dollars. The same brother sent me three dollars last winter in our time of great need, and sent a prayer with it. Help from such brethren, hard-worked, with small salaries, means much. God bless them!

Tonight I speak at Harvey, and tomorrow at Huleborough. AUSTIN K. DELOIS.  
Hopewell Hill, July 7.

—SAYS the Interior: Just one cigarette! It fell into a can of kerosene and started a damaging fire in Chicago last Wednesday. Two men were badly injured. Just one cigarette! That reminds us. More money was spent in America last year for cigarettes than for foreign missions.

—It matters little where we are so long as our inner life is hid with Christ and we keep it luminous with the joy of His presence.—Cuyler.