

# Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVII.

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—It is the joy of service, says Phillips Brooks, that makes the life of Christ, and for us to serve Him, serving fellow-man and God—He being fellow-man and God—whether it bring pain or joy, if we can only get out of our souls the thought that it matters not if we are happy or sorrowful, if only we are dutiful and faithful and brave and strong, then we shall be in the atmosphere we should be in: the great company of the Christ.

—The trouble with some people, says the Chicago Standard, "is that they not only burn the candle at both ends, but they try to burn the candle at each end before the candle is made." It is no wonder that some people are prematurely old; it is no wonder that there are so many physical wrecks when one sees how large is the number of those who are fitting themselves for a life-work and at the same time attempting to do that very life work before they are qualified."

—ANTONE who desires to possess an Interlinear Greek-English New Testament can obtain an excellent copy without any expense to himself beyond securing four new subscribers to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and forwarding to us the names with \$1.50 for each—\$6.00 in all. For this we will send the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for one year to each of the subscribers, and the book to the person forwarding the names with the money. See our premium offer and description of the book on seventh page.

—The State of Indiana has a new piece of temperance legislation, known as the Nicholson law, which has just come into effect. The law has a local option provision, so that a majority of the people of any locality or any ward of a city can prevent the issue of any license for saloons in such places. It also provides for the complete divorce of the saloon from all attractions such as music, and the clearing out of chairs and tables and lunch counters and all other obstruction of a full view of the interior from the street. An attempt is to be made in the liquor interest to prove the law unconstitutional.

—WHAT has been the Irish Baptist Association is henceforth to be known as the Baptist Union of Ireland. The annual meetings were this year held in Belfast, and a late issue of the London Freeman has a brief account of the proceedings. The Baptist cause in Ireland is numerically weak, but the statistical report shows that some progress is being made. The present membership is 2,494, an increase of 160 on last year's figures; number of churches 29, an increase of 2; Sunday school teachers 808, an increase of 16; scholars 2,000, an increase of 72; local preachers 93, an increase of 10; meetings of the Union for 1896 are to be held in the city of Cork.

—THE Prince Rupert is the name of the steamer which the Dominion and Atlantic Railway Company is about plying on the route between St. John and Digby, to connect, at the latter port, with their fast summer train between Halifax and Yarmouth. The Prince Rupert is described as a magnificent steamship of 3000 horse power, having a length of 260 feet, with a breadth of beam of 32 feet. The wheel is 18 feet in diameter, she has two boilers, carries 260 tons of steam and burns two tons of soft coal an hour; her certificate allows her to carry 650 passengers and her tested speed is said to be 18 knots an hour. It is said that the boat will make two trips daily between St. John and Digby, connecting in the morning with the Flying Bluebonnet train from Yarmouth, and in the afternoon with the fast train from Halifax.

—It is told in the biography of the late Dr. John Cairns, Principal of the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, that when in his twentieth year, he was offered the principalship of Edinburgh University. He declined this eminent position because he had consecrated himself to the service of Christ in the church; but he mentioned the offer to no one, so that even his own brothers did not know of it until his correspondence was examined after his death. The Boston Watchman, remarking upon this evidence of true humility in Dr. Cairns' character, adds:

"Very different is the course of some ministers. They appear to encourage calls they have no thought of accepting, and want the notoriety which comes from discomfiting papers publishing their declinations. Happily, out of many thousands of ministers, such men are few, but, once in a while, we meet a man who seems to find gratification for himself in calls he has declined, very like that which an Indian warrior has in counting the scalps of his enemies."

—A New York electrician has invented a compass which, he says, will avert all danger of collisions at sea. The compass is about two and one-half inches in diameter, and three inches high. Under the middle is a strip of metal. Beneath the face of the compass is a saucer which contains a chemical fluid; the component parts of which the inventor does not make public. It is asserted that this fluid will go a long way towards proving that esoteric chemistry will play an important part in the work of utilizing the great forces of electricity. The moment a ship enters the magnetic field of the vessel which carries the compass, which is calculated at six miles, the needle of the compass is deflected in the direction of that ship. In turning, it passes over the metal plate on the face, and as it does so it closes an electric circuit, which sets alarm bells ringing, telling of the approach of the other vessel.

—The London Freeman, speaking of the Optium Royal Commission and the debate and vote upon it in the House of Commons, says: "The result has not been a victory for national righteousness. Although signed by eight out of nine members we cannot pretend to be satisfied with the majority report. We admire the courage of Sir Joseph Pease in taking a bold stand although he stood alone and his resolution in the Commons was negated by 176 to 59; majority, 117. The assertion is that the authorities in India gave a bias to the enquiry, that agents were employed to arrange evidence, that amongst the immense and varied populations of India testimony was sought where it should not have been, and not sought where it should have been. In point of fact, the report was settled in the India Office. We deeply regret what appears to us to be a miscarriage, and one which, perhaps, for years to come will hinder an settlement of the question on the right basis."

—We are more than half inclined to agree with Prof. Mead and with the Watchman in what is said in the following paragraph:

"According to our notion Prof. C. M. Mead is right when he says that the psalms are productions which probably were designed to be sung responsively, but they never were designed to be read responsively. In singing, many persons can pronounce words together and give them a common interpretation. A congregation cannot do this in reading. Probably we shall have an immense majority against us when we say that the responsive reading of Scriptures in public worship, is about as unprofitable an exercise as could be devised. The responsive reading, to be sure, gives the congregation a part in the worship, but at the expense of the worship. What devotion is there in five hundred different voices pronouncing alternate texts of Scripture at different rates of speed, so that one who did not have the book before him could not tell what they were saying?"

—In the July Century, Mr. Edmond Gosse writes some interesting things by way of personal memories of Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson was to the last degree unconventional in his habits of dress, and in other respects was very much of a "Bohemian." "When I try to conjure up his figure," says Mr. Gosse, "I can see only a slight, lean lad in a suit of blue sea cloth, a black shirt and a strip of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie." Once Mr. Gosse and Mr. Lang went with him to buy him a new hat, for the comfort of his friends; but when the hat had been selected, Stevenson had disappeared. The exchange of the old hat for the new was too great a sacrifice to make even with the prospect of giving pleasure to his friends. But after all Mr. Stevenson had cared a little more for his neckties and much less for his hat, while he would have been something less of a "Bohemian," he would not have been any less a man of letters and a citizen of the world and probably he would have lived a longer and a healthier life.

—In his bacchanalistic sermon delivered June 16, President Andrews of Brown, addressing the graduating class of the University said:

"It is certain that the next year will find a period of new and more positive convictions, teaching the great facts on which men's spiritual life depends. Before you are a week out of college you will hear on every hand, as a good writer has said, 'The maxims of a low gradation.' You will hear that the first duty is to get land and money, place and name. 'What is this truth you seek? What is this beauty?' men will ask with decision. He hold, be firm, be true. When you shall say, 'As others do, so will I; I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions; I shut out the good of the land and let character making and good doing go on until a more convenient season,' then dies the man in you; then comes more perilous the 'nobility, plenty, and truth,' as they have died already in a thousand men. The hour of that choice is the crisis of your history. Bend to the persuasion which is following you from every highest promise of human nature to be its tongue to the heart of man, and to show the beaten world how passing this is wisdom."

—A good deal is being heard nowadays in some quarters about "faith missions." But rightly understood, every really christian mission is a faith mission. As we read the New Testament we do not understand that the teaching of our Lord and His apostles involves any divorce between faith and a wise foresight and prudent adaptation of means to ends. Rev. Dr. Jessup, speaking before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburgh, told of a man who some years ago went to Cairo to do missionary work on faith alone, without dependence on any board or society, but he soon acquired the habit of bringing up at the dinner hour at the house of a missionary who was supported by the Society. Dr. Jessup went on to say: "The fact is, that it is no more honorable or Christian to live a shiftless life in a foreign land than at home. Faith in God does not prevent a Christian father at home from buying a barrel of flour or providing for his household, and faith in God does not prevent a foreign missionary from providing such supplies of food, clothing and medicine as shall enable him to give his whole time to the special spiritual work to which the Lord has called him. There are missions called 'faith missions,' but in our own board we have, indeed, the highest illustration of faith. A dozen men, ministers, and elders, with financial estimates before them, from twenty-three missions in twelve different countries, sit around a table and appropriate a million dollars to these missions to be sent out during the coming year, and without a dollar in the treasury and without a pledge of a dollar from any church or individual. Here is faith, faith in God, faith in the church, faith in you, fathers and brethren, faith in your families, in your children, and how rarely, if ever, has this faith been misplaced?"

### PASSING EVENTS.

AT the Presbyterian General Assembly recently held in London, Ont., a report upon union with other churches was presented by Principal Caven, but there was nothing in the report to indicate that any appreciable progress is being made in the direction of church union. The Assembly however adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for the movement and recommending the appointment of a committee on union as in past years, with power to confer with any similar bodies representing other churches in matters relating to this subject.—Another matter of somewhat general interest came before the Assembly by way of Principal Grant's report upon Chinese immigration. The report pronounced against legislation discriminating against Chinese immigrants and recommended that the government be urged to repeal that which was now upon the statute books of Canada. This aroused discussion. Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of British Columbia, took strong ground against permitting the free ingress of the Chinese whom he characterized as unclean in person and manners, foul in morals and as subjecting the ordinary working man to unfair and ruinous competition. Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Montreal, presented quite a different view. He came from a city, he said, where there were five or six hundred of these men, and he ventured to say that they compared very favorably with ordinary working men. They were clean in person, law-abiding, sober. They paid from ten to thirty dollars per month for rent. Moreover, he had from twenty to forty of them in his school, who were anxious to learn of the bible and of Christ, and many of them are upon the border land, coming from heathenism to Christianity. In fact, they were very much better men and citizens than many who sneered at them and persecuted them. Other Montreal ministers spoke in confirmation of Mr. Nichols' remarks. They had seen nothing in connection with the Chinese immigrants to justify Mr. Buchanan's account of them. Principal Grant held that, while there were certain economic questions to be considered, yet the way in which the Chinese were treated was unworthy of an enlightened and christian people. The report and its recommendations were finally adopted.

IN accordance with the decision reached by Lord Rosebery's government, Sir William Harcourt made a brief statement in the House of Commons on Monday, saying that as the adverse vote on the previous Friday was in effect a vote of want of confidence in the Secretary of State for war, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, with whom the government had associated themselves, they had therefore placed their resignations in the hands of the Queen, who had accepted them. Referring to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William said that he would take upon himself to say that no able, more respected or popular minister had ever filled the office. The remark was received with cheers from both sides of the House. In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery said that after the vote in the House of Commons Friday, practically censuring Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for war, upon the question of national defense, after he had fore-shadowed the government's great scheme of military reorganization, the ministry felt it their duty to resign. They would, therefore, hold office only until their successors were appointed. The House then adjourned after passing the Behring sea bill. Lord Rosebery's course in laying down the reins of government, while there was still a majority at his back in the House of Commons, is severely criticized in some Liberal quarters. It is said to be Mr. Gladstone's opinion that the course pursued was not the wisest, that the government should have carried through certain measures which it had in hand and made better preparation for an appeal to the people before going out of office. There are some who seem to believe that Mr. Gladstone, in the approaching campaign, will throw the weight of his eloquence and influence upon the side of his old colleagues. But this seems far from probable, his health could not be expected to stand the strain of such excitement, and further, Mr. Herbert Gladstone is reported as saying that his father will take no further part in political life.

IT is announced that Dr. Whitman has resigned the presidency of Colby University to accept that of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. The Maine Baptist paper, Zion's Advocate, alluding to Dr. Whitman's resignation gives expression to its hearty recognition of the value of his services during the three years of his presidency at Colby and wishes him godspeed in the new work upon which he is about to enter. It says that "Dr. Whitman has been more than the president of Colby University during this period. He has lifted our entire educational work to a higher plane than it had reached before. He has brought the academics and the college into closer relations than hitherto, and his aim has been to make the way from one to the other both natural and desirable. At the same time he has been a frequent visitor to our churches and forcibly and eloquently he has urged the claims of education; and through him has come to many a boy and girl the inspiration of a great hope which could only be realized by such advantages as are offered in a collegiate institution." The Advocate, however, more than hints that in its opinion Dr. Whitman is not passing into a happier and more useful sphere of labor in accepting the leadership of the Columbian University. This institution has an endowment at present of but \$250,000, which is quite insufficient to place it in a position to compete successfully with the large Universities, and the efforts which have been made to increase the endowment have not met with so generous a response as to justify great expectations in that direction.

AN event of some interest was the race between carriages without horses which took place last month in France on the road between Paris and Bordeaux. The vehicles competing were of various descriptions, propelled by petroleum, steam or electricity. Over seventy carriages in all entered the race, including five or six petroleum bicycles. The distance between the two cities is 363 miles and the ground was covered by a two-seated carriage—the first to arrive—in 22 hours and 28 minutes, making an average speed of about 15 miles per hour. Several of the carriages met with accidents, one ran over a large dog and was disabled; another, a petroleum bicycle, caught fire and had to be abandoned. A prize of \$8,000 had been offered for the four-seated carriage making the best time, and the prize was taken by the carriage of Les Fils de Peugeot Freres, which came in second to the two-seated vehicle above mentioned. On the whole the contest would seem to have been quite satisfactory and the success which has been attained in this connection may be regarded as rendering it probable that, with better roads, gas and electricity will come more and more to be substituted for brute force as a means of locomotion.

LORD SALISBURY has taken up the responsibilities of government which Lord Rosebery laid down and has been busy forming a ministry. The members of the new administration so far as present announced are as follows: Prime

minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marquis of Salisbury; lord president of the council, Duke of Devonshire; first lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour; secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; chancellor of the exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George Pauchin Goschen. It is said that Lord Salisbury has made overtures to the Marquis of Dufferin to resign his present office of British Ambassador to France and become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Justin McCarthy has issued a manifesto to his Irish colleagues and supporters, in which he declares allegiance to the Liberal party and faith in the assurance of its leaders in respect to their Home Rule policy, and says: "The defeat of the Home Rule government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office."

### Portage La Prairie.

During the past three months about thirty have professed conversion. Some have been baptized on each of the last three Sabbaths. Others are coming, some against great opposition, others are even suffering persecution. Threats have been made against me personally and by letter, to prevent the administering of the ordinance, sufficiently serious in nature to cause some of the converts to be in special manner, while so many holy men and women were petitioning Him on our behalf. The great rush of work in connection with our convention, building plans, and baptisms, makes one who is busy here feel that it is a joyful burden to entertain a convention of nearly 800 delegates for 4 days. We desire emphatically to put the emphasis on joy. We add the invitation to show just how the joy gets in. I am authorized by my church to say that they desire any of the Maritime brothers or sisters who can to increase our joy and so enlighten our burden by coming to our convention, July 12, to 15, on the St. John brethren find it difficult to billet their delegates for their coming convention, they might profit by the luxury indulged in by some of our members during the last convention held here (and anticipated again) by sleeping in the barn in order to make their visitors comfortable. There is not the slightest intention to intimate that the visitors were not as companionable as the residents of the barn. We only desire to recall to the minds of our friends that the funniest thing a man can do is to exist in a country when it's new."

We expect to lay the historic cornerstone of our new church while the convention is in session. The date and exact time will not be put in place until late in the summer. We earnestly and urgently request that all persons in the east holding our cards will fill them out and return them as soon as possible and so save us the expense and labor of notifying them personally. We desire to save time and space by acknowledging through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR all amounts received from each church at one time. This we cannot do until the forty ones are heard from. This part of the Master's business demands haste. My day's work is not yet done, but its past three in the morning and the dawn-light birds are beginning to sing. Excuse the blunder of saying "good night." H. H. HALL.

Portage La Prairie, June 19.  
N. B.—I hope to be able next week to give you an account of a "Pagan Sun Dance" recently witnessed on our mission field. The cruel barbarous practices, including lacerations and the swinging of brave penitents on cords through the flesh, etc., are beyond description.

The Bulgarian government, having failed to obtain a satisfactory reply from the Porte in regard to its demands for indemnity for outrages by Bashi Bazoos, has recalled its army from Constantinople. This action may have serious results. Bulgaria's claim for indemnity is based on the incursion of a party of Bashi Bazoos on Bulgarian territory while in pursuit of sheep. The intruders were resisted by the frontier guards, three of whom were wounded during the strife.

For Biliousness—Minard's Family Pills

### W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE TEAM:  
"Be strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, Rt. John West, N. B.

### PRAYER TOGETHER FOR JULY.

For Mr. and Mrs. Oney, that they may have physical health and be enabled speedily to acquire the language.

For our Home Mission work and workers, that not one waste place may be found in all these Provinces and that the great blessing may rest upon the students who have gone out to preach on our Home Mission fields.

At a special meeting of the executive held Tuesday, the 25th, the resignation of Mrs. Long was accepted with much regret, and Mrs. Margaret Cox, of Chipman, was appointed to the office of Provincial Secretary for N. B. Our sister will enter upon her duties at once, and during the next few weeks will visit many of the W. M. A. S., and attend the associations at St. Martins and Hillsboro'. We bespeak the hearty sympathy and co-operation of all our sisters, asking them to aid Mrs. Cox in every way they can and help her in making arrangements for meetings. Pray that she may be used by the Master to arouse the sleeping ones, stimulate the weak and discouraged, and encourage those who are bravely bearing the heavy burdens in this work.

The Women's Missionary meeting of Central Association at Mahone Bay, was held in the Methodist church, Miss Veniotte, Co-sec'y for Lunenburg, in the chair. A goodly number present. Fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises. Eighteen Aid Societies and seven Mission Bands were represented and reported, some of which were interesting and very encouraging. There seems to be on the part of those engaged in this work, a strong desire for greater consecration to the Master. Nearly all expressed deep regret because of the cancellation of the apparent indifference of so many of the sisters in our churches. A paper prepared by Miss Johnston, whose presence was missed, was read by Miss M. Brown. A paper by Mrs. Smith, treasurer of W. B. M. U., read by Mrs. E. S. Shaw. A few very earnest and touching remarks were made by Miss Veniotte. Collections taken amounting to \$3.02 for Home Missions Meeting of Oct. with the doxology. Mrs. M. W. Brown.

Report of W. B. M. U. Mission Aid Society of Manchester held at church for the year ending Jan. 1, 1896.

Just one year has elapsed since a few of the sisters and friends of the Manchester Baptist Church met at the parsonage as Boyston for the purpose of organizing a Women's Mission Aid Society. At that meeting the work of organization was begun by appointing Mrs. Rebecca Pyle, president; Mrs. C. J. Atwater, treasurer; and Mrs. H. L. Morrow, secretary. A Sewing Circle in connection with the Aid Society was also instituted and a president and managing committee appointed to take charge of the department. And in passing let me say that to Guysboro county belongs the honor of giving birth to Mission Aid Societies. The promoter and organizer of Aid Societies at their first inception was Miss Maria Norris of Canis, who afterwards, as Mrs. W. F. Armstrong, labored as a missionary in India for our own Foreign Missionary Board, and latterly for several years under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

The monthly meetings of our society have been held from house to house at the invitation of members, and have been characterized by kindly feeling and good fellowship and we feel that the religious exercises of the meetings have been the fulfilment to all who loved us with their presence. A number of visitors have attended our meetings and all have been kindly and hospitably entertained by the friends at whose home it was our privilege to assemble. The funds of our society are derived from a quarterly payment of 25 cents per member, and this sum is devoted entirely to Foreign Mission purposes. We also distribute tracts, boxes among all the members or friends, and the proceeds from these may be devoted exclusively to mission purposes or to the convention fund as the society may direct.

The sewing circle with commendable diligence have devoted considerable time to the manufacture of fancy and useful articles and the sale of such at the New Year's festival realized quite a considerable sum. This sum is separate from the regular funds of the Aid Society and can be used for the local purposes of the church, such as repairing, painting or beautifying the church building. And so our society has moved on through the year that is past, and we enter upon another year with feelings of thankfulness for all the blessings we have enjoyed, and with the blessed assurance that Christ is with us alway we trust our society will not only be an Aid Society to Missions, but an Aid to each member and visitor in bearing one another burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ, as well as "Preach the Gospel to every creature."

The treasurer, Mrs. Atwater, reports membership fees, \$11.25; tracts, \$7.30; proceeds of sale \$11.00. Total, \$29.55.  
Boyston, June 14th.

Will the Secretaries of all Mission Bands in Nova Scotia who do not receive the Blank Forms, please notify me at once. Last year a number of Bands, who were working well, did not report. We want all this year. Please send full name and P. O. address.  
AMY E. JOYSTONE,  
Prof. Secy N. S.  
Dartmouth N. S.