

Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22 1896.

PASSING EVENTS.

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is generally thought to have shown great readiness and ability in dealing with the late South African difficulty. It was a severe test of ability to do the right thing in a trying emergency, just such an incident as is adapted to make or mar a reputation. The occasion did not in this case surprise the man in unready, and the prompt and successful manner in which Mr. Chamberlain was able to deal with a trying and perilous situation has materially added to his prestige.

Our valued exchange, the London Freeman, principal organ of the Baptists of Great Britain, enters hopefully upon its forty-second year, and while in its horizon all is not sunshine, yet it says—"It may be doubted whether the Baptist churches of Great Britain and Ireland were ever in a sounder spiritual condition or presided over by pastors and deacons more able and devoted than at the present time, whilst the numerical increase alike in churches and in membership, with their Sunday schools and kindred evangelical agencies, cannot be seen without adoration and praise."

In an article on the Development of Africa, which is announced to appear in the February Century, Henry M. Stanley will recall the fact that trouble with the Boers in South Africa first induced David Livingstone to travel to the north and so led the way to the opening of Equatorial Africa. Livingstone who was a missionary at Colobeng accused his Boer neighbors of cruelty to the natives. They resented his interference and threatened to drive him from the country. He published their deeds in the Cape newspapers and his house was burned in revenge. This led to his leaving South Africa and going to a region where he could follow in peace his vocation of missionary, unmolested by the Boer farmers.

OF PRESIDENT KAUFER, of the Transvaal, who is affectionately called "Oom Paul" by his subjects, the following account is given: "He is now a robust old man of seventy years of age. In his early life he was physically the strongest man in the Lower Transvaal, and used to be a great fighter against the Zulus and the British. When he first visited England he wore a broad felt hat, the short jacket and the untanned shoes which form the usual costume of a Boer; but on his return to Africa his astonished friends beheld him clad in a high silk hat, a long frock coat and polished shoes. Oom Paul told them that England was a good enough country, and that he contained some fine houses, but all the land seemed to belong to some one. Even outside of London you couldn't sit down under a tree to smoke a pipe without having someone come up and say the land was his and ask what you were doing there."

It is stated as to the chessness with which certain classes of goods are produced in Japan is true, it would seem that protectionist countries will need to discriminate against the Flowery Kingdom in this respect, since the tariff walls trusted to keep out foreign manufacturers generally will be quite an insufficient protection against those of Japan, when that country fairly enters into competition with other countries in the markets of the world. Thus we are told that watches which cost \$20 to manufacture in the United States are made in Japan for \$3; ten boxes of excellent parlor matches sold here for five cents can be bought there for one; a piece of silk tapestry for which French artists demanded \$10,000 has been duplicated in Japan at a cost of only \$700, etc. An American firm has recently purchased nine carloads of buttons made in Japan. Business men on the Pacific coast are becoming seriously alarmed at this menace to almost every line of productive industry.

News from our missionaries in India is always received with interest by the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. A card just at hand from Rev. I. C. Archibald, of Chicocole, informs us that four converts were recently baptized there. "Of these," Bro. A. writes, "two were from our Boarding School and two are children of Christians. We want to see greater things. Pray for the salvation of the Telugus and for us, your missionaries, that we may be endowed with power from on high for this great work." Bro. A. adds, "My health is good and my wife's better than a few months ago. We are just starting for our own conference, our Telugu Association and the Quinquennial at Angole." A note from Rev. W. V. Higgins informs us that he was about making preparations to return with his family to America. We believe they are to leave India about the first of February. They cordially regret that the condition of Mrs. Higgins' health makes this imperative. We must all regret the depletion of the Mission force which will result from the removal of so valuable missionaries as well as the cause of Mr. Higgins' illness. But we can assure them of a warm welcome home and we trust that the climate of her native land will prove a tonic of sufficient virtue to bring back health and strength to the sufferer.

THE Dominion Government has obtained deliverance from its embarrassment on account of the resignation of seven of its ministers. Sir McKenzie Bowell has succeeded in reconstructing the government and the business of Parliament is being proceeded with. Of the reorganized administration Sir Charles Tupper becomes a member, as Secretary of State, and Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, as Minister of Militia and Defence. The seven ministers who had stepped out, all but Sir C. H. Tupper return, and each takes again his former position, with the exception that Hon. Mr. Dickie now becomes Minister of Justice in place of Sir C. H. Tupper. It has been stated that there was an understanding that after a short time Sir McKenzie Bowell would retire from the leadership in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, but the Premier has declared in his place in Parliament that no such conditions were made. It is, however, hardly supposable that Sir Charles would now re-enter political life unless he were permitted a leading and controlling position in the counsels of his party and in the administration of the government. Whoever may be nominal Premier, he is likely to be really the directing head of the administration. Sir Charles Tupper according to the ministerial programme is to enter the Commons and will seek election as member for Cape Breton county. Mr. Desjardins is a member of the Senate for Quebec province, and his acceptance of a portfolio fills the position in the Cabinet which has been vacant since the resignation of Mr. Angers. The Government has lost several seats in by-elections of late, another being added to that list as the result of the contest in West Huron last week, and several vacancies have been made in its parliamentary ranks by recent appointments. Still the following of the Government in Parliament is sufficiently strong to enable it to face with confidence every emergency likely to arise during the session with one exception, and that exception is of course its promised remedial legislation measure. It has been all along somewhat more than doubtful if a majority of the House could be induced to vote to coerce Manitoba in respect to its school legislation, and the difficulty of the Government's position in the matter must be sensibly increased by the result of the election in Manitoba just held, and resulting in a sweeping victory for the Greenway administration and therefore an emphatic popular endorsement of its policy on the school question. If, however, the present Parliament should not survive the session, it may console itself with the reflection that it has already reached a very advanced age and that in the course of constitutional events the period of its dissolution could not be much longer postponed.

IN a speech delivered at Manchester last week, Hon. Arthur Balfour, spoke of British interests in South Africa and Venezuela. There could be no doubt, he said, that Great Britain controlled the external relations of the Transvaal and would admit no foreign interference and he did not believe that any foreign country was disposed to dispute that doctrine. In reference to Venezuela, Mr. Balfour scouted the idea that there was any desire on the part of the British Government to extend its possessions in America by claiming territory to which it had no just title and said that if Venezuela had offered herself for annexation to Great Britain any British statesman would decline such an offer. He declared that the British Government had heartily concurred in the Monroe doctrine seventy years ago and he believed that if they were to renounce England from end to end, search the most private documents in the Foreign Office since then, examine the ministers and the ordinary public, or even the lunatics, it would be impossible to find a single individual who ever desired to see what would be called a forward policy adopted by Great Britain in either South or North America. Mr. Balfour spoke of the apparent disposition of many of the people of the United States to ignore the awful horrors of war and to regard it as an exhilarating exercise or a gentle national stimulus. "I will never believe," said Mr. Balfour, "that any large section of the American nation will permanently adopt such a view. We may be dreamers and idealists, but the time must come when some statesman of authority, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between the English speaking nations war is impossible and that any one endangering the peace will have

committed a crime against civilization. May no English statesman or English party ever have the responsibility of that crime heavy upon their souls!"

THE introduction, by Senator Morgan, of a joint resolution in the United States Congress, congratulating the Boers on their successful resistance to the hostile force which lately invaded their country, may be regarded as significant of the exigencies of partisan politics in the American republic rather than of a hostile attitude of the Government of the United States toward Great Britain. It is probably by intention a tub thrown to the jingo whale, that and no more. Such a resolution, if adopted by Congress, would be of course an even more gratuitous insult to Great Britain than Emperor William's message to President Kruger. Probably the resolution was intended to serve its purpose as a brilliant piece of bravado and then be pigeon-holed by the Foreign Relations Committee. It is a necessity, in the eyes of party managers, to burn such incense occasionally on the altar of their country for the delectation of the Irish-American and other Anglophobic nostrils. So, while Senators Morgan and Lodge are seen vying with each other to magnify their offices as the high priests of jingoism, Secretary Olney is asking the British Government to use its good offices on behalf of United States citizens in the Transvaal; some of whom had become involved in the revolutionary measures taken by the Uitlanders against the Boer Government. This is a proper request and has been met with the friendly assurance that the British Government will use her good offices for such Americans, the same as for her own citizens. The more there shall be of interchange of kindly offices, the more mutual respect and appreciation are cultivated and the more sternly the clamor and the insult of the professional jingoes are frowned upon and repressed, the better it will be for the people of both countries.

A Day in London.

With the morning light comes a thinner consistency of Thames River fog. The pilot can see far enough ahead to encourage him to thread his way toward Gravesend. Having reached that halting place, where the medical, customs and police officers of Government meet the ship, with an evident sigh of relief, he gives over charge to another "Salt" of similar occupation, whose looks are quite as silvered as his own. Then we again pursue our peripatetic water-way toward the city, steaming among the many ships much as the London cabman drives his vehicle through the crowded streets. There must be no touching anywhere lest these iron plated steamships be crushed in, and they sink forthwith. The Albert dock opens her gates. For us she has been waiting till late in the tide; but she cannot admit that large French steamer, which has just rushed up behind us hoping to get in.

Through that long Albert Dock, lined with immense steamships unloading and reloading for foreign parts, we steam along into the Victoria Dock, where the voyage ends, and we disembark to stand again on terra firma. Although in the city of London we are several miles from the places of business we must visit. A railway train, running at short intervals of time, takes us to Fenchurch street. Thence by cab two miles or more we come to our destination, prepared to make arrangements for the voyage thence to India. How it rains! The wind is furious! Night is at hand! The rush and roar of vehicles on the streets, the constant streams of unbridled people hurrying on foot in various directions, filling the sidewalks so full that it seems dangerous to halt even for a moment; the consciousness that one is not certain of being able to find a single acquaintance in that vast city; all combine to make him feel how terrible it is to be "alone in London." Comforted by the certainty that the pocket-book is still in its place, one feels assured all London will be friendly so long as sixpence remains superior to the latest demand. You need not bring your personality into prominence; but you must show some silver. You can get rid of more hard cash in a square mile of London, through honest trade, than in the same area of almost any other city on this planet. Do you want anything, either small or great, done for you, London will undertake it at the scheduled rate. Do you travel far, either east or west, you are almost sure to be drawn into London. Like a tremendously powerful magnet she finds the gold in your pocket, or your ability to buy it. She begins to place you the moment you enter her limits. The process goes on

at every turn, on every occasion, every day. When you leave the city, and the sooner the better, if your highest interests do not detain you, rest assured you are a lighter man financially than when you arrived.

Then you know London has so many useful institutions to support; so much business to do for all the world; so much to show of that which has been gathered from every land; one does not regard it a hardship to spend a little while passing through that great metropolis of the British Empire.

An hour of leisure occurs between engagements. St. Paul's is just a few blocks distant. The doors are open. Individuals are constantly coming down and going up the long stone steps leading to the base of the great fluted columnar at the main entrance to the Cathedral. We must go and see the interior of the far-famed St. Paul's. Probably one hundred and fifty men and women visitors are already there, hats off, reverently looking around on the magnificent scene presented to the eye. The scene varies grandly with every step in any direction from the entrance toward the innermost recess where great wax candles stand among the furniture of the holy place. A volume of one hundred and fifty pages quarto might well be employed in telling the story of this edifice, describing its size, symmetry, carvings, beauty, dome, apartments, music, the sculptural forms of England's heroes on the battle field, in naval encounters, philanthropists and divines. There they are in majestic size, and striking attitudes on pedestals bearing inscriptions which tell of their noble deeds or exalted character. One is deeply impressed with no grandeur around. He is led to enquire is this a temple erected to the glory of God? Does it meet its purpose?

Red Sea, Dec. '95. R. SANFORD.

Annapolis County Ministerial Conference.

The Annapolis County Ministerial Conference met with the Nictaux church at Torbrook on Monday evening Jan. 13th. Pastors present, F. M. Young, S. Langille, R. B. Kinlay, Josiah Webb, L. J. Tingley, E. Locke, J. T. Eaton, and W. Brown and Rev. R. D. Porter. The Monday evening session was given up to the re-dedication of the Torbrook meeting house which has undergone extensive repairs. The house was well filled and an interesting program was carried out. The sermon was preached by pastor L. J. Tingley, from Zechariah vi. 12-13. It was a strong and impressive setting forth of the work of the Lord in building up His church on earth. The repairs mentioned consist of a tower octagon in shape, built on the front end of the church, 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep; in which are placed the pulpit and choir; the old pews and gallery have been removed. New pews of modern style have been built, so arranged as to make three sides of an octagon. The walls have been replastered, and the ceiling decorated. A new pulpit suite and chandeliers have also been added, and the house made most comfortable throughout by a furnace. The roof has also been newly covered with cedar shingles. Much well merited praise was given the contractors for their commendable zeal in making these repairs.

The Conference convened Tuesday morning for business. After a half hour devotional service, the Conference proceeded to elect the officers for the coming year with the result of choosing pastors R. B. Kinlay, of Paradise, for president, and J. W. Brown, of Nictaux, for secretary. A list of churches not having reported to the last Conference, were called upon, and the following response given:

Hampson was heard from through pastor Young as being in a good spiritual condition. Melvern Square through pastor Tingley reported good congregations and conferences. The field is large, there being between six and seven hundred members. Six preaching stations, preaching three times on Sundays. The week of prayer has been observed with encouraging results. Meetings to be continued. The pastor has entered upon his seventh year of labor with this church, and speaks in highest terms of the people.

Nictaux reported through deacons B. H. Parker, W. Morse, Bro. E. Bartheaux, and pastor Brown. Week of prayer observed, and has brought with it longings for a larger blessing. Meetings to be continued. Mention was made of the new parsonage built at Nictaux Falls, the most central point of the field. This property is now valued at \$2,000. Congratulations were in order, and were freely given. A new hall also has been opened at North Williamton for religious services; being much more convenient than the school house, in which services were formerly held.

West Dalhousie was heard from through pastors Young and Langille. The faithfulness of the people in religious services was spoken of in high terms. This place does not enjoy the regular ministrations of the Word, their number being small and also being isolated from other churches. They receive some help from the Bridgetown church, which receives a small appropriation from the H. M. Board for that purpose.

Milford was heard from through pastor Langille, as having lately enjoyed a revival season, through the labor of pastor L. A. Cooney.

In the afternoon session a paper was read by pastor Kinlay on "Revolutions." The faithfulness of the people in religious services was spoken of in high terms. The quality and quantity of the preparation that should precede these seasons was discussed. This paper was discussed at

some length. Pastor Brown spoke of the necessity of the general co-operation of the church. Pastor Tingley spoke of the necessity of seeking a revival at the Throne of Grace. Pastor Langille emphasized the importance of prayer. He showed that a revival might be expected even in the busiest season of the year. Pastor Young emphasized the importance of coming in contact with the power that produced the revival. Pastor Locke pointed out the necessity of depending on the Word to bring sinners to Christ. Pastor Webb called attention to the lawful use of anecdotes in the work, and noted the one which Christ made of them in His ministry. Pastor Kinlay emphasized the importance of obedience to the Word.

A paper was then read by pastor Locke on "The Economic Value of Christianity." This paper treated of the motives and influences that should move us to give to the Lord's cause. Christ was the most heavenly minded, and the farthest removed from worldly mindedness, yet He occasionally gave over against the treasury and noted how men gave, and weighed their motives in so doing. It is well for us to find the highest motive for giving, and we may with profit consider that Christianity is the greatest factor in our prosperity today. Instance was made of Ireland and Scotland to illustrate this truth. Ireland does not enjoy a high type of Christianity, and although rich in natural resources, the people not having that contentment in large measure which godliness brings, do not in consequence enjoy temporal prosperity. Scotland on the other hand, not blessed with the same natural resources, but having a higher type of evangelical religion, is not numbered against the "pewee" that he has and has with this contentment temporal prosperity. Christianity gives greater protection to life and property than any other form of religion. Reference was made to the rapidity and extension of the government of Turkey, which would not be possible in a christian country, and it was most impressively shown that Christianity was to be highly prized for, as it keeps out by bringing in the light. In view of this our greater prosperity brought to us, and secured to us by Christianity, should we not give as admonished by Paul hilariously. This excellent paper was discussed by pastors Brown, Webb, Locke, Langille, Rev. R. D. Porter, and brethren Bent, of Springfield, and Whitman, of New Albany.

Executive Committee appointed, pastors J. G. C. White, of Annapolis, J. T. Eaton, of Clements Falls, and F. M. Young, of Bridgetown. Adjourned to meet at Annapolis in March. Tuesday evening session was given up to the County B. Y. P. U. rally, which will be reported by its secretary.

J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.
Nictaux Falls, Jan 16.

W. B. M. U.

MOOTO FOR THE YEAR:
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this organ will please address Mrs. W. Manning, John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY:
For Miss Gray and all the active workers in Hamilton, the girl's school and those in the town who seem so near the Kingdom.

Extraordinary On pouring of God's Spirit.

In a part of Bengal—Vaidya District—where work in the Spirit has been the simple aim of the missionaries—"We are praying for power from on high; perhaps for two hours we had been laying our emptiness and weakness before God. We were becoming a little impatient at being kept waiting so long in prayer, and at the same time in what strength in store for us, and felt we had come to an end of ourselves altogether. No address was given, as far as I remember, and hardly a verse of a hymn sung: there was no excitement whatever, all was quiet and still; but God in weakness and waiting; some one was just praying for the power and presence of the Spirit, when, without any warning or apparent reason whatever, there came a spirit of strength, refreshment, and overflowing joy. The Lord literally seemed to clothe several of His people at one moment with a garment of praise in place of the spirit of heaviness. Weakness, weariness, heaviness, suddenly gave place to a great joy, and gladness. So exultant was the joy, so complete the delight, and so unrestrained was the expression of thankfulness, that an outburst suddenly appearing on the scene might have justly been surprised indeed. Knowing that God did not send such a manifest outpouring of His blessing just for the enjoyment of His own people, but because He had some special work for us to do, we began to look out for fresh courage and renewed zeal among the sisters of Clements Falls in the work of trying to save our sisters who are dwelling in heathen darkness. We pray "Thy Kingdom come!" What are we doing to hasten its coming? Let us not mock God, neither let us rob Him by withholding our tithes and offerings, but may each one of us do all we can by prayer and gift and loving service to bring the Light of the world to these benighted ones, that the Master may say of us, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

MRS. G. POATES, Sec'y.
We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of two more books for our circulating library from Mrs. E. C. Archibald, India, entitled "A Story of Hindu Life" and "A Story of a Native Christian Life." We have also received ten copies of "The Hero of the Drains of Genesis" from Rev. J. Harry King, to be sold for the cause of missions. These kind friends will please accept the thanks of the W. B. M. U.

yield to the overwhelming spirit of conviction which filled the church, and prayed to God for forgiveness. Then gradually all subsided and gave place to peace and quietness. It was a wonderful thing happened—long standing enemies reconciled; old men learned to pray for the first time. And there were other meetings almost as wonderful as the one described. Many people, agents and others, came from all parts and stayed as long as their work would allow; and much blessing has been experienced by several mission agents, who have received new vigor and fresh life and power."

Is not God willing and able to give us just such blessed experiences on our Mission field? Let us ask Him most earnestly to take from us whatever hinders the blessing and prepare the workers at home and abroad to receive what He wishes to bestow.

Berwick, N. S.

For a long time I have been wishing to talk to you through the medium of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR about our work here. I can scarcely realize that a year has passed away since we came to make our home in this beautiful valley. It has been a happy year in many respects. Our hearts are filled with gratitude because so many of our friends have found peace and joy in trusting Jesus Christ. Mrs. J. B. Chute became president of our Aid Society in 1892. The growth of the work in her hands is very cheering. We have a membership in the village of 35. Our meetings are well attended and always interesting and helpful. We were greatly encouraged in the early Autumn by a visit from our County Secretary. We wish it might be our privilege to welcome her twice a year. I think the observance of Crusade Day gave to a great many in our church a better knowledge of the work in general, beside strengthening every member of the Society. The annual contribution amounted to \$114.87. A life member was included in this amount. We have agreed to surprise someone again this year with a life member certificate.

I must not close this report without a word about our Mission Band. It is full of enthusiasm and doing a good work. This is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of its president, Mrs. G. Rainforth. One of the most hopeful indications for the future of Mission work is the enthusiasm of the young.

There are at least five things necessary to the success of Missions. First we must believe in it, work for it, vote for it, pray for it, and last but not least keep at it. I think more stress should be laid upon the value of systematic study of Missions; systematic giving and systematic praying.

Mrs. D. H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Clements Falls, N. S.

The last monthly meeting of our W. M. A. S. was held in the church on Sunday evening, Jan. 5. The meeting was opened and conducted in the usual manner by our president, Mrs. Prudence Chute, who is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in missions. As the meeting was open to the public a short programme of readings, recitations and music was prepared. Two interesting papers on Missions were read, one by our president, "Go ye into all the world," and one by Brother Ira Baird, showing "our advantages over the people of India." Some of the members and a number of children took part in the entertainment. Our pastor also gave a stirring address on Missions. Collection was taken in aid of Home Missions. Our society was re-organized last October, and we have now a membership of 27. Since October we have forwarded to the treasurer, \$5 for Foreign and Home Missions. An increasing interest in the work is being exhibited among the sisters, for which we are deeply grateful. We trust that the coming year will be characterized by fresh courage and renewed zeal among the sisters of Clements Falls in the work of trying to save our sisters who are dwelling in heathen darkness. We pray "Thy Kingdom come!" What are we doing to hasten its coming? Let us not mock God, neither let us rob Him by withholding our tithes and offerings, but may each one of us do all we can by prayer and gift and loving service to bring the Light of the world to these benighted ones, that the Master may say of us, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

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