

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
United States Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 5, 1878.

It is doubtful if another month soon comes to the nation's capital wherein women will figure so largely in the public eye as they have done during the month just passed. The Woman Suffrage Convention was much in itself. Then the brightest lights in the American world of music, Misses Cary and Kellogg have sung to us, with another rising singer, Rose. It was amusing to note how stout and fleshy all these ladies are growing. Indeed, persistent singing seems to have that effect on all our prima donnas in time. Physicians say it is because of the expansion of their lungs and consequent inhaling of oxygen. The receipts for a benefit night were \$2,700. Single tickets were sold as high as ten and even fifteen dollars, and many would gladly have paid more still, had admission been attainable at any price.

Another woman who has attracted a lion's share of public attention here in the last fortnight is the pedestrienne, Bertha Von Hilleim. She has taken two of her little walks—one of 89 miles in 26 hours, and one of 100 miles in 28 hours. She walked in Odd Fellows Hall, and was "seen of many." This sort of amusement savors a little strongly of bull fights and horse races, but is, nevertheless, just the sort scores of people delight in.

Last week the National Womens' Temperance Association held meetings here and presented a petition to Congress praying for a law prohibiting the liquor traffic.

The "Corn Kitchen" for the Paris Exposition proposed by Mr. Hewitt, after being ridiculed and caricatured for a while, appeared to sink into the public mind altogether. It is being revived, however, and the following, relative to it, we clip from a leading New York journal:—

"There is a good deal of merit in Hewitt's proposition. For many years our export of Indian corn and meal has been increasing, but it ought to be ten times as great as it is, and it probably would be if the poor and hungry millions of Europe really knew how cheap and nourishing it is. Our Indian corn crop in this country is two or three times our wheat crop and much greater than our cotton crop. Corn is king. In 1870 we grew no less than 760,944,549 bushels, and received for it \$23,794,694. We ought to export at least one-fourth of our enormous corn crop. Europe is comparatively ignorant of the virtues of Indian meal as a superior article of diet. It is not only whole some and satisfying, but, under skillful hands, can be wrought into scores of appetizing and delicious forms that will astonish the European palate. Mr. Hewitt's missionary project is a wise one. It can easily be decided, but if efficiently supported at home, and wisely managed by its promoters, it ought to be worth a good many millions of dollars in this land of maize."

Sombody told Mr. Everts the other day that he was doing no more than did Danl. Webster before him in practising his profession while filling the office of Secretary of State, as Webster received a fee of \$15,000 for professional services in his private capacity when he was in the Cabinet. "Certainly," said Mr. Everts, "there is a precedent, but I think my best apology is my eleven children, and it is surely hard if the country can't support my family that I should not be allowed to do so myself."

MERRILL.

For the Christian Messenger.
From the Rocky Mountains.

SILVERTON, SAN JUAN CO., COLORADO,
January 14th, 1877.

The mines in San Juan are looking more prosperous every month. A large body of ore was opened in the Mammoth mines a few days ago, and has been drifted on until yesterday, when the Aspen shaft broke through into the Mammoth drift and claimed the Mammoth to be the Aspen; and some trouble may be expected, for a party of the Aspen miners are armed and stationed in the Mammoth tunnel to prevent the miners from entering. To-day great efforts are being made by some parties concerned to consolidate the Aspen, Mammoth and Susquehanna Prospector, McGregor and Victor mines, and the Silverton Smelting Works

owned by Geo. Greene of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Capital Stock, when consolidated, to be \$100,000. And if this consolidation does take place it will be a great benefit to the town of Silverton.

The Susquehanna tunnel was started on the 7th of November, 1876, for the purpose of developing the above mentioned veins of mineral which run parallel with each other. The first tunnel lode was cut at a distance of 250 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, and which is a very valuable vein of ore and not known to exist on the surface. On the 8th day of May, 1877, another lode was cut, at a distance of 500 feet, with a fine streak of ore, assaying 1000 ounces of silver per ton of rock, and it has been worked to great advantage to its owners. The length of the tunnel, at present, from the mouth to the face, is about 1050 feet. Several veins have been crossed in that distance, but the bonanza is not yet reached, or the cluster of lodes above mentioned, the first of which is the McGregor, which is supposed to be tapped at 1100 feet.

The J. L. P. tunnel was started on February 2nd, 1877, for the purpose of tapping the Legal Tender, 300 feet deep, and draining the John Bull lode. Length of tunnel at Legal tender, 460 feet. The tunnel is 400 feet, and has passed two fine veins of ore which are not known to exist on the surface.

The Ajax Mine, on Sultan Mountain, is producing some fine ore this winter.

The Pride of the West, on Greene Mountain, was bought of the first locators by some Eastern Company, in December, for the sum of \$75,000. The vein is 33 feet wide, and has 7 feet of solid galena that will run 150 ounces of silver per ton and 60 per cent lead. Some other mines have been sold for small figures, but hereafter the mines will not be sold so cheap as heretofore, for we are now better fixed in regard to reduction works. And yet there is plenty of silver in San Juan for those that will come and claim it.

J. W. WESCOTT.

In reply to our enquiries the writer says in a note added to his letter:—

"I was born and raised in King's Co., and was baptized in the Gasperaux by the Rev. E. O. Reid in the year of our Lord 1867, at the age of 16 years."

It is curious to find how widely our people become scattered over the world's surface. How important does our church and mission work become when we think of the distances to which our young men often go away.

For the Christian Messenger.

Our Year Book and Statistics.

Mr. Editor,—

Besides making the office of the Secretary of the Convention permanent, as suggested by you in a recent editorial, something else is needed to secure the speedy and satisfactory preparation of the Year Book.

Associations should instruct their Secretaries to have their Minutes printed before the Convention meets, or as soon as possible after the Associations close. Though the Year Book was so late in making its appearance, still the P. E. Island Association Minutes were only received in time; and I have not yet received copies of the New Brunswick Minutes. The great fire of St. John is some excuse, however, for the latter. If they have been published I should be thankful for copies.

We would call attention to the need of care in the preparation of amount of ministers of the different Associations her as the Secretary of the Convention has to depend mainly on these in preparing the lists for the Year Book. The name of Rev. J. A. McLean, of Falmouth, was omitted last year from the list of the Central Association, and the same omission, and probably others of a like nature occur in the Year Book. Would it not be better to have the lists read before the Associations?

Nothing appears in the Year Book concerning Sunday Schools, because while the Minutes of some Associations give Statistics, others give none. Hence, as only a partial statement could be made, we thought best to omit it altogether. Now, the way to remedy this evil is to throw away our present cumbersome table of Statistics on Sabbath Schools from our church letters, and add another column to the Table giving the Statistics of the Churches, said column to be headed, "Number in

Sunday School." This column will be easily copied into the minutes of the Associations, and thence to the Year Book, and will give in a few figures all that we need to know about the schools. The present system grasps too much and loses the whole. Will not the brethren whose duty it is to prepare the forms for the letters bear this in mind, and if no one writes against it try it in the letters next year.

A. COHOON,
Sec. of Con.

Hebron, Jan. 21st, 1878.

For the Christian Messenger.

On Intemperance.

Mr. Editor,—

It is refreshing to hear of the zealous efforts of some individuals in various localities, at the present time, against the ruinous traffic of intoxicating liquors. But it seems to me that if the various Christian churches would all become total abstinence societies, and refuse to receive to communion any person who would not take the total abstinence pledge, and promptly deal with each member known to violate the pledge, and exclude them, unless they manifest true penitence, and reform. Then would they become powerful against the demon Intemperance. And we might expect soon to see the liquor traffic and drunkenness checked in a ratio hitherto unknown. But while the writer wishes for our churches and the world a speedy removal of the curse entailed by the liquor traffic, he is confident that until the use of tobacco is abandoned, a complete victory will not be gained. It is doubtless a fact that the use of tobacco induces a thirst for liquor. But not only that, Tobacco is itself an intoxicating article. Many persons have been quite drunk with it. But recently a good pious brother told the writer that at one time he was so intoxicated with tobacco that he actually thought he was falling off the world, and clung to a heap of stones to prevent such a calamity. And it is believed that tobacco is undermining the constitution of as many if not more persons at the present day than any other one article. It is true it does not drive men mad so directly as the stuff of rum and brandy, &c., but it stupifies and degrades the sensibilities, and induces diseases, and is an enormous waste of money, and a foul, disgusting practice, altogether too disgusting and wicked for any Christian to indulge in. The writer has talked with scores, perhaps hundreds of tobacco users; and almost all of them have acknowledged that smoking and chewing tobacco was a filthy practice; and very many have told him that they knew the use of tobacco was injuring their health. But when advised to abandon it, they generally reply, 'I would if I could; but I have become so fond of it, and it is so soothing, that I find it impossible to leave it off.' And yet there are persons, and some ministers of the gospel, who don't like to hear their tobacco using brethren called slaves. Well, I don't like it either. But, nevertheless, "Of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage." And now, one word to those who will not use the weed themselves, and are disgusted at seeing others use it, and yet, for the sake of getting the poor man's money, will sell him the foul stuff. Many a rum-seller acts on the same principle, and tries to excuse himself by saying, 'They will buy it, and they will have their principal Station.'

Poor excuse! Tobacco merchants, just think of the poverty and distress caused by your traffic. Hundreds of wives and helpless children, poorly clad and scantily fed, with, perhaps, but a miserable shed in which to live, while the husband and father uses annually from five to fifteen dollars worth of tobacco. If it is wicked for men to waste their hard earnings in tobacco smoke, and let their families suffer for the necessities of life, (and I know you will say it is.) Then what shall be said of those who place the temptation before them, and deal out the foul poison without stint, only for the sake of gain! Alas! they are to say the least equally guilty. And then there are hundreds of boys that are fastidiously the filthy practice. Christian brethren, be entreated to abandon, at once and forever, the traffic and the use of tobacco. Let not the foul, disgusting, poverty-making, health-destroying and intoxi-

cating stuff have dominion over you any longer. Let those who trade in tobacco for the sake of gain, remember that "the love of money is the root of all evil." Better by far to be poor with a good conscience than to get riches by doing evil. You cannot take the poor man's money, and give him tobacco to chew and smoke, and be innocent. And those who thus use it are an offence to their abstemious neighbors, and guilty of a great sin in the sight of God.

R. S. MORTON.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger:

DEAR SIR,—I have long taken your paper, but have not contributed anything to its pages. I have been a weak servant of Jesus for thirty-five years. For thirty-three years I have given a part of my affections to tobacco, and spent annually for the drug six dollars of my money. One year ago I promised my Saviour that if He would help me, I would never more touch it. I heard Him say, "According to your faith so be it unto you." So, doubting not the promise, I ventured; and now I find myself secure in Christ, and cleansed from tobacco. To His name be all the praise. My physical, mental and spiritual health have greatly improved, and necessarily I am much happier. I write you of this hoping that many others who are held in that apparently hopeless bondage, may be encouraged to try this only Sovereign Remedy.

I have appropriated the six dollars tobacco money, saved this year, in order that I may have more treasure in heaven, as follows: Acadia College, \$2.00; Home Missions, \$2.00; Foreign Missions, \$2.00.

I am, yours truly,
JOHN S. McDONALD.
Belfast, P. E. I., Feb. 4th, 1878.

For the Christian Messenger.
And now for Prohibition.

AMHERST, Feb. 8th, 1878.

SIR,—

I notice a paragraph in your last issue stating that, "The decision of the Supreme Court settles the question as to the jurisdiction of the Local or Dominion Government in passing a Prohibitory Liquor Law." It is the Dominion Parliament only that has that power. The truth of the above statement depends entirely upon what is meant by "a Prohibitory Law" if it is meant that the Dominion Legislature alone has the power to prohibit the importation and manufacture of liquors the above statement is true, and it was scarcely necessary to get the opinion of the Court of Appeal on that point, as every intelligent man in the Dominion could see that the Local Legislature could have no such power. But if it is meant the Local Legislature have no power to enact such prohibitory laws as they have in "Maine," called the "Maine Law," the above statement is not true, because the same court have decided that the Local Legislatures have the power to deal with the open or public sale of liquors by granting or refusing license, and entirely prohibiting such sale. This decision puts us full half a century nearer Prohibition than if the Dominion authorities alone could control such sale, because the question of revenue does not meet us in the Local Legislature.

A law that has accomplished the following results in Maine during the past quarter of a century, and which, with the experience of "Maine" will accomplish the same results here in less than ten years, is all the law we need.

Thirty years ago, Maine, with a population of 450,000 consumed \$10,000,000 worth of liquors; now 620,000 people consume but \$600,000 worth. Then they had 2000 open bars; now, none. Then, 15 distilleries and breweries; now, none. Then, there was 10,000 habitual drunkards; now, not 200. Then, over 300 died annually with delirium tremens; now, none. Then, there was over 1500 paupers; now, not over 200 or 300. Then, their prisons were filled with criminals; now, but few, and they, chiefly, rum sellers, are boarded at the public boarding-houses. Then, they drank \$20.00 per capita; now, about \$1.00. Then, the liquor fraternity largely controlled the political causes, and all governmental affairs, municipal and legislative; now, two rum-sellers are seen going up the streets

of Portland shackled in irons, on their way to the State prison, for conducting a business which some people in Halifax consider respectable, the Maine law having placed the business beside that of stealing and kindred crimes.

There have been fewer commercial failures in Maine during the past three years than in any other State of the Union, while there are no houses or stores to let in their cities, and the working classes are all employed, and an air of thrift, happiness and comfort is everywhere observable among the working-classes. Glass, and beautiful flowers, take the place of old hats and rags in the windows; the sweet strains of music and the voices of prattling, happy children, the place of cursings and the cries of suffering, hungry little ones. O for some Neil Dow to go forward in rum-cursed Nova Scotia. Let both political parties see to it that good sound prohibitionists are chosen for candidates for the Local House at the approaching elections. It is utterly useless to look to the Dominion Legislature no matter who is in power, while about one third of the revenue is raised upon liquor. Attack the business through the Local Legislature, where there is no question of revenue to obstruct, as they do in the States.

Yours,
W. H. R.

In Memoriam.

MR. SOLOMON BOWLBY

unquestionably experienced a gracious change nearly fifty years ago. He became a valued member of the Baptist church of Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot. In accordance with the inspired injunction, "Let him that heareth say, Come," presently after his conversion he commenced inviting others to come to Christ; and his efforts—worthy of imitation—were happily attended with success. The writer enjoyed an intimate and pleasing acquaintance with Bro. Bowlby for a number of years, while he was under his pastorate; and always regarded him as a very peaceful, upright, and godly man.

Brother and Sister Bowlby had twelve children. Of these, one has undoubtedly gone to the better land, and the survivors have all made a credible profession of faith, and been buried with Christ by baptism. This may well afford encouragement to parents to persevere in prayer and efforts for the spiritual welfare of their offspring.

When our departed brother drew near the close of his pilgrimage, in him was happily fulfilled the saying of the Psalmist, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age." Only a little before his last illness he took an active part in several religious meetings, by fervent prayers and affectionate exhortations. Persons at whose houses his last visits were made testify that vital religion was still his constant theme.

About eight days before his decease he was attacked by violent illness, and apprised by his medical advisers that no hope could be reasonably entertained of his recovery. With calm submission, and unwavering faith, he endured as seeing Him who is invisible. In the house of his son Joshua, Tremont, Aylesford, on the 6th day of February, 1878, at the ripe age of 75 years—lacking 7 days—he quietly departed, 'to be with Christ.'

At his burial the bereaved widow, 10 children—one being in Boston,—and numerous relatives and friends, were consolingly addressed by Rev. E. O. Read, assisted by the writer, from Heb. vi. 12, "That ye be not slothful, but followers of those who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises."—
Com. by Rev. C. Tupper.

CHRISTOPHER ALLEN.

At Indian Harbor (West) on the morning of the 17th day of January, 1878, Christopher Allen departed this life. He was a native of Sweden. In the year 1812 he came to Nova Scotia, and finding employment at Margaret's Bay, left the vessel, and after a few years of hard, honest toil, he procured a home and settled at Indian Harbor. At this time he by profession belonged to the Lutheran Church. Some years after his settlement, a good Baptist minister came to the harbor, by name Ebenezer Stronach, of Aylesford, and will always be precious in the memory of the aged brethren still living, for the result of