

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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"To have still knocked from under us jars the nerves and wounds the pride and perchance, bruises severely the body, but may it not be promotive of surer standing?" remarks a writer in one of our exchanges. The clever and witty remark is capable of application in many ways. We leave our readers to make such use of it as their own experience or observation may suggest.

At the United States National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held last week in Cleveland, O., Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was chosen vice-president, Mrs. Catherine Stevens corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara J. Hoffman, recording secretary. The president was presented by the W. C. T. U. of Churchill, N. Y., with two gavels, made from wood taken from the house in which Miss Willard was born. Following the election of officers there was an interesting memorial service in memory of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, late recording secretary of the national organization, whose death occurred about a month ago.

A Union Thanksgiving service was held in the Main St. church on Thursday morning. As Dr. Carey did not reach home until Thursday afternoon he was not able to be present and preach the Thanksgiving sermon as had been expected. Pastors Gordon and Gates, and Revs. E. Hickson and J. H. Hughes were present. A fair number of the members of the different congregations were in attendance. Excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Gates and Gordon, and the service throughout was one of much interest. A collection was taken in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum. The churches of the city seem quite generally to have observed the day with appropriate services.

WALTER MENON, of Cincinnati, has devoted his inventive and constructive powers to the evolution of an air ship, and, as is alleged, with some indications of a successful issue. He is reported as saying that, if he secures the necessary funds, he will next year build an air ship in which he will carry the mail to San Francisco. When Mr. Mercer succeeds in flying over the Rocky Mountains, his fans beyond doubt will be secure and imperishable. Meanwhile the most practical flying machine yet invented goes on two wheels and is called a bicycle. The greatest objection to it is that it is too much like our birds of passage, its proper home for the winter seems to be in the south.

The death of Judge Benjamin L. Peters, of the St. John county court, occurred at his residence, Pitt street, at an early hour on Sunday morning last. Judge Peters was a native of St. John, and had been much in public life. His tall and commanding figure and fine personal presence attracted attention to him on the street, and there are probably few residents of the city to whom he was not known. Mr. Peters was a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He had filled different civic positions with honor. As magistrate and as judge he presided with courteous dignity and ability. Judge Peters was never married. He was 67 years of age. His death resulted from a paralytic stroke sustained some weeks ago.

We learn that the boys at Acadia are much delighted over the victory of their team in the annual match with the team from Dalhousie. It was a big success of its kind. While our people do not in general attach the highest value to foot-ball or think that it is a measure of the highest qualities, they will, nevertheless, be glad to know the young men have been able, under many disadvantages, to more than hold their own in any trial of strength and ability. We shall hope the same success may attend all their worthy undertakings. We are informed that Principal and Mrs. Oakes kindly entertained the team and many other students with a number of professors in honor of the victory, and that a most pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

The Baptist Year Book of the Maritime Provinces is received, and in appearance, mechanical execution and otherwise, it is entirely creditable. The publication committee is to be congratulated on the promptness displayed, and so far as we have been able to examine the book, the work appears to be done with much care and thoroughness. The Year Book contains besides the minutes of the Convention and the several associations, the reports of the different Boards and those of the treasurers

of denominational funds and other important matters, and thus embraces a large amount of information which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent member of our churches. Into every Baptist family the Year Book should go. It should be read and studied, and kept where it may be convenient for reference. The book is distributed gratuitously. There are not enough published now to supply every family, but we fear the limited number published are not very carefully preserved and studied. There ought to be a demand for about ten thousand copies and if that many were called for they could be printed and sold for a nominal price which would in part, at least, cover the cost of publication.

The report of outrages in Armenia alluded to in our last issue has naturally excited widespread indignation and horror. How much or how little truth there is in the accounts received it is still impossible to determine. It is well that there is prospect of a thorough inquiry being made into the matter at the demand of Great Britain and under the direction of the British minister at Constantinople. It is well enough known that Turkish rule in Armenia as elsewhere is constantly and outrageously bad. The Armenians either as people or as Christians are, to be sure, not of the highest type, but they are at least incomparably better than the Kurds and Turks by whom they are so mercilessly persecuted and abused. That these people should be delivered from the barbarities of Turkish rule is a demand of simple justice that the powers of Europe should see enforced.

Zion's Advocate, speaking of Dr. George Dana Boardman's sermon on the Christian Church, preached at the close of his thirty years ministry in connection with the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, says that Dr. Boardman "discussed in a most suggestive way the problems of ecclesiastical unity. Quoting his own 'Irenicon' presented before the conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Florence, Italy, in 1801, he says, 'Such was my dream three years ago. I have grown wiser since,' and he goes on to say that church unity cannot be secured by decreasing uniformity, by abolishing sects, or by compromise, but only by comprehension, not by exclusion but by inclusion. But may not this also be a dream? How many there were half a century ago who had their dreams concerning the abolition of slavery in the United States. Those dreams were not realized, yet slavery was at length abolished in a way we had not foreseen. So the unification of Christendom may be brought about in a way unforeseen."

PASTORS who have undertaken to lead their young people in the Sacred Literature Course of study—one of the courses arranged for the benefit of the B. Y. P. U. Societies—are doubtless finding that to do the work thoroughly demands no small amount of time and labor. But this course of study is one of much interest and value, and the pastor who can give to it the time and labor required will, we are sure, be highly gratified with the results. Quite a large number of the young people of the German St. church are with the pastor pursuing this course of study with great interest. At a meeting held last Wednesday evening a number of interesting papers dealing with various subjects in connection with the course were presented by members of the class, and Pastor Gates delivered a valuable lecture on the Renaissance or the Revival of Learning in Europe, which preceded and prepared the way for the great religious reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

A thousand dollars is a pretty large sum to pay for a pocket Bible, though possibly, if that were the ordinary price of the book, some would be more inclined to purchase and read it, than now when it can be obtained almost "without money and without price." But surely it is great cause for gratitude that the Book whose teachings are more precious than rubies costs so little that no one is so poor as not to be able to possess it. Our remark was suggested, however, by the statement observed in a daily paper that one of the Bibles carried by Cromwell's soldiers was sold in Boston the other day for the sum above mentioned. The volume is said not to contain the whole Bible but only a collection of texts in which are indicated the moral qualities of a soldier who fights for his Lord. If the fact that a book was carried by one of Cromwell's soldiers gives it so much value in the eyes of men, what should be its value in view of the fact that it is the inspired Word of God and His message of salvation to the world?

Later accounts go to show that the

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Liberal leaders in England continue to promote the popular agitation against the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery lately delivered at Glasgow a speech in which he dealt vigorously with this subject. But while he strongly asserts the necessity for a reform which shall remove the obstruction to popular legislation which the Lords now interpose, he declares himself as distinctly in favor of the principle of a second chamber. The Premier is quoted as saying: "I, at any rate, could have no part or parcel in leaving this country to the sole disposition of a single chamber." Such doctrine is of course anything but acceptable to Mr. Labouchere and the radicals who will be satisfied with nothing less than the extinction of the Lords, as a legislative body, root and branch, and with no provision for any second chamber. Mr. G. W. Smalley, in his cable letter to the New York Tribune, says: "Lord Rosebery is, perhaps, dreaming—it is not yet more than a dream—of some body with an elective and popular basis which should combine some of the functions of the American Senate with some of the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States." The Tribune's correspondent also ventures the statement that the influence of Mr. Gladstone is still paramount in the guidance of the affairs of the Liberal party. In support of this Mr. Smalley alleges that Lord Rosebery was acting under inspiration obtained at Hawarden when in his Glasgow speech he foreshadowed the scheme for a second chamber with a system of conferences on disputed matters between delegates from the two houses in which the delegates from the lower house would largely overbalance those from the Lords. It appears to be the general expectation that the question of the reform of the House of Lords will come before parliament in some shape early in the session. The government would doubtless prefer to proceed with acts of legislation already promised and defer the question respecting the upper chamber to the close of the session. But according to Mr. Smalley, Lord Salisbury is determined to force their hand by passing in the House of Lords as soon as the session shall be opened a motion affirming the possession by that body of executive privileges. This will necessitate the introduction in the House of Commons early in the session of a counter resolution, and will cause a crisis which will make a dissolution imperative.

IN countries like Southern Italy and Sicily where convulsions of the earth have sometimes been attended with the most terrible results, it is natural that indications of serious seismic disturbance should cause the inhabitants the greatest alarm and terror. Such indications occurred in Calabria and Messina on the 16th and 17th of the present month, causing the people the greatest apprehension which proved to be by no means groundless. The shocks experienced were in many places very violent, causing land slides which stopped the running of railway trains and cut off telegraphic communication. In many towns and villages the people were thrown into a state of panic, fleeing from their houses to avert the destruction that threatened. In some cases there was immense loss of property and very serious loss of life. A despatch of the 17th inst., thus describes the effect of the earthquake at Messina:

"The inhabitants fled shrieking with fright from their houses and filled the streets with their clamor. The hospital, although but slightly damaged, was shaken so violently that many patients became hysterical and had to be removed. The panic abated somewhat about midnight and a few persons returned to their homes. Most of the inhabitants, however, decided to pass the night in the streets and open squares. After two hours the rumbling began again and the former scenes of panic were re-enacted. Men and women ran aimlessly in all directions. Hundreds dropped to their knees and prayed aloud for deliverance. Early this morning another shock came. To-day many streets are entirely deserted. Dozens of persons have taken refuge on ships in the harbor. There have been six shocks in all."

The province of Reggio di Calabria is reported to have suffered most severely. One village of twelve hundred inhabitants was quite destroyed, with the loss of sixty lives, and many other places in the province suffered less severely. The government is represented as moving promptly in aid of the suffering people, the king also sending several donations from his private purse.

Later accounts go to show that the

destruction caused by the earthquake is even greater than the first reports indicated. Thirty-eight communes suffered severely, and four of these, all in Reggio di Calabria, with a total population of some 28,000, are little more than heaps of ruins. The volcano on Stromboli Island is in a state of eruption. Etna and Vesuvius are also active.

DR. JAMES MCCOSH, ex-president of Princeton, has lately passed away. In April last he entered his 84th year. His honors were as his years. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and educated in the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in 1835. With Chalmers and Guthrie, though much younger, he was prominent as a leader in the Free Church secession movement of 1843. In 1851 he was appointed professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queens College, Belfast, in which position he remained until called to the presidency of Princeton in 1868. During the Queens College period much important educational and literary work was accomplished, and Dr. McCosh's wide reputation as a metaphysician was established. His twenty years connection with Princeton is on all hands acknowledged to have been an immense blessing to that institution. In 1867 the college was in serious difficulties, but under Dr. McCosh's administration its staff of instructors was very greatly strengthened, the number of students in attendance was trebled and nearly three million dollars were added to its endowment. Both in connection with Princeton and in wider relations President McCosh's influence in America—especially in educational matters—has been both strong and wholesome. His pen has been a busy one, and several of his books will live on after him. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned: "The Method of Divine Government, Physical and Moral," "The Intimations of the Mind Inductively Investigated," "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," "Examination of Mills' Philosophy," "Christianity and Positivism" and "The Scottish Philosophy."

THERE appear to be some indications that the Czar Nicholas is disposed to a more humane policy than that which has hitherto prevailed in the administration of Russian affairs. If he is so disposed and if he is strong enough to carry out such a policy in the face of the opposition which it must inevitably encounter from those to whose hands the details of government have been committed, many of his subjects will have cause to rejoice. The case of the Studentists who for so long have suffered cruel persecution at the hands of their enemies, might well engage the Imperial attention. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Russia, gives it the authority of a gentleman, who is declared to be a person of absolute probity and who states what he had seen, that every week an average of seven or eight Studentists and Baptists pass through the prison in Tiflis, the capital Transcaucasia, on their way to their place of exile, and this has been going on for months. Sometimes whole families of these people may be found in the prison, but more frequently it is the head of the household who lies there with his head shaved and in prison clothes, herding with a crew of the vilest desperadoes of the Caucasus. It is stated that the Tartar village of Igdis, in the Province of Erivan, near the Turkish frontier, is the destination of these persecuted people, who are among the most intelligent, industrious and valuable subjects of the Czar, and whose only real offense appears to be that in religious belief and practice they do not conform to the creeds and forms of the established church.

Literary Notes.

OUR JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD. An Illustrated Record of a Year's Travel, by Rev. Frances E. Clarke, D. D., with glimpses of Life in Far Off Lands, as seen through a Woman's Eyes, by Mrs. Harriet E. Clark—A. D. Worthington & Co.

This volume is the outcome of a round-the-world trip which Dr. Clark, accompanied by his wife and their young son, made a year or two ago in the interests of the Christian Endeavor work. The book, however, does not have any special reference to that mission. It is almost purely a book of travel. The party journeyed westward, visiting the Sandwich Islands, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, India, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey—passing through Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain and other European countries. The travellers seem to have seen the

countries they visited under exceptionally favorable circumstances, being entertained and conducted by friends who were residents of the places visited. Thus they were enabled "to see phases of life and national characteristics usually denied the hasty traveller." The book is well printed on heavy paper and profusely illustrated. Dr. Clarke is evidently a good observer and possesses a happy gift for narration. The reader will find entertainment and information happily combined in the book. The five supplementary chapters, by Mrs. Clark, which describe some of the incidents and experiences of their journeying from a woman's point of view, will no doubt, for many readers be among the most interesting of the book. The work is sold only by subscription. Rev. J. H. Hughes is agent for it in St. John and vicinity.

The Montreal "Witness." One of the sights of Montreal is a visit to the Witness office, which, for internal elegance, convenience and completeness of equipment has few rivals anywhere. One's attention is arrested on the sidewalk by seeing through a window a Chinaman patiently turning a crank with the air of one who has a contract for a century of faithful labor, and means to fulfill it. The Chinaman is made of wood and for steady, patient, endless toil commends us to a wooden Chinaman. Making bold to go in we find ourselves in an admirable public office with tiled floor, hot house flowers and what not. Then we were piloted up a spiral stair, through the great editorial room, to the battery of linotypes which are the marvel of the nineteenth century as Gutenberg's movable types were of the awakening life of the fifteenth. The great Hoe press of the Witness, which prints almost any number of pages from two to thirty-two, is the very most complete machine anywhere. Close beside it you are shown on inquiry a patch on the floor which marks the spot where exploded the famous bomb some months ago, which the Witness doubtless owed to its active and effective war against gamblers and bunco steers, a class which by exposure and clever caricature it has managed to drive from the city, or at least to deprive of the open tolerance and public freedom which they before enjoyed at the hands of sympathetic officials. The stand for law and order by the Witness lately resulted in an investigation of the police and detective system of Montreal, which has revealed the need of some revolutionary change. The paper is devoted to temperance and all good things. It claims to be independent in politics and has certainly opposed with equal vigor the Conservative government at Ottawa and the Liberal Mercier government at Quebec. It is at all events a clean family paper, very carefully edited and one of the prettiest in get up and typography that comes to our office.

W. B. M. U.

MOVO FOR THE YEAR: "Be ye 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, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER. For the missionaries at Vladivostok, that their faith will not and that the seed sown there may bring forth an abundant harvest. For work and discouraged workers in Aid Societies and Mission Bands in the home land.

We are delighted to notice this year a progress and deepened interest in our mission work displayed by persons asking to support a native teacher, preacher, Bible woman or child in the mission schools in India. One young sister has given the first fruits of her labor to the support of a Bible woman under Miss Wright's care, at Chicacole. Another lady living now in the United States, but still interested in our work, has adopted a little girl in Mrs. Archibald's school and called the child by her maiden name. Another sister, whose home is under the Stars and Stripes, shows her love for the work by supporting a native preacher. A number of Bands have asked for persons to support and names have been given them. We hope these dear friends are daily remembering in their prayers those for whom they are giving their money that they may be trained for the Master's work and made a great blessing in saving others.

Cannot we have more of this personal work? Are there not those from whom God has taken dear ones this year, who want to do something in memory of the departed? Could anything be more pleasing to the Saviour than to recruit and educate for future service one of these poor neglected ones among our Talmuds. The support of a child is about \$15, a Bible woman \$25, a preacher \$50. How many will have a representative in India this year? Let us hear from you as soon as possible. Miss Grey writes of a donation sent her from an unknown friend.

Two years ago I received a letter from a lady in Nova Scotia containing slips of paper, upon which were written Scripture passages, with a request that they be distributed among

the people in Bimilipatam. This has been done as opportunely afforded.

When at Octosmund, in May, another letter came from the same lady enclosing a dollar bill, with which she wished me to purchase testaments for the educated Hindus. With the amount I have purchased seven Bibles; and last week the first one of the number was given to a Brahman who had a great desire to read this wonderful Book.

Before giving it to him I wrote on the fly leaf the verses from the letter, marked the passages as requested, and told him that a lady in Canada, whose name I did not know, had sent me money to buy this Bible, and that she was praying for the one who would read it—praying that he, too, would believe in the true God, and find in Jesus the peace which passeth all understanding. This dear sister will be pleased to hear that her letters have been received and appreciated. I feel sure that the one who has been led to send forth the Word of God to the heathen is praying that souls will be saved, and this is a source of strength and encouragement.

A. C. GRAY.
Bimilipatam, India, Oct. 1894.

Mrs. J. Nalder, the indefatigable county treasurer for Hants, has been hard at work this autumn. In one tour through the county she drove 115 miles, spoke in seven meetings, did some house visiting, and felt such a strong desire to spend a week in each part of the field, there is so much unoccupied ground.

A missionary meeting was held in Summerville; Mrs. Churchill was present and the people were greatly interested and profited by her address. At Walton also a meeting of great interest took place. Mrs. Reese gave an excellent address, which left a deep impression. The following day Mrs. Nalder drove to Noel and organized a W. M. A. S. with nine members. A meeting was held on Sabbath morning; a good congregation present of all denominations. The outlook there is encouraging. The county convention was held at Hantsport. It was a spiritual feast all through. The sisters wished it held there next year, they felt such a blessing had been received. There were twenty-two from Windsor. Mrs. Nalder presided at both meetings. Mrs. Buggs delivered an address that was listened to with great interest, and was highly appreciated. Some the Windsor Mission Band assisted with music. Mrs. Reese read a paper, Mrs. Nalder gave an account of her seven years' work as county secretary, which showed a great increase of interest and money during that time.

We can hardly estimate the good accomplished by our county secretaries where they are faithfully performing their duties. If every county was supplied with some consecrated, faithful secretary who could visit once a year each W. M. A. S., encourage the weak and discouraged ones, organize societies and Bands wherever none exist, arrange for county conventions, etc., what an impetus it would give to the work of missions, and how much more we could accomplish. Are there not some sisters who can take up the work that has been necessarily laid down by those who have toiled faithfully for many years?

Do not wait to be urged or even asked, but if the Master has put into your heart to do this work for Him, write to the provincial secretary of your province and tell her, she will give you all necessary information.

CENTREVILLE, N. B.—Owing to circumstances which were unfavorable, our W. M. A. S. was unable to observe Crusade Day, but instead Oct. 21st, was our "Missionary Day." Our pastor, Rev. J. Cahill, preached a missionary sermon in the morning, and in the evening we held a public meeting, at which there was music, readings, recitations, dialogues, etc., and an address by the pastor. The president of the society presided at the meeting. A very pleasant and profitable evening was spent. The collection was \$9.22.

Mrs. B. P. Sherwood.

A few of the Pioneer Missionary Games are still left, and as Christmas is drawing near, we thought it would be a good time to dispose of them all. We offer them at 15 cents per game, or two games for 25 cents. Send your orders to Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John, West. They will help the little ones to pass pleasantly some of the stormy winter days, and makes them familiar with the names of our mission stations and pioneer missionaries.