The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., November 12, 1884.

MISSIONS AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The recent departure of Miss Wright and Miss Gray for our mission field in Teluguland presents in a striking way the important work in which the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of The Union, has cheerfully assumed timely aid to the Foreign Mission

In view of the fact that the Mission Aid Societies of the three provinces are now represented in a Missionary a fresh and enlarged interest will be felt by our sisters generally in their grand undertaking. If the Executive Committee of the Union could in some systematic way ensure the development of the missionary spirit in the young of our denomination, they would do the grandest thing that has been wrought among us during this generation. And what hinders? Suitable information must be placed before the young that they may be intelligently trained in the practice of benevolence. It surely is not impossible to do this if only the right means are adopted. Some, no doubt, will deem it necessary to form new organizations, mission bands, and the like, to overtake this work. We would not discourage any well directed effort, but we believe that any efforts to this end undertaken by the Union should be carefully entered upon. Mistakes have undoubtedly been made in the past in creating new societies instead of utilizing existing ones. Mission bands usually include but a part of the children of any congregation; but the object should be to inform and train all the children. This information and training should not be confined to missionary work abroad. The work at home should also occupy a prominent place.

There are some who do not sympathise with the local Aid societies or the Union. Probably their objections would be removed at least in part, if they saw that the efforts put forth by the executive of the Union embraced as far as practicable the mission cause in its fulness, both at home and abroad.

In view of these facts we offer two suggestions for the consideration of all (1) That a prominent and permanent place be given to missions in every Sunday School connected with our churches in the Maritime Provinces. The last Sunday of each quarter is an open one, so far as the prescription of the international lessons is concerned. What a splendid opportunity for pastors to inform the children, all the children, of missionary work and workers, and to train them in giving! This giving should be on every Sunday, real missionary giving. Some Sunday Schools do not train the children to give tor anything. Others merely train them to give for themselves, for the purchase of a library, it may be. Libraries, papers, and all other needful school appliances should be provided by the adults, while the contributions of the children should be called forth to meet the needs of others, not of themselves. Some schools would take up, no doubt, special objects in the bome field or in the foreign field. The utmost variety would be possible, yet home and foreign work should equally share the interest and efforts of all the schools.

(2) That the Woman's Missionary Union undertake to bring all this to pass. Let them resolve to importune churches, pastors, and superintendents till complete success is achieved. We are confident that missions, their nature, progress, needs, and support, should form a regular and constant part of Sunday School effort. One-half, more or less, of the funds raised should go to the Home Mission Board and one-half to the Missionary Union. If our sisters, in their efforts to interest and train the young in mission work, would move on the broad lines we have indicated, they would confer a boon upon all our interests, while the treasury of the Union would be greatly enriched.

THE Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec, has it. Undirected and misdirected energy expended in the last ten years about is the chief danger of our time." \$83,093.34.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The social history of Canada exhibits nothing more striking than the growth of public sentiment in favor of Prohibition. The churches, almost without exception, have identified themselves with the movement. At no very distant day the Canadian Parliament will be forced by the pressure of public sentiment to enact a general prohibitory law. In the mean time it is a matter the Maritime Provinces is engaged. of great interest to note the progress made in the adoption and enforcement large responsibilities, and thus rendered of the Canada Temperance Act, a local option law. The act was passed in 1878. It becomes law in any city or county upon a majority vote in its favor. The first poll under the act was in Fredericton in 1878, and as we write Union it is reasonable to suppose that the last recorded poll took place in York County, within which is also the the municipality of Fredericton.

The following are the votes adverse to the Act, and those resulting favor-

2	ably:—
ğ	Adverse Votes.
8	Place. For. Against. Date.
	Megantic, Quebec. 372 841 Sep. 11, 1879
ğ	Stanstead, " 760 941 June 21 1880
ğ	Hamilton, Ontario 1666 2811 Ap. 18, 1881
ä	Wentworth, " 1611 2202 Ap. 22 1881
	Welland " 1610 9879 Now 10 1001
	Lambton, " 2988 3073 Nov. 29 1881
ä	St. John, N. B 1074 1074 Feb. 23, 1882
	Peel, Ont
	Prince Edward, Ont 1884
	Favorable votes (adoption.)

Prince Edward, Ont	18	55	
Favorable votes (adoption.)			
Fredericton, (city), N.B. 403 203	Oct. 31, 1	0	
York, N. B1229 214	Dec. 28,	0	
York, N. B	Dec. 28.		
Charlotte, N. B 867 149	March 14, 1	Q	
Carleton, N. B 1215 96	April 21,	9	
Charlottetown, P. E. I. 827 253	April 24,	å	
Albert, N. B 718 114	April 21,	ŝ	
King's, P. E. I1076 59	May 29,	1	
Lambton, Ont	May 29,	ä	
King's, N. B 798 245	June 23,		
Queens, N. B 500 315	July 3,	ě	
Westmoreland, N. Br., 1082 269	Sept. 11,	ě	
Northumberland, N. B. 875 673	Sept. 2, 18	è	
Queen's, P. E. I 1317 99	Sept. 22,	4	
Marquette, Manitoba 612 195	Sept. 27.	à	
Digby, N. B 944 42	Nov. 8,	À	
Queen's, N. S 763 82	January 3, 18	è	
Sunbury, N. B 176 41	Feb. 17,	4	
Shelburne. N. S 807 154	March 17,	•	
Lisgar, Manitoba 247 120	April 7,		
King's, N. S1477 108	April 14.		
Halton, Ontario 1483 1402	April 19,	4	
Annapolis, N. S1111 114	April 19,	Á	
Colchester, N. S1418 184	May 13,	4	
Cape Breton, N. S 739 216	Aug. 11,	4	
Hants, N. S1028 92	Sept. 15,	ś	
Inverness, N. S 960 106	Jan. 6, 18	š	
Pictou, N. S	Jan. 9,	4	
Cumberland, N. S 1560 262	Oct. 25, 18	ġ	
Yarmouth, N. S 1300 96	March 7. 18	ğ	
Oxford, Ont4073 3298	March 20,	6	
Arthabaska, Quebec1487 235	July 17,	6	
Simcoe, Ont., maj. for1134	October 9, 18	ġ	
Stanstead, Que. " . 254	" 9,		
Dunbas, Ont.)	" 15,	ě	
Storment, " \ " 1700	46 46		
	40 00 40		
Dufferin Co., Ontario	" 30, 18	ķ	
HILLOH, CO., .,	66 66	ail.	

Favorable votes (against repeal.) Fredericton, N. B...... 293 Oct. 26, Prince Co., P. E. I.... 2939 Feb. 7, West Co., N. B...... 1774 Aug. 14, Halton, Co., Ont..... 1047 Sept. 9, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 755 Oct. 16, York Co., N. B...... Oct. 30,

52 contests, 43 victories, and no repeals. These are remarkable figures and tell of the development of a strong prohibition sentiment. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have waited until the constitutionality of the Act should be determined and the means for its administration perfected. The next six months will see a poll taken in every constituency of Manitoba, in a large number of counties in Quebec, and in some thirty counties in Ontario. Let the people see to it that the law is duly enforced where adopted, and it will be found that a local option law will result in general prohibition. God speed the day!

THE UNIVERSITIES AND EDU-CATION.

At a session of the International Health Exhibition, held recently in London, the Rev. R. H. Quick, M. A., the well-known author of "Essays on Educational Reformers," pressed upon the universities their responsibilities in connection with instruction in the theory and doctrines of education. The effort was an admirable one. Its spirit may be seen in the following extracts:

"Englishmen in general, schoolmasters in particular, seem anxious to do without theory. Does it never occur to them that if they are afraid of theory they must do without science and religion? All science is theory in one sense of the word, all religion is theory

in another sense.' "The universities ought to be the brains of the social system. They naturally attract many of the best intellects of the country, and they afford them the most tavorable conditions for working. A vast amount of thought has already been given to the theory of education, and a number of valuable principles have already been established. Let the universities appoint able men to bring these principles together, and to apply them to the solution of the educational problems of our time. In this way the universities will tulfil the function of the brain and get the thinking done. There will be plenty of practice in any case, and it is only by thinking that the universities can effect

sorry to say a word against practicing schools, or even deny that they might be useful in Oxford and Cambridge. All I wish to urge is this: that the distinctive function of a university is not action, but thought, and that the best thing the universities can do for school masters is to employ some of their keenest intellects in considering education on the side of theory, and in teaching such principles respecting as have been or can be established.

TOBACCO.

"The gods sell all things at a fai price," says the proverb, but they sel nothing dearer than indulgence in the use of tobacco and in drinking, since the price is commonly the man him self. The latter practice is receiving the thought and attention of society. by way of antagonism, as never be fore. We commend to young men these striking words of Theodore Munger respecting the former-the use of tobacco:-

"The eye of the world is fixed on the tobacco habit with a very close The educators in Europe and America are agreed that it impairs mental energy. Life-insurance companies are shy of its peculiar pulse. Oculists say that it weakens the eyes. Physicians declare it to be a prolific cause of dyspepsia, and hence of other The vital statistician finds in it an enemy of virility. It is asserted by the leading authorities in each department that it takes the spring out the nerves, the firmness out of the muscles, the ring out of the voice; that it renders the memory less reten tive, the judgment less accurate, the conscience less quick, the sensibilities less acute; that it relaxes the will and dulls every faculty of body and mind and moral nature, dropping the entire man down in the scale of his powers, and so is to be regarded as one of the wasters of society.

THE Acadia Athenaum for October is the first number of "Vol. XI." No little self-denial is required to give a continuous life to a college paper. W believe the Athenaum has, on the whole, been wisely conducted by the students, and that its publication has done much to keep the advantages of Acadia before its constituents. Grade ates have by this means been reminded of their own college days, and the charm of their academic life has been

The number before us aunounces the admission of a lady to its staff of chief editors,-Miss Alice M. D. Fitch, of the Senior Class. We shall now expect to see a reform in that part of the paper which hitherto has indulged in references or allusions to the "Sem." The most fastidious, will, no doubt, hereafter have nothing to complain of

In addition to its brief articles and locals, the present number contains an admirable sketch of the meeting of the British Association, a condensed report of Prof, Jones's excellent lecture on educating girls, together with very readable articles on the class of '84, the recent session of the Inter-Seminary and the geological expedition of the alliance. The writer Mr. F. H. Junior Class on Sept. 27th last. We Knight, of Boston, believes that a have no doubt the Athenœum will not | union of churches of different denomonly sustain its well earned reputation, inations would be unwise in both the but even range ahead of its record. East and the West, that in foreign We commend it to the patronage of lands the denominational lines are not our readers far and near, especially so sharply drawn, and that the sects

PROF. J. H. GILMORE says that an entire alcove in the British Museum is given to Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin,-that novel with a purpose. which did so much to ensure the downfall of American Slavery. It has been translated into more languages and dialects than any other modern book; and all those translations have been brought together for the benefit of the students of language. It is wonderful how much farther reaching all true work is than the plan of the worker consciously embraces. It seems eminently fitting that a book which placed such emphasis on the brotherhood of man should become a practical medium of linguistic interpretation. The Bible above all other books performs this function, and the reason is obvious.

Wendell Holmes says: "I never saw a house too fine to shelter the human head." Large and noble conceptions of man will make more and "For my part, I should be very and best development.

A young medical student in Vienna, Roller by name, was experimenting recently with coca, or cuca as it is called in South America, when he was surprised to find that a solution of the hydro-chlorate of cocaine, applied to the eye rendered it insensible. This new anæsthetic has already been used successfully both in Germany and in the United States in performing surgical operations upon the eye. It would seem that a local anæsthetic of remarkable properties has been discovered. A small quantity dropped into the eye causes no irritation, while the insensibility produced in the eye enables the oculist to perform with ease the most delicate operations. Thus one more boon is added to the helps for suffering humanity, and the name of Roller will be placed beside those of Jenner, Simpson, and other benefactors of the race.

THE CONGO MISSION.—The Congo River is 3,000 miles long. The territory drained by it is as large as that of the United States. The population of the Congo Valley is about 50,000,000. Our readers are aware that the Baptist missions on the Congo are now under the charge of our American brethren, who propose is to push forward this great enterprise. The colored Baptists of Missouri, at their recent conference, pledged themselves to raise \$1,000 for the Congo Mission. It is believed that the colored Baptists throughout the United States disposed to furnish men for the evangelization of Africa, and to share also in raising the means. This is a great day for the dark continent. God is overruling the results of American slavery for the redemption of Africa. The next twenty-five years will witness great things for Christianity and civil ization in the valley of the Congo.

THE INTER-SEMINARY MISSIONARY ALLIANCE OF AMERICA. -- Some four years since a few theological students met at New Brunswick, New Jersey, to discuss missionary topics. The following year's meetings, representing the various seminaries, were held at Pittsburg, Chicago, and Hartford. On October 24th, 25th, and 26th last, the Convention of the Alliance was held at Princeton, Zion's Advocate

"The number of delegates in attendance, the number of seminaries represented, the high character of the (all from Wales) who has responded to papers read, and of the addresses the cry, "Come over and help us." presented, showed that however small Although I have been in correspondence Alliance to day wields a powerful willing to go to that interesting country, influence in the world of theological Will the reader therefore pray the students, and through these students its | Lord of the harvest that He will thrust influence will be felt throughout the forth more labourers into that part of the world. Over four hundred delegates harvest field !" attended the meetings, representing thirty-five seminaries."

DENOMINATIONALISM IN MISSIONS. -A paper was read on this subject at those who have studied at Wolfville. have little desire for and no expectation of consolidation. In the discussion which followed, only one speaker expressed the wish or hope that the different denominations would unite.

> SIR LEONARD TILLEY, it is reported has promised that means will be taken at the next session of Parliament to put a stop to the lottery swindle which has for so many years had its headquarters at St. Stephen, N. B.

" The Dayton Daily Journal, for September 23, gives the following :-" Rev. Mr. Landram, a Baptist miniser, in a letter from the New Prospect Church in Greenville County, says Ably assisted by Brother Lewellyn, of Louisville Seminary, I began a meeting on Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August, and closed on the 4th of Sept. I led seventy-two willing converts down in the water and baptized them yesterday morning, performing the ordinance on the whole in thirty-three and a half minutes by the watch, decently and in order. What about our more exacting demands for his truest Pedobaptist brethren's argument as to the 3,000?"

THE Missouri Baptist Association held its Jubilee on the 29th ult., and four following days at Marshall in thatState. It is estimated that about one thousand delegates and visitors received into the hospitable homes of these Marshall people, and yet some of the large-hearted householders were wondering why they had not beer more liberally supplied with guests.

It is said that one hundred and fifty students and ex-students of William Jewel College were present, fifty o whom are ministers of Christ.

The hospitality was said to be un bounded. It is intimated that there were from four to tweaty-five in a room

A gavel made of cherrywood from the ruins of the old Brick Providence church where the Association was organized was presented to the body for use at the session by the editor of the CENTRAL BAPTIST.

The following from the Report of Home missions will show the work o missionaries and missionary pastor aided by the Association, and the re sults: Sermons preached, 4,220; conversions, 682; baptisms, 456: churches constituted, 14.

The number of baptisms to conversions is small, because our missionaries report only the baptisms administered by their own hands.

The number of sermons preached equal a sermon a day by one man for eleven years, seven months and three days. Or, to put it in another way the number of sermons preached above are equal to two sermons a week by one man for forty years and six months. If that man could earn \$500 a year, he would have earned \$20,250. This is more than \$5,000 in excess of what you pay for this valuable work.

The Women's Missionary Society reports the organization of twenty-five new local societies, and the raising of \$2,000 for Foreign Missions, during the past year. New interest has been awakened and the annual session was deeply interesting.

WE learn by a letter from Rev. John Brown to the London Baptist, that another Baptist minister may shortly be expected from England. Mr. Brown, after noting the arrival of Rev. W. R. Waters, says:

"Rev. D. Price, of Holyhead, expects to sail November 18th, for the same country. This is the third brother its beginning, the with about a score of brethren, few seem

> Some people suppose that the emigration from Great Britain takes away the increase of population, so that there is but little remaining increase in the towns and cities at home. It would appear that this is a very erroneous supposition, if we take the town of Bradford, where the Baptist Union recently held its Autumnal session as a

When the Baptist Union last held its autumnal session its population election seems to have been lost to the was 110,000. It is now 204,000. Salford and Leinster have bad large proportionate increase. An idea of its wealth may be gathered from the circumstance that the income tax of Bradford exceeds that of Leeds, which has a population half as large again; and the great wool combing, spinning, and manufacturing mills, the dye-works and warehouses connected with its worsted trade, the vast silk and velvet mills at Manningham, the alpaca mills at Saltaire, the iron works and machinemaking establishments, which may be seen in and around the borough, reveal pretty clearly whence the wealth arises, and where the thronging population find employment. The people are not neglected in the matter of education.

One of the beauties of a church establised-by-law may be perceived by the following-a specimen of what abounds in England:

The rector of a parish in London to whom the rector pays \$700 a year. lected children.

ABROAD.

The troubles between France and China are still following their obscure but most perilous course. England has done bad work in China before now, but it can be justly claimed that Lord Elgin's policy bred in the Chinese mind a new faith in diplomacy which has had the solid practical effect of ensuring five and twenty years of peace. Apart from the badness of the French case on its original merits, and apart from the mischief which their doings may yet work on the internal cohesion of the Chinese government. not the least of the evil for which they are responsible is the fact of their undoing that work in the Chinese mind which Lord Elgin did.

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The fierce conflict between Liberals and Radicals in Belgium has not yet subsided. It will be remembered that the " Education Bill " is the cause of trouble. Of course the Bill is only the symbol and the flag of a passionate underlying antagonism. What Liberals object to is less anything in the letter of the new law, than the spirit in which it will be worked by the rural clergy. The "compromise government" just formed does not seem to be much more acceptable to Liberals than the one it superseded.

The new session of parliament in England promises to be a very eventful one. It was called for the express purpose of passing the Franchise bill. which the House of Lord's rejected last session. At this writing the bill has passed its second reading. Mr. Gladstone's position is an exceedingly difficult one. The confluence of circumstances will avail to give his opponents a vantage ground. Mr. Parnell has already shewn a disposition to effect combinations with a view to Mr. Gladstone's embarrassment. The Egyptian question is pushing itself into the foreground. Wolseley's expedition is proving a costly affair, -- an unpleasant fact in the event of an appeal to the people. Probably the world will shortly hear stirring news from Wolseley. The Canadian boatmen have done grand work, - fully justifying their selection. Meanwhile contradictory news is received in reference to Gordon,-the latest being that he is still safe at Khartoum. Queen Victoria has given her "unalterable decision" that General Baker shall not be employed in any position in Lord Wolseley's army. Postmaster-General Fawcett is dead. His career has been a remarkable one. He lost his sight at twentyeight years of age. He was a Professor of Political Economy at Oxford previous to his entry into parliament. He was a prominent reformer.

On November fourth the great Presidential struggle in the United States culminated at the ballot tox. The candidate, neither of the Republican nor Democratic party were of unsullied reputation. The Irish vote played an important part, the Republican managing to secure the support of the leaders of the anti-English "League." Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, seems to have been elected President, with Hendricks as Vice-President. The doubt is in the New York vote. The Republican party, who have been in power since 1860, through the defection of prominent Republicans. They believed Blaine to be a corrupt poli-

The French Senate has concurred in the abolition of life senatorships.

Two hundred and twenty of the graduates of Princeton Seminary have entered mission fields.

THE principal native journal in Japan is urging the government to order that the English language shall be taught in the common schools, commercially, socially, politically," it says, " English is the language that must prevail." There will be little difficulty in securing teachers. The English speaking population of Japan already numbers more than one hundred thousand.

A Congregational minister in a Lanhas not been seen within the limits of cashire town recently took charge of his parish for seven years. He receives | the entire Sunday-school one afternoon, a salary of nearly \$6 000 a year, while while all the teachers sallied forth into his duties are performed by a curate, the streets and courts to bring in neg-