

Messenger and Visitor

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The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec is to meet in the town of Woodstock, Ont., during the third week in October. For "Travel Notes" and our New York letter see second page.

The Disciples have lately held their annual meeting at Milton, Queens Co. The Congregationalist church, Milton, and the Methodist, Congregationalist and Baptist churches, Liverpool, were supplied by preachers in attendance at the meeting.

A WEEK or two ago, it was stated that Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago, was suffering from cerebral exhaustion, and there seemed to be but slight hopes that he would ever be able to resume work. The latest report was that Dr. Lorimer was somewhat better and was expecting to sail for England Sept. 13.

A MR. JOHN KENT, who is spoken of as having been a leading citizen of Toronto, put his trust in a "Christian Scientist" named Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Kent died and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs. Stewart, on the ground of gross ignorance and persuading the deceased to act contrary to the advice of his physician.

The fact that a highly respected resident of Digby, Mr. Crozier, came to her death the other day through the mistake of a druggist, serves to emphasize the fact that the office of apothecary is one of grave responsibility, and should be filled by those only who can bring to it qualifications which will afford every reasonable guarantee that the lives of the community will not be sacrificed to carelessness or ignorance. We do not mean by this a direct reflection upon the Digby druggist. It may be the circumstances of the case go far to make the mistake excusable. But we cannot help thinking that such vigilance should be exercised in handling poisonous drugs as would make so melancholy a result impossible.

The Canadian Baptist says: "The Bloor Street Baptist church, at a business meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, accepted, though very regretfully, the resignation of the pastor, Rev. Thomas Trotter, B. A., in order that he might be free to enter upon the work to which he has been called in the Theological Department of McMaster University." We do not wonder in the least that the Bloor street people have found it hard to relinquish their claim upon a pastor so eminently gifted. It seems almost wrong to take from the pulpit and the church, a man who has powers so exceptional, both as pastor and as preacher. We cannot wish more and we cannot wish less than that Bro. Trotter may prove as strong and as successful in the college as he has been in the ministry.

Did Not Go.—As reported to the Convention the Foreign Mission Board had made arrangements by which Abdul Aziz was to go out with Bro. M. B. Shaw and wife and engage in work under one of our missionaries in India. But as the time drew near for sailing Abdul began to manifest an unwillingness to carry out his part of the agreement. His objections were believed, however, to have been overcome, and he went to Halifax with the full intention, as the members of the Board believed, of accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Shaw to India. But when the time for departure arrived, he was not on hand and the Damara sailed without him. These are the facts in the case so far as we are informed, and they speak for themselves. The Sheikh has shown a fickleness if not an insincerity of purpose in the affair which we much regret to see. If Abdul Aziz did not wish to go to India under the arrangement proposed by the Board he had a perfect right to decline. He was a free man in a free country. But his fickleness and vacillation have been very annoying to the Board, as well as very damaging to his own reputation.

A VISIT TO DR. BILL.—The editor of the Messenger and Visitor, in company with the pastor of the German street church, while in St. Martin's the other day, enjoyed the pleasure of a call upon the Rev. Dr. Bill. We found our venerable brother very bright and cheerful, free from pain or discomfort except for some weakness in the members of the right side, and an indistinctness of utterance, the result of a stroke of paralysis, experienced in February last. His mental faculties are unclouded, his mind active, his memory good and his comfort and hope in God are strong. Dr. Bill tells us his age is now 85. He does not know what it is to suffer the pains of indigestion. He has always been a busy man. His fine constitution and temperate habits, with the blessing of heaven have carried him through much hard work. Referring to the opening of the Seminary, he spoke of the struggles which attended the inception of the educational

work of the Baptists of this province, and thinks that those of the present day have comparatively light burdens to carry. Now that his work is nearly done and he is waiting in expectation of the summons which shall call him to join the church triumphant, he feels glad and grateful to have had some part in founding and developing those institutions and enterprises, the fruits of which we of a younger generation are now enjoying.

The so-called Third Party has announced a Maritime Convention to be held in St. John on the 30th inst. The reasons for this action are given as follows:

1. The liquor traffic in the North-west is now lawless and defiant of all control and by reason of the permits, the four per cent, and indifferent enforcement all restraint is well nigh swept away.
2. The cantenets for the mounted police are supplying intoxicating liquors to the very officers charged with enforcing the law. This was done by the permission of the government.
3. Attempts are still being made to repeal the Scott Act, and in the greater part of the Maritime Provinces the Act is openly violated.
4. Both of the political parties so far have refused in any way to declare for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and their leaders go about the country talking about everything but the one great question—Canada—prohibition.
5. In the Dominion parliament last winter, by some sort of a discreditable arrangement, the question of prohibition was not brought before parliament.
6. Signs are not wanting of a revolution in public opinion on this question, and it is hoped that all the moral elements of society may be united into a powerful party demanding prohibition now.
7. It is currently reported that the Dominion elections are to come on this year.

NEWMAN AND WESLEY.—In an article in the Methodist Times, an English paper, on "The Lesson of Cardinal Newman's Life," that distinguished prelate is compared with Wesley in a manner that is striking and instructive. "Both agreed," we are told, "in the fundamental conviction that Christianity consists essentially in a living, personal fellowship with a living, personal God." But from this point they seem to part company.

Newman never went to the Bible for his convictions. He never quotes the Bible in the 'Apologia' as the reason for any change of his convictions, although he was much influenced by the Bible. On the other hand, Wesley declared himself *homo unius libri*, and at every turn found light and guidance in the Word of God. It is further evident that the main original motive of Newman was, as he says over and over again, "to realize Liberalism"—that is to say, modern thought in theology and politics. In other words, Newman's movement was essentially ecclesiastical. On the other hand, Wesley's was purely religious. Wesley and his colleagues had no theological or ecclesiastical quarrel with anybody. The only thing of which they complained was the state of their own hearts. Once more Newman's teaching was essentially abstract, speculative, academic. He never mixed with the great world outside the exclusive little Oxford of his day. He confessed that he did not even know his own parishioners. He lived in his study, and communed with books. Wesley, on the other hand, lived like Jesus Christ in the crowd, and had compassion on the multitude. He was in living touch with all sorts and conditions of men. His narrow and academic creed was knocked to pieces by the great facts of real life. He was obliged to reconstruct his 'paper religion,' his speculative opinions, in order to bring them into harmony with fact. He accepted the principle of modern science, and insisted that theological dogmas must be submitted to the Baconian test of verification. Newman lived all his days in a dreamland of medieval romance, and was therefore able to hug to his heart a definition of 'the Church' so narrow and so defective, that it could find no proper place for such Christians as Faraday and Bright and Browning. Wesley, on the other hand, spent his whole life in enlarging and humanizing his creed, until it had a place and a general recognition for every kind of genuine goodness everywhere."

THE RECENT LABOR TROUBLES IN England and America are leading to an alliance among employers to protect themselves against strikers. In England, it is said that ship owners, representing a capital of \$500,000,000, have formed such an alliance. In the United States also, a combination is being formed among manufacturers to protect themselves against strikers.

"The institutions in the alliance employ about 60,000 workers, and, therefore, directly support at least a quarter of a million of people. Among the corporations which are members of the alliance are: The Westinghouse interests in Pittsburg and elsewhere, the Yale lock company, Colt arms company, and four or five other like extensive factories in New England and elsewhere. The compact agreed to is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or several of the associated factories, all work is to cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they return to work voluntarily, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left another factory on a strike. Neither is any associated factory to seek work during a strike from any of the federated works."

PASSING EVENTS.

THE COTTON CROP FOR THE PRESENT YEAR in the United States is the largest on record by more than 255,000 bales. Its estimated value approaches \$500,000,000. This immense production of value must mean prosperity to the cotton growing section. In spite of racial problems, the South is making rapid and substantial progress. She is now becoming a manufacturer as well as a producer of cotton. She counts her cotton mills by the hundred with over 40,000 looms and 1,800,000 spindles.

AN INTERNATIONAL PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM between England and the United States is being advocated by Mr. J. H. Heaton, M. P., who is now in America for that purpose. He claims that reduced postage promotes great increase in business and improved social relations, and presents an interesting array of figures to support his plea. Whatever tends in a legitimate way to promote business and social intercourse is on general principles a thing to be desired, as promoting increased prosperity, a larger fellowship, and giving a stronger guarantee of continued peace.

THE LEADERS OF THE U. S. PROHIBITION PARTY were, for the most part, educated in the Republican ranks, and may therefore be supposed to be sound on the general doctrine of protection, but they find the tariff legislation of the present congress quite too strong for them, as the following resolution adopted by them at Worcester will show:

That, while there are undoubtedly differences of opinion among members of the Prohibition party upon questions of tariff legislation, we are united in denouncing the sale of the presidency of the country in consideration of the surrender of every other industry to the lordly manufacturers who, in connection with the liquor interests, control the Republican party. We call upon all fair-minded men to repudiate the bargain and the bill, which is its friend.

THE COMBINE OF THE WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS of the United States does not seem to have before its eyes any fear of anti-trust or anti-combine legislation. Ordinarily these organizations are, according to profession, quite unselfish and virtuous in character—very anxious to promote economy in manufacture and save the pockets of their consumer. But this latter combination, comprising thirty-nine factories, seems to take no such high moral ground. It means, rather, according to its own showing, to strangle competition, either forcing into the combine or destroying every window glass factory in the country, to prevent the importation of the foreign article and to raise the price of window glass from 5 to 10 per cent. All this of course is business—it is also human nature.

THE FRIENDLY ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WORKING which have occurred of late on the New York Central Railroad may well fill every mind with indignation and horror. In some cases at least, the murderous work was evidently done by railroad men. An arrest has been made of a man formerly employed on the road, and it is said that he has given information which involves others. The New York Central has not only suffered heavily from the obstruction of traffic while the strike was on, but still continues to suffer, as but few passengers are willing to risk their lives upon the road under present conditions. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the Knights of Labor, as a body, have any connection with these diabolical deeds, but as circumstances seem to indicate that they are done in the interests of the strikers, and by individual members of the organization, the Knights of Labor would seem to owe it to their own reputation to do what they can to bring the perpetrators of these outrages to justice.

FOR A LONG TIME CHINA HAS SOUGHT to contend against the demoralizing influence of the use of opium by her people, and has prohibited the home production of the drug. But seeing that in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the consumption of opium with its terrible results did but increase, the Emperor Kwangsu has concluded that, if his people will have opium, they may as well produce it for themselves as purchase it from the Calcutta government, and has issued a proclamation legalizing the cultivation of the poppy throughout his dominions. Christian people will be sorry to hear this, not out of sympathy with the British Indian government, which has so long been filling its coffers with the price of China's shame and degradation, but for China's sake because the removal of the restrictions upon the home production of opium can scarcely fail to be still more demoralizing to her people. But when shall we cease to blush for great and Christian England in connection with this miserable business? What

shall blot out the dishonor that goes with the fact that she has supported the government of India in the iniquitous traffic, and has used her mighty power to force upon the millions of China a drug that ministers to one of the most degrading and destructive of all human appetites?

IT WAS A FOREIGNER CONCLUSION that the elections in the States of Vermont and Maine should result in a victory for the Republicans. In the former State the Republican majority was considerably reduced. This is to be explained principally, though not wholly, on the ground of the indifference of the party growing out of its assurance of victory. The returns show that while a much smaller Republican vote was cast than at the last election, the Democratic vote on the contrary was slightly increased. In Maine, on the contrary, the Republican majority was much larger than in 1888. This is believed to be due to the fact that in the late contest, prohibition became an issue between the parties, the Democrats having placed in their platform a plank favoring license. Possibly this action of the Democratic leaders may be taken to indicate a growing sentiment in opposition to prohibition, but the result shows that from the politician's standpoint—not to speak of the moralists—their action was a blunder. There can be no doubt that prohibition sentiment is still very powerful in Maine, and its strength is by no means confined to the Republican ranks. Many Democrats, also, are ardent prohibitionists, and the sympathies of many were alienated by the adoption of the license policy. There would seem, however, to be a great many people in the State of Maine who are staunch supporters of prohibition for the State, but very much in favor of license for themselves.

The Bird of the Air.

She is on the wing, away over to the shore of that bay where the deep-sea sailors jokingly say they tie their vessels to an apple tree. She hears the parable of the sparrows. Who hath eyes let him read.

Standing on the deck of a handsome tern schooner, to be named after the wife of our junior foreign missionary, and to go forth on her mission about the same time that they depart on theirs, her builder pointed out to my master three long pieces of timber. They lay along on the shore under our vision, in straight symmetry, two feet through at the butt, and carrying their size well up, the precious yellow chips at both ends.

"See those sticks?"
"I happened on to his shoulder, and took a bird's-eye view."
"Yes; where did you get them? In your own woods?"

"Bliss you, no. They came from Oregon. What do you think they are worth?"

The master scanned them carefully, called up all his intuitions of value, and replied, "Forty dollars apiece."
I thought by the way he looked that he felt he had pretty well stretched the value.

"Just five hundred will they cost when they are in position as masts aboard this vessel?"

The master was taken aback. He rubbed his brow, and muttered:
"Valuable food for thought, as our governor says. The annual salary of many a one of our ministers is in these three sticks. How freely men spend in business; things must be good, no matter what the price. Why do we not pursue the same liberal way in promoting spiritual objects? The best this age can afford in shipbuilding; and no one begrudges it. Let Jack have a stout ship, with every fitting first-rate, patent windlass, the best style of anchors, No. 1 canvas. He ought to have it. Not only the money of the owners, but his own precious life is concerned. Heave ahead, and pay out—until the bill foots up twelve thousand dollars. Birch and Southern pine, brass and galvanized iron, lamps like a small light-house, wire rope and hemp cordage, an acre or so of canvas, booms fifty feet long, cabin rooky, a nice stove to cook Jack's dinner, and to heat coffee at 4 a. m., and so on to the thousand and one things a ship, like a lady, requires to fit her out respectably, even down to oaken buckets (sic) pails would scratch the ship's sides, you know. Twelve thousand, sir, when she's ready to go into the water."

Somehow, I get widened out listening to my friend the captain. There's plenty of money, after all. When I sounded my wealthy friend, "other day, about a little lift at one of my spars, he made a poor mouth, and said, "There was nothing coming in." If you would only wait, and see what does "come in" it would make your mouth water. He

seems so sincere; he believes that he is quite "short," and you almost feel for these poor sick fellows who never have any money. But on those good stocks he pounced like a spider on a fly, soon as they were in the market. Next to nothing for the College spar, or the annuity fund spar. Not much for the foreign mission spar, but how quietly that check for \$— went to the new company for digging holes in the sand. Not a great deal of trouble to build the new house and furnish it. The hundreds or the thousands can be raised for our new ships—easily. No expense spared to make them efficient.

"Meanwhile the good ship of the kingdom must baffle the storm with spruce spars, and poor fittings, and half a crew, some of them invalids, short rations, and scant pay. And she must make her voyage and bring in good returns. It is well that she is God Almighty's ship, or she would have foundered centuries ago."

"Cheep-cheep-cheep!" I twittered in the poor man's ear. He would have gone on all the evening, unless I had distracted his attention. I, for my part, don't like being too anxious. I shall get my allowance, any way.

He took the hint, and we went along the shore, and he became quite pleasant. The waves bubbled; he stuck his hands behind him; he met the children bringing in the dulse. He took a piece, but he isn't a boy any longer, and dulse is only good to stir up his mind. And so he strolled along, just mimicking a bit of the crisp, salt weed, and then he struck out, as usual, when he is alone:

"The middle-sea contains no crimson dulse."

Along the shore my hand is on its pulse, and I converse with many an ancient crew."

Then we went into the house, and the girls played on the organ. I enjoyed that, but am obliged to confess that during prayers I fell fast asleep. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that any gossip really likes prayers?

From Burma.

An item in a recent number of the Messenger and Visitor raises the question of self-government on the part of the churches gathered from the heathen, and Burma is referred to as an old mission field, in which, if anywhere, such churches should be found.

Allow me to say that our churches in Burma, and presumably in other old mission fields, are as self-governed as churches at home. In the choice of pastors, the reception or disciplining of members, and all other business, each church acts entirely independent of any other, or of the missionary of the station. In very many cases advice is asked of the missionary; or it may be given unasked, but he decreases nothing, for as one who has had advantage superior to his native brethren gives them the benefit of his knowledge and experience. It may be supposed that his position would tend towards making him petty, but so far as my knowledge goes the ordinary missionary finds enough in his work to keep him humble, and that at least he remembers the great apostle in one respect, that he makes himself "servant unto all."

The question of missionary supervision and assistance is quite another matter, but in his work he needs not, and it is to be supposed does not, infringe upon the independence of the churches; no more than the heads of your schools and colleges, or some whom their brethren gladly recognize as leaders by the Lord's arm at home interfere with the smallest or weakest church. Among these weak people the missionary takes the places of all these and a great many more. The only difference is that he is appointed and sustained by the home society instead of any local Board or Convention. When missionary aid shall be dispensed with, particularly among weak people like the Karens, and probably the Telugus, is a question for succeeding generations to discuss, and we had better give our time and thoughts to work that falls to our lot. Human progress is a growth, and among an ignorant, and at the same time most conservative people, it is no wonder that it is slow, often provokingly so, but our duty is plain notwithstanding.

The work in Burma at present seems encouraging, though there is nothing particularly marked. The great need here is the same as at home, more consecration to God and His service. If all who own His name even in Burma—were earnest, devoted, aggressive, these strongholds of idolatry would give way and our mourning would be changed to shouts of victory.

In our own field matters are coming into line again, and with our health much improved we hope for progress.
Tavoy, July 17, 1890. H. MORROW.

W. B. M. U.

"Be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union.

(Continued.)

On motion, resolved to raise \$5,000 for Foreign Missions more this year.

The estimates were then submitted, and the following taken up as the work for the year:

Salary for Miss Wright	\$500 00
Salary for Miss Gray	500 00
Miss Wright's Bible women	100 00
Miss Gray's Bible women	100 00
Miss Wright's boarding girls	250 00
Miss Gray's boarders	35 00
Miss Gray's school	50 00
Miss Wright's school	40 00
Travelling expenses Miss Wright on the field	50 00
Travelling expenses Miss Gray	40 00
Schools out on the field	345 00
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, travelling expenses	800 00
Towards building at Kimsedy	1,000 00
Colportage	125 00
Home literature	50 00
Towards male missionaries on the field, salaries	1,015 00
	\$5,000 00

A notice was given by Mrs. Crandall that at the next annual meeting a resolution would be presented making it obligatory that the officers of the Aid Societies be appointed by the church, and also that the report for the year be submitted to the church for ratification.

On motion, resolved that the president and secretaries of each Aid Society be empowered to vote at the annual meetings of the Union.

On motion, unanimously resolved to raise one thousand dollars for Home Missions, one-half of which will be given to the Maritime Home Mission work, the other half to the North-west and Grande Ligne Mission.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 9 a. m.—The president in the chair. After the opening exercises, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The printing of the history of the Aid Societies, prepared by Mrs. Cramp, was discussed, and finally decided to place it in the hands of a committee for additions and printing. On motion, Mrs. March, Mrs. Martell and Miss Johnstone were appointed the publishing committee.

On motion, Mrs. Martell was appointed editor of the column in the Messenger and Visitor. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed in her for her work during the past year.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Newman, editor of the *Link*, for her kindness in granting so much space in that paper for the work of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces.

A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Johnson for so ably filling the space set apart in the *Link* for the use of the Union.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. C. Goodspeed for so kindly co-operating with the Union in the work given them to do in the Messenger and Visitor.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Directors of the Baptist Publication Society for permitting the Union to still fill the column in the Messenger and Visitor.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Mary Smith, of Amherst, the treasurer of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union, for her arduous work for the Union during the year.

The matter of the division of the Home Mission money not already designated, was taken up. \$175 was granted to the North-west mission; for Grand Ligne, \$97.18; to the Maritime Home Mission Board, \$210.18.

On motion, resolved that the county secretaries have their travelling expenses paid from the collections taken at the meetings which they may hold, and that any deficiency be made up by the Union.

A vote of thanks was passed to the pastor and trustees of the Free Christian church for their kindness in permitting us to hold our meetings in their church. At 10 a. m. a memorial service was held, in which a large number of the delegates participated. Tender mention was made of the death of eight of our co-workers, and especial reference to Mrs. Maria R. Selden, of Halifax. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst one who for so many years was engaged in this work of extending our Saviour's kingdom in the dark places of the earth, and whose interest in and earnest labor never flagged from its first inception;

Therefore resolved, that we as a Union place on record our deep gratitude to our God for the long years of service which He enabled her to give to this work, for the abundant entrance which we feel He has granted her into His heavenly kingdom. And we also desire to place on record our deep sense of our own loss, and our heartfelt sympathy with her family in their irreparable loss.