

Messenger and Visitor

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—In another column will be found an interesting letter from Rev. W. V. Higgins, of Paris-Kimedy, India. When Bro. Higgins wrote about the last of September—before he and his family were enjoying excellent health, though some time previously Mrs. Higgins had suffered much from indigestion, and their little boy, Frank, had also been ill. Our missionaries are to be congratulated on the completion of the railroad which affords them better means of intercommunication, and to some extent facilitates their work. The speedier mail service is a boon which we can readily understand they must highly appreciate, since it seems to bring nearer to them the home land and the home friends.

—The eminent physician, Prof. Leyden, of Berlin, who was in attendance upon the late Czar is reported as saying: "The post mortem examination established the accuracy of our diagnosis—chronic nephritis with commencing atrophy of the kidneys, secondary enlargement of the heart and sporadic infarction of the left lung. The stomach was intact. The stories describing the Czar's illness to poisoning are absolute fiction. I do not consider that Prof. Zoharitz is in any way to blame for the result. The Czar was perfectly cognizant of his true state, but he was a fatalist and gave up too early. He performed his duties as a ruler to the last moment. He died a hero. The Czarina is prostrated, but she is in no danger and will soon recover."

—On Sunday, Nov. 4, Mr. Moody began a two weeks' series of meetings in Toronto. Ten years ago, a daily paper says, Mr. Moody was in Toronto. His hair has whitened since then, but he has lost none of his mental vigor or magnetic force. The opening meetings of the series, held in Massey Music Hall, were attended by great numbers. Three thousand five hundred are said to have been present at the Sunday morning meeting held at 8:40 o'clock, and in the afternoon the gathering was immense, not only crowding the great hall to its utmost capacity but blocking the streets in that vicinity. Several thousands went away unable to find entrance. How high an estimate Mr. Moody places upon prayer may be seen in the fact that at both these services it formed the theme of his discourse.

—Rev. Dr. Wayland, writing in the *Examiner* of the colored people of Philadelphia, says: "There is excellent material among our colored brethren, and they might accomplish a great work for the Master; but, alas, there is so much human nature in them, and they are so much like their brethren of a lighter hue." I observe in their paper, *The Banner*, attacks on a few ministers and sur-
—I wish that our brethren knew how much force there is in silence. In a great many cases a reply only intensifies the attack and keeps alive the memory of it. I observe, too, a disposition on the part of our brethren to divide, and to form organizations which at least seem to be rivals and antagonists to each other. All this gives people an unfavorable impression of those our dear brethren. People are disposed to say, "Why, they are no better than white people."

—A meeting of an interesting character was held in the vestry of German St. church last Thursday evening. It was called for the purpose of giving the Baptist people of St. John an opportunity of meeting and saying farewell to Mrs. Churchill on the eve of her departure for India to rejoin her husband and resume her work at Bobhill. Some time was spent in social intercourse, and then, after the singing of a hymn and prayer, Pastor Gates spoke briefly, explaining the object of the meeting and commended Mrs. Churchill to the sympathies of her sisters and brethren. Mrs. Churchill being called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, showing how, as she believed, she had been led by the Divine Providence to come to America and how she was being providentially led in her return. She earnestly appealed to the friends at home that in their prayers she and her fellow missionaries might be remembered. Rev. J. W. Manning followed with an address in which he recalled events connected with the founding of our Telugu mission, and assured Mrs. Churchill of the constant interest which our missionaries have in the prayers of their brethren and sisters at home. Pastor Gordon, of Main St., spoke some kindly words in reference to Mrs. Churchill and offered prayer for her safekeeping upon her journey and the divine blessing upon all the missionaries and their work. The meeting was closed with the Missal benediction. Mrs. Churchill left St. John on Saturday

for New York, where she expects to meet Miss Hatch and other missionaries for India from the upper provinces. The party is to sail from New York next Saturday.

—FROM a private letter the *Chicago Standard* learns that on Sept. 18, Dr. J. E. Clough and his recently married wife arrived in Oogole, India, where they were greeted with very friendly and hearty demonstrations by the Telugus. They were met by a deputation of leading citizens, whose congratulations were presented by Mr. Ananda Row, the chairman of the principality. Referring to the fact that Mrs. Clough had recently taken her doctor, have brought back a doctor as your wife. We are all much pleased. The people flocked out in great numbers till a sea of faces surrounded them. Coscaut torches lit up the night; fire works were sent up; the school boys sang and a band of native musicians played. It was truly a native merry-making. A great many Mahomedans and high-caste people were in the crowd. It took the band over an hour to penetrate the crowd and arrive at the bungalow, where Dr. Clough's daughters were waiting to welcome them. Dr. Clough has a very strong hold on the people. It has been earned by hard work for them. Mrs. Clough worked for several years in this field, doing successful work in training and overseeing Bible women. It is for her a return to familiar scenes and well-known work.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE United States elections, held last week, resulted in an apparent reversal of the popular verdict given with so much emphasis four years ago, and repeated with almost equal emphasis at the last presidential election. The Republicans in those contests, as previously, stood for protection by means of a high or prohibitive tariff. The Democrats advocated a lower tariff and freer trade with other nations, and they obtained the endorsement of the country. Now there is another change. The Republican side of the political wheel is elevated, and the Democrats are down. As a result of the elections just held the great Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will disappear, and both branches of Congress will become Republican. What does this overturn mean? The Republicans of the strongly partisan order claim of course that the country is disgusted with tariff reform based on the Democratic platform, and demands that the policy and the party of high protection shall be reinstated in power. Those, however, who regard the present situation from a non-partisan standpoint will no doubt consider that the popular verdict registered in the recent elections is to be taken in part as an indication that, with characteristic disregard of logic, the people are holding the present government responsible for the existing depression in business, for conditions which cannot be fairly charged upon any particular government, and which are certainly not more the results of Democratic than of Republican lines of policy. This popular vote no doubt also expresses the disgust of the country at the lack of unity and ability in the Democratic party as at present constituted, and its exasperation at the manner in which tariff legislation has been bungled and delayed by Congress to the immense injury of the country's industrial interests.

ONE result of the late political contest in the United States which must afford satisfaction to all who value purity of government is the outcome of the fight in New York state and city, where Hill and Tammany have sustained defeat of an emphatic character. What kind of a force Tammany has been in New York city government, has for a long time been known in a general way by the reading public, and it has come to be known in a more particular way of late through the investigations of the Lexow committee. To the work of this committee and to other related efforts at reform is due the aroused popular sentiment which has now so far prevailed over the tyrannous and iniquitous power of Tammany as to secure the defeat of its nominees for the controlling positions in the government of the city. To Rev. Dr. Parkhurst more than to any other man in New York and the whole country is indebted for this victory. With splendid courage and unflinching determination Dr. Parkhurst has fought the Tammany dragon, and good men the world over

will rejoice that the fight has not been in vain. In a general way it may be said that Tammany stood for in New York city politics David B. Hill, the defeated candidate for governor, stood for in the State and, so far as he could, in the nation. He has been an important figure in the Democratic party. The State, and particularly the city of New York, is accustomed to return Democratic candidates in state elections. But the unscrupulous methods employed by the ambitious Hill have been such as to disgust and antagonize the best men in the party, as Tammany had also drawn on itself the execration of all honorable men. The result has been therefore a combination of the better elements in both parties against Hill and Tammany, which has secured the defeat of both. New York has elected as governor, Levi Morton who, during the Harrison administration, was vice-president. For mayor it has Mr. Strong, who defeated the Democrat Tammany candidate by some 40,000 votes.

THE holding up and robbing of railroad trains even in thickly settled portions of the United States has become so frequent of late as to call imperatively for some better means of protection against the desperado who engage in this nefarious business. An attempt to meet this want has been made by a firm in Santa Barbara, California, who have patented a burglar proof car, a description of which is given in a late issue of the *Scientific American*. The car is furnished with cages to receive the safe and other valuables, and to be opened only by the officer at the station. The arrangement is such that if robbers succeed in entering the car they will be exposed to the fire of the messengers from bullet-proof compartments in each end of the car. These compartments are provided with outwardly swinging sections from which through portholes the messenger may shoot along the side of the car to protect the engineer or to prevent burglars or robbers from gaining an entrance. At opposite sides of the car, adjoining each messenger's compartment are strongly framed barred compartments or cages, for the reception of safes, etc., each cage being reached by a door in the side of the car, having a lock on the outside. Each cage also has a door opening into the body portion of the car, and a passageway is left on one side of each cage from the messenger's room to the central portion of the car. This passageway is designed to be closed at each end by doors carried on the ends of a platform pivoted between the floors, the doors being thus simultaneously opened and closed, and the arrangement being such that a robber gaining access to the centre of the car is liable to be shut in there, or in the passageway, by the messenger, the latter taking refuge in one of the end compartments, where he can be fired upon from the door upon the robber thus imprisoned. The passageway is also closed by an intermediate door having a lock on the side next the messenger's room. The construction is designed to be very simple and substantial, and yet not very expensive.

THE snow storm of Tuesday last took the country by surprise. How many years have elapsed since so heavy a fall of snow occurred so early in the season we have not heard that anyone is prepared to state. The weather for the fortnight preceding had been so remarkably warm and summerlike that the change which came with Tuesday's storm seemed like a leap out of summer into winter. At daybreak the ground was already white, and all day long the snow continued to come thick and fast. The snowfall in this vicinity is said to have amounted to nine inches or more, but as the earth and the atmosphere in contact with it were comparatively warm, much of the snow melted. Still enough was left when not cut up by wheeled vehicles to make fair sleighing. The storm, which appears to have been quite general throughout Eastern Canada and the New England States, has inflicted considerable damage upon the telegraph and telephone wires, and interfered materially with their service. In this respect the storm was felt with especial severity in St. John. The weight of the soft snow adhering to the telephone wires soon caused them to break, the poles also in many instances gave way beneath the severe strain to which they were subjected, and the telephone service was soon entirely demoralized. The broken wires coming in contact with the electric light

and trolley wires became so great a source of danger that Mayor Robertson wisely judged it necessary to advise the company that the electric current must be turned off. The city was thus put to the inconvenience of being without street cars and the electric light service for two or three days, as it was not until Thursday afternoon that it was considered safe to turn on the electric current. Such experiences seem to point clearly to the urgent need, for some better method of arranging the wires. It is evident that, as things now are, with so intricate a system of overhead wires liable to break during any soft snow or sleet storm and to come in contact with other wires heavily charged with electricity, the result must be that both life and property will very frequently be put in jeopardy.

FRANCE, it appears, has determined to go to war to enforce her claims upon Madagascar. Some years ago a treaty was concluded with the Hova government, and by virtue of the conditions of this treaty, France has claimed the right to exercise a protectorate over the island. This right the Hovas dispute. Through an ambassador France has demanded the recognition of her claims and the cessation of certain harbors with considerable territory on the seaboard. The Hova government has refused to admit the claims of France and declared that it would submit only to force. There is much excitement among the people of Madagascar, and great ill feeling toward the French residents. The native government is doing what it can to strengthen the country against an attack, and as Madagascar has a population of three millions and a half of people, the French may not find the subjugation of the country altogether an easy task. It is stated that a Paris paper has published an article from the pen of Sir Charles Dilke, in which he expresses regret over the warlike attitude assumed by the French government toward Madagascar, which, he says, will work injury to the most valuable experiment ever made in native government by a Christian population under the auspices of French, English and American teachers. Sir Charles expresses the belief that France could have obtained by pacific means everything to which she was entitled.

DESPATCHES from the East received during the week have represented the Chinese forces as being in a state of panic as the result of the Japanese victories, and fleeing before their enemies. The Chinese in the province of Manchuria it is also said experience humane and generous treatment at the hands of the Japanese soldiers, whereas by the Chinese army the country is pillaged and the people subjected to horrible atrocities. It is again reported, and the report appears to be entitled to credence, that China has made, or is about to make, formal request to the powers having important commercial interests at stake, to stop the war. It is stated that China is disposed to conclude peace on the basis of the independence of Corea and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers, and that the Chinese minister has communicated with the British and French governments upon the subject. Japan on her part is said to demand as the terms of peace the cessation of the island of Formosa and an indemnity of not less than £30,000,000 sterling. A recent despatch intimates that while France and Russia are willing to act with England in an effort to put an end to the war, Germany is not disposed to co-operate.

—THE Baptist of Toronto says that the Moody meetings now being held in that city are very largely attended and give promise of great results. It further says:

"As Mr. Moody was invited to the city by representatives of all the evangelical denominations, so it is expected that all will cordially co-operate with him in his work. The meetings are being held in Massey Music Hall, yet even that vast auditorium is far from sufficient to accommodate the thousands who seek admission. On Monday the hall was almost filled at 5 o'clock, though the meeting did not commence till after four. These meetings, at which the platform is filled with ministers and laymen of all denominations, afford a practical illustration of one of the ways in which Christians representing different sections of the Church of Christ, may manifest their essential unity in Him."

—We are pleased to learn from Bro. B. H. Eaton, Sec'y of the Year Book Committee, that the Year Book is now ready for publication and that it is expected it will soon be sent out to the churches.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO 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 NOVEMBER.
For the work at Chiloce, that this month may see many turning to God, and publicly worshiping Him.
For the home workers that the spirit of consecration may be on all.

This letter from Mrs. Archibald will be read with interest.

For many days I have looked at that column in the MESSENGER and VISITOR, which is supposed to belong to women and missions, and wondered why our own missionaries did not write for it. Some of them are young and quite new, and surely all the Indian wonders are not yet rubbed out of their eyes; while to some of us, who are older, life has such a work-a-day appearance, that there does not seem to be much to put on paper, that we feel the people want to see.

However, some weeks ago, I decided that, as for myself, a letter would come from this hot country and sailing over the blue seas with the hope that it would finally reach those cool folks who have been making some good people shiver in summer time in St. John. If some of them would come out here just once and really get warmed up, there might never be such cold fogs again in that sedate old city.

This letter would have been off shortly after the decision was first reached but we have such an excess of heat out here that even determinations weaken and we only accomplish a tithe of our expectations.

Just now a boy, perhaps ten years old, comes and says with his queer Telugu tongue, "that his needle will not work." So I take up the sewing, give the needle a rubbing, work through the hard place, and return it to the smiling owner, wondering what there is in the fingers of a Telugu, that takes the shine out of a needle, that makes it sticky and obstinate, and which so frequently makes a demand for a new one. Perhaps the secret lies in a lack of soap and water that began with babyhood and has continued up to the present time. As a rule they do not use soap, and what would we do without it? This particular boy's name is Balaram, and I had not the least intention of writing about him when this letter was begun, and his asking for help frightened away a part of what I really did intend writing, which is, that just after I had determined to get some sort of a letter off, word comes from home that the matter of the column has passed into other hands because it was not supported by some or all of us on the field. Then was I very sorry that this resolution, good or otherwise, had not reached me, at least, earlier. You see, most of us feel we are not brilliant, and we do not like to appear much in print lest people discover it.

But, perhaps I may tell you more about this boy Balaram, who came to our boarding school from Mr. Shaw about fourteen months ago. He was the adopted son of the man who died at the Seminary some time ago of whom you have heard if you read Mr. Shaw's letters about him. He did not know much Telugu and seemed not quite at home, as he was not; but he has blossomed out and grown brighter and brighter till I count him among our best boys. He passed the first examination last year, and we expect him to pass the second in December, which is very fair work indeed. For years I have tried to introduce some industrial work into the boarding school, but without more money and more help not much could be done. Still the boys and girls bear considerable about it, and some time ago Balaram and another boy said they would like to be tailors. Men do nearly all the sewing in this part of the country, and there is an increasing demand for it; so every afternoon instead of going to school Balaram and his mate come in and sew. They can hem, and stitch, etc., etc., quite neatly, and we really hope that if they do not make this a life business they will have a trade, and a useful one, if they need it. In a school of 25 boarders some repairing is needed, and they help in this and make new coats for the other boys.

Balaram is growing up tall and rather slender, with a quiet, kind, frank face, and two very bright eyes with a good number of very white teeth, which are never stained with things that should never go into a boy's mouth.

Some time ago we started a young

people's meeting, and the only thing to be said about it just here is that, at one point, Balaram was on his feet in a moment, saying, "I want to be a Christian" I think he may be a Christian and not know it. O' this I am sure—that he and others like to talk of the little boy who grew up in Nazareth, and that every day they try to please the One who knew exactly how to teach little children, a gift that I long to possess.

But a regular class is now in for sewing, and a little meek-eyed girl says, "My needle is broken."

Some weeks ago, as I was lazily rocking myself under the juncal, too sick to do anything else, and with a heart that ached so, I almost wished we could do without that troublesome member, the postman, whose brown face is ever welcome to the mistral rain, brought me a roll of S. S. picures, which had been sent by some one who lives on a green island. There was no name; some things do not require a name. Under the first picture upon which my eyes rested was, "Weren there not ten candles," and I laid my head back on my chair, with the sharp edge gone from my heart ache.

Years ago, I tried to teach a little boy. He grew and improved, and began to learn housework. Then he fell into other hands, said he was a Christian and was baptized, and by and by came unto us again; and one year of steady progress seemed to make quite a man of him. He could do his work well, which would give him a good living anywhere were he faithful. But he was caught in the whirl and rash of temptation, and went down, and did not appear to wish to be lifted up again in utter revolt. But if only one out of ten returned to our blessed Master, how the frailty of human nature must have wounded Him, and by His stripes we are healed.

By and by you shall hear more of our boys and girls; in the meantime can you not begin to love them by praying for them? Now I must go to prayer meeting.
C. H. ARCHIBALD.
Chiloce, Aug. 30th 1894.

We are glad to hear from Mrs. Burnaby, Co. Sec'y for Queen's N. S. of Crusade Day in Milton. These good sisters will not be satisfied until every woman in their church is a member of the W. M. A. S. This should be our constant aim. Four years ago they had fifty-three members; this Crusade has increased the number to sixty. These do not all pay one dollar, so cannot be considered full members.

Mrs. B. says: "Thursday, after the ninth, was our regular meeting day and a glorious time we had. I wish you could have been with us. There were quite a number present who had never before met with us. Our pastor, H. S. Baker, had been invited to attend. He seemed to enjoy the meeting exceedingly. We anticipate a more prosperous year for this County than ever before, because we have ministers who are giving missions a prominent place in the churches. Many of our sisters are giving a tenth and feel they are greatly blessed. If all could be induced to adopt a systematic plan for giving to the Lord the treasury would be no longer empty. How sad it is that so many Christians seem to think giving a sinking fund."

One of the best features of this crusade is that it gives an opportunity to have a face to face and heart to heart talk on different phases of our mission work, and I know that many have been led to greater interest and better understanding of our work. One elderly sister said to me: "Well, I do not feel like giving; I must confess I never felt interested in the brethren and there is so much to give to all the time." I asked her what she thought of it as giving to the Lord and not to the brethren. Giving was not a matter of feeling, but a duty and a privilege—a means of showing our gratitude to Christ for what He has done for us. Can we be loyal to our Master and indifferent in this matter? The sister said, "I never thought of it in that way. Yes, I will give a dollar a year as long as I have it." There are many more instances I might tell of the good this personal work is doing."

Mrs. J. B. Robinson writes from St. Stephen: Crusade Day was very rainy and not much calling could be done, but we had agreed to unite in prayer at home for God's blessing to rest on our dear missionaries and their work, and all through the morning hours the thought that so many sisters were bowing before the mercy seat beseeching the Lord of missions to give us more love and make us more self-denying for Jesus' sake was an inspiration, and I am sure we realized that in praying for others our own souls were abundantly blessed. Our society met in the vestry in the evening and truly it was good to be there. I felt that Jesus was in the midst, casting our hearts to burn with new love to Him and giving greater desire to labor more faithfully for the salvation of a soul in the darkness of heathendom. Many earnest prayers were offered for more consecration of talent and money to the Master's use. The previous message with two last numbers of *Telugu* were read. Exclamations of gladness, in which some of the young ladies kindly assisted, and responsive reading made up the programme.