

Messenger and Visitor

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We wish to call attention to the supplementary sheet which accompanies this issue, and especially to the original contributions on important subjects. We hope that this venture will prove so acceptable to our readers that we shall be encouraged to repeat it occasionally. Pastors and agents may aid the paper much by a little, special canvassing at this time. We shall be glad to supply them with extra copies of this issue so long as the edition lasts.

The march of sanitary reform in later centuries is indicated by the fact that the death rate in London now is but half as great as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. On the platform at Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lecture in Toronto, was John Livingstone, a brother of David Livingstone, the missionary and explorer, whose name is inseparably associated with that of Stanley. Mr. John Livingstone lives in Ontario. He is in his 80th year. King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, lately arrived in California, and a San Francisco despatch says his mission is to propose to the State Department the annexation of his country to the United States. The King, however, has since stated that it is not annexation but reciprocity he is after. Sunday, Dec. 7, being the fifth anniversary of Rev. W. B. Hinson's pastorate of the Moncton Baptist church, he spoke on the evening of that day, reviewing the history of his connection with the church. During the five years four church buildings have been erected or repaired, and 476 persons have been added to the membership. Boston has elected Nathan Matthews, jr., a Democrat, for mayor. Of aldermen elected, seven are Democrats and five Republicans. Dean Church, of St. Paul's, died on the 9th inst. Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been elected to a *modus vivendi* has been concluded between Great Britain and Portugal, in regard to their respective possessions in Africa. It is stated that 15,000 Jews have been led to Christ through reading Dr. Franz Delitzsch's Hebrew translation of the New Testament. Two hundred pounds of the best honey were lately found in a church steeple in Hartford, Conn. The first stone of the monument of John Williams, the missionary who was killed in the South Sea Islands, was laid by the son of the man who slew him.

Certain contributions which we had expected for the supplement did not arrive in time, and have to be held over for the present. The *Westonian* in its new dress presents a greatly improved appearance. We beg to present our congratulations and good wishes, and trust that our contemporary may become more and more indispensable to the large and important constituency which it represents. Our advertisements. We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to our Christmas Advertisements, found in the Supplement to this issue. The houses represented are prepared to furnish goods in their several lines at honest rates. We wish them a large patronage. The article on World Missions by Miss Katie R. Hall, our readers will find worth reading and preserving, as it gives a bird's eye view of the missions of the world, and condenses within a comparatively small compass much valuable information. Miss Hall is a member of the senior class at Acadia college, and a daughter of Mr. T. H. Hall, of this city. In order that this article might appear entire this week, the regular W. B. M. U. column is omitted.

Though General Booth's scheme has received very wide-spread recognition and generous support, it is not, as before intimated, without adverse criticism. Professor Huxley, it is said, has denounced it as inadvisable. Mr. Bradlaugh has called attention to financial inaccuracies, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has refused to assist. These, with other adverse influences, we are told, have had the effect of checking contributions to some extent.

The Year Book for 1890, of the Free Christian Baptist body of New Brunswick, has just issued from the press of Geo. W. Day, St. John. This volume of 130 pages contains, in addition to the records of annual conference, the usual information concerning the enterprises of the denomination. We observe that "The Basis of Union" finds place in an appendix. This, together with a conference resolution re-appointing the committee on Union, seems to show that the matter is considered as being still before the body, though no active measures have been taken during the year.

A CORRESPONDENT is anxious to secure a copy of the CHRISTIAN VISITOR, containing the conclusion of an article on "The Higher Christian Life," by the late Dr. S. T. Rand. The copy belongs to January or February, of 1863. Any person who will send the same to this office will receive reasonable payment for time and trouble.

In the supplementary sheet which accompanies this issue will be found an article by Mr. C. A. Eaton, of Newton, entitled, "Where are our Young Men?" This article was written in response to a request from us. We have no doubt it will find many readers. Our churches will certainly be interested in hearing of the whereabouts, the plans and prospects of our young men who are pursuing their theological studies abroad. Our pastorless churches will do well to lay this article by for future reference. These young men should be assured of an interest in our sympathies and prayers. To some of them it may be that pecuniary assistance in the shape of a loan, to be repaid when convenient, would be helpful and acceptable. This suggestion, however, is purely voluntary on our part. At any rate we must not allow these brethren to forget that they still belong to us.

Mr. Henry Richards, a missionary who went from England under the auspices of Dr. Guinness and the Livingstone Inland Mission, has labored since 1879 at Banza Manteka, a town in the Cataracts, 100 to 150 miles from the mouth of the Congo. Mr. Stanley has spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Richards and his work. In his recently published book he says:

"On April 1, we travelled to Banza Manteka. At the Livingstone Inland mission, Mr. and Mrs. Richards most kindly entertained us. At this place, a few years' mission work has produced a great change. Nearly all the native population had become professed Christians and attended divine services punctually with all the fervor of revivalists. Young men whom I had known as famous gin-drinkers, had become sober, decent men, and most manly in behaviour."

A very interesting article from Mr. Richards himself, giving an account of his work will be found in the December Baptist Missionary Magazine.

"THE RAMBLINGS OF A RAMBLER" in the *National Baptist*, is always readable and seldom more so than in the subjoined paragraph:

Truth is all very well in its way. The Rambler has nothing to say against this. But let us not deal too lavishly in truth; suffer us now and then to indulge in delusions which are a comfort to us and do no harm to any one. Suffer the man of sixty to indulge in the delusion that he is not old; indulge the woman of forty in the gentle hallucination that she looks but 25.

Half the pleasure of life lies in delusion. Do not set out to prove to the fond mother by a mathematical demonstration that her babe is not the best babe that ever was; that there may have been, that probably there are, babies equally winning and attractive and bright. Suffer the man to believe that he has the best wife in all the universe, the most beautiful, the most intelligent, the most fascinating. Suffer the wife to hug to her breast the delusion that she has as a husband the most brave, the most manly, the most wise, the most upright, the most considerate of men. Do not take down the last census and show to her that there are several millions of husbands, and that there are many millions of chances to one against her having the only paragon. Indulge both one and the other in their fond dreams. Do not rudely wake them up.

Indulge a man in the belief, however erroneous, that his spring hat is becoming in the last degree and outdoes the hat of every other gentleman in the congregation. Likewise his entire attire. Oh yes, let us be happy in our delusions. Indulge the youth in the belief that he is considerably wise now, but that he will be vastly wiser as he grows older. In fact, it may be said of delusions, as some one has said of air cushions, that there is nothing in them, but they add sensibly to our comfort.

It is intimated that the official report which is now being prepared of the Dominion Topographical survey in Alberta will show that there are in that territory at the foot of the Rocky Mountains vast deposits of mineral wealth. Iron, copper, lead, bismuth, silver and gold are found in greater or less abundance. Of galena, a sample is shown assaying 49 per cent. of lead, 87 ounces of silver and half an ounce of gold per ton. Immense deposits of coal also are found on every one of a dozen rivers and streams issuing from the Rocky Mountains. In addition to the vast deposit of anthracite near Banff, there was recently discovered north of Banff, a seam of anthracite 40 feet thick. Other deposits of anthracite of great extent and value are reported. The government is said to have in its possession evidence which shows that Alberta is the greatest petroleum region in the world.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, it is expected, will establish an Institute of Bacteriology, where Prof. Koch may pursue his studies, and after allotting to the famous professor a grant in recognition of his discovery, will undertake the work of producing the lymph.

THE CORONER'S JURY in the case of the South Bay disaster found that the explosion was due to the fact that one of the boilers was overheated and short of water. The jury also recommended to the government that the inspection of mill boilers should be compulsory. This recommendation in itself seems quite proper; but inspection could not prevent the condition of things that is assigned as the cause of the explosion. The feeling which has been expressed seems, therefore, quite natural, that the jury should have gone a step farther and fixed the responsibility for the condition of things which led to the explosion.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT was opened by King Humbert, on the 10th instant. The speech from the throne was decidedly congratulatory and hopeful. The recent elections, the king said, had rendered the State more solid than ever. Italy was faithful to her foreign alliances, and the cordial relations that existed between the powers had dispipated the danger of international complications. The most reassuring anticipations everywhere prevail. Bills to improve the condition of the workmen were promised. In conclusion His Majesty said: "Following my father's example, I have always respected the rights of my ancestor's religion, but I will never suffer my sovereign authority to be derogated in that religion's name."

LEPROSY IN CAPE BRETON is again reported. A few months ago two persons at St. Ann were found to be afflicted with that terrible disease, and were by order of the Dominion government taken to the lazaretto at Tracadie. A late despatch from Ottawa states that the attention of the government has now been called to two other cases. The persons afflicted are women, and the presence of the disease is very observable by any one who sees them. It is feared that many persons on the Island of Cape Breton carry the seeds of the disease in their blood, and steps are being taken with a view to trace its origin and its transmission by the intermarriage of families which years ago are known to have been afflicted with leprosy, with a view to taking means for checking its further progress.

WHATEVER HE MAY BE OR MAY NOT BE, Emperor William of Germany cannot be accused of being a ruler who does not take an active interest in the things which concern the welfare of his people. There seems to be nothing great or small which he does not take cognizance of and have to do with. The other day he gave audience to a peasant who claims to have discovered a remedy for diphtheria, and had his son appointed to a place where he might experiment with his method under the supervision of the famous Dr. Koch. The Emperor has been looking into the public school system and is not entirely pleased with its results. There is too little attention paid, the Emperor believes, to the studies that have a practical bearing on life, and too little time allowed for healthy recreation and training of the body. There are too many people in Germany who are over-educated and are trying to earn their living by brain-work instead of hand-work.

FRANCE IS A COUNTRY of immense resources. The greatness of her industrial, financial and military forces gives her a leading position among the nations. The French peasant in time of peace is frugal and industrious, and makes an excellent soldier in time of war. The close of the Franco-Prussian war left France saddled with what seemed an utterly ruinous debt, but it has been steadily reduced, and the nation, meantime, has prospered. The public debt of France is still the largest in the world, amounting to over \$6,500,000,000, or making allowance for offsets, to over \$4,500,000,000. This immense indebtedness, however, is easily carried and the bonds of the French government command as low a rate of interest as those of Great Britain. When England, the other day, was threatened with a financial panic, France was her resource. This solidity of credit is attributed principally to "the frugality and saving methods of the agricultural classes, which have really been the mainstay and backbone of France in all her troubles in the past, and they have always been ready to take up all the

loans the government required. The present chamber intends authorizing another large expenditure on the navy of 700,000,000 francs, and the whole of this large sum the masses are prepared to subscribe for promptly."

A MAN NAMED MARSHALL GILLOU and his wife, who for some months past had been living at Hubbard's Cove, Halifax Co., were discovered one day last week lying near each other in a swamp. They had swallowed large doses of opium and their limbs were badly frozen. Both were unconscious, but alive. Gilloou soon afterwards died. The woman revived and it is thought will live. Gilloou had good advantages as a boy, it would seem, but had gone wrong from the start, had served a term in the Massachusetts State Prison, and afterwards succeeded in obtaining a large amount of money by forgery. This being dissipated and his place of concealment discovered, he resolved to die by his own hand rather than face the results of exposure. A miserable ending of a sinful career! He is described as having been a man of 35, well-dressed and gentlemanly-looking, and his wife as a very pretty and stylish young woman.

LAST WEEK THE ENGLISH FARMER DELEGATES were in Nova Scotia. After visiting the experimental farm at Nappan, they spent a day or two in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, and were present at the annual dinner of the Kings Co. Agricultural Society, which took place at Wolfville on the evening of the 11th inst. It is a pity the delegates could not have visited this section of the country at a more favorable season of the year. A glance at the country in June or September would give a visitor an impression vastly different from that which its December aspect affords. But no doubt some of the fruits of the orchards could be seen, and much interesting and valuable information would be obtainable from the intelligent agriculturists whom the gentlemen from England would meet. Two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Hutchison and Murphy, expected to sail by the *Sardinian* on Saturday, while Major Stevenson remains to investigate the fisheries of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL has passed the United States House of Representatives, and it is believed will, without doubt, receive the approval of the Senate. The long fought battle for literary rights is thus practically won, and the reproach of literary piracy, as a national sin, will be taken away from the American people. When the bill becomes law it will assure to foreign authors the protection of copyright in the United States, when the nations to which such authors belong shall afford similar protection to American authors. The effect of the law will be, of course, to increase the price somewhat of certain classes of books in this country. In reference to old standards and classics of English literature the law will have no effect upon the price, but it will prevent the issue of cheap reprints of copyrighted works belonging to the present day and will have its greatest effect, as regards the increase of price, upon the current popular fiction published in England, the cheap reprints of which now make so large a figure in the American book trade.

A RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, with the attending circumstances, occurring in this country during the year, and directly attributable to drunkenness and the liquor traffic, would afford some painfully instructive reading. In addition to the ruined manhood, the wrecked homes, the blighted hopes, the lost honor and life long shame and misery which are the constant fruits of the business which centres in the distillery and the saloon, there are cases not infrequent in which a miserable and dishonored death is the direct and sudden result of the drinking habit which the saloon begets and fosters. Two cases in point have come under our notice during the past few weeks. Last Thanksgiving day a young man, a clerk in the I. C. R. office at Moncton, went gunning with an acquaintance, got drunk, sat down on the railway track and was killed instantly by a passing train. The other night in Digby, a man jumped out of his bed in a phrenetic state, seized a pistol and sent a bullet through his brain. The coroner's jury found that death was due to insanity caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. This man was 35 years of age, a husband and father of a family. It is said he was not a constant drinker, but had his occasional or periodical spree. Like many another otherwise valuable citizen, the saloon was to him a temptation, which in his weaker moments he had not power to resist. So he drank dishonor and death

to himself, shame and sorrow to his family. Is it any wonder in the face of such facts as these and the frequency of them, that the moral sentiment of the country is feeling itself moved to demand that the saloon and the curse which it perpetuates shall be prohibited?

WHAT SOME IRREVERENT WAG will be sure to call a pan-petticoat convention is to assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 13th of February next. It will be held under the auspices of the International Council of Women, of which Milliecent Garrett Fawcett, of England, is president, and the National Council of Women of the United States. Eleven of the most important national organizations of women will be represented, and all organizations of women which are interested in education, philanthropy, reform and social culture, may obtain membership. No special theories of reform, we are told, have been advanced for discussion, save that of unity for the general good of women and, through them, of all humanity. If any man has not waked up to the fact that woman is becoming a mighty power in the public life of the world, as she has long been in its private life, it is high time that he was getting the cobwebs out of his eyes. The application of the intellect of women to the social problems of the world, and the organization of the forces of women for the prosecution of social reforms, is one of the most significant features of this most significant century.

THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO IRISH AFFAIRS does not seem to have altered materially during the past week, except that the battle field has been shifted from London to Dublin. Parnell has been received in Dublin and in Cork with enthusiastic demonstrations, while some of the chiefs of the other party seem to have met with quite a different reception. A short but sharp campaign was fought for the possession of the newspaper *United Ireland*, of which Parnell was one of the directors, but which had taken a stand against his leadership. At last accounts the paper was in the hands of the Parnellites, with whom it seems likely to remain permanently. The Anti-Parnellite party, it is announced, will establish a paper of their own in Dublin. It is not easy at present to say which of the two factions has the better prospect for popular endorsement in Ireland. The respective parties will shortly try their strength at Kilkenny, where an election is to be held to fill a vacancy in parliament. This contest has been brought on by the Anti-Parnellite party, and it is to be supposed they regarded the conditions favorable to themselves. The Roman Catholic bishops have washed their hands of Parnell, but whether they will seek to control the popular vote or whether it is subject to their control remains to be seen. Present appearances would indicate that the popular sentiment is with Parnell. The results of the Kilkenny contest will be awaited with interest.

From Halifax: The work of the churches in the city advances hopefully. The Tabernacle and the First church have secured pastors—both good men and true. Rev. F. H. Adams has begun his work. The people after being pastorless so long are glad beyond measure to find themselves under so zealous and courageous a leader. Be it known to the credit of the First church that they made an honest effort to secure the return of a brother from the United States. In this, however, they failed. It was by no fault of theirs. Beyond this, a word of commendation ought to be said of the First church. In extending calls for a pastor, they did not keep within "the dead line of fifty"; they asked a brother to take charge of the flock who has passed beyond his three score years. Let it not be said that the First church has adopted the heresy that a minister should be put on the shelf as soon as he passes his fiftieth year.

All believe that Rev. W. E. Hall will prove the right man in the right place, as pastor of the Tabernacle. He, in addition to being a first-class pastor, has a weakness for church building. He has left an additional ecclesiastical structure in every field he has occupied since he entered the ministry. He will find a fine basement in Halifax waiting for the superstructure. The Quinpool Road mission work, under the direction of the Rev. Josiah Webb, is making good progress. Steps are being taken to organize a church at an early day. Had this been done when the mission was first planted, it might have been to its advantage. Be this as it may, it is now the settled policy of the 1st church to help forward the organiza-

tion as soon as possible. Until last spring the mission was conducted by the Baptist Union, made up of representatives of the churches in Halifax and Dartmouth. This, however, did not work satisfactorily. The mission work, therefore, was by mutual consent divided among the several churches. It is believed this will work more successfully. The North church is planting its mission on Kempt Road, a reasonable distance north of Quinpool Road. That will, no doubt, be a church at no distant day. The outlook is good. Now that the Tabernacle has secured a pastor, it will, I think, undertake a mission in another part of the city. There is room for all to work. The churches having been supplied with pastors, there is every reason to believe that the work of the Baptists of the city will go forward prosperously.

Temperance has taken in hand the duty of stirring up Halifax. The law on this subject, now applicable in our city, permits hotel keepers to sell to their respective guests, and other licensed places to sell in small quantities, but not by the glass, neither are they permitted to allow any person to drink what is purchased where it is retailed. The W. C. T. U. and a society called the Law and Order League have made sundry endeavors to get the license inspector removed from office. It is believed he favors the rum people. Some members of these two societies took it upon themselves, so they say, to get the rum-sellers to help them put the licensed inspector out of office. They told the rum men that it was to their advantage to have the inspector superseded by a thorough officer, for the present officer allowed unlicensed men to sell, and so harmed the business of those who had licenses. They held meetings together, and proposals were made and considered, but nothing good was done. In the meantime, the W. C. T. U. and the Law and Order League repudiated having made overtures to the rum-sellers. The latter contended that the men and women who approached them came to them as representatives of these two temperance bodies. The daily papers are flooded with correspondence on this subject. But this is not all. It turns out that the Law and Order League employed two men from New Glasgow to come to Halifax and get evidence against the licensed rum-sellers for breaking the law. Messrs. Ross and McKay are the two men. They came, went into the hotels and other licensed places, bought and drank liquor, sold them contrary to law. They noted the facts in their memorandum books. Action has been entered against a number of these people who sold to the temperance men unlawfully. Some very important cases were to have been tried; but the witnesses, Messrs. Ross and McKay, did not appear. The wonder grew when they could not be found. It turned out that the rum-sellers had got a warrant issued for their arrest for conspiring to break the law of the land in the matter of licensing the sale of ardent drinks. They had conspired to tempt the poor rummies to break the law, so they must be punished.

Two constables laid judicial hands on the said Ross and McKay. They resisted a bit, but hand cuffs met that difficulty, and they went within the walls of the goal to meditate for a time on their crime of tempting and aiding rum-sellers to break wholesome law. In the mean time, the prosecutions of the rum-sellers for yielding to the temptation must be delayed for want of evidence. This is the situation at present. The morals of the matter of both the prosecuted and those prosecuting are under consideration. The North Baptist church, the Woman's Mission Society, the W. C. T. U., and the family and friends of Mr. J. F. Parsons have sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Parsons, after a very brief illness. Mrs. Parsons was a most active and useful Christian woman in the many spheres she occupied. She was highly esteemed. The family has the sympathy of the entire community.

Personal. The friends of Rev. J. F. Avery, will be glad to learn that since his recent loss by fire, his salary has been increased by \$500. This, Bro. Avery says, is "a silver streak in the dark cloud."

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge. The *Youth's Companion* announces as an important accession to its list of contributors, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, who will write on "Success at the Bar." Sir Morrell Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor of Germany, contributes a similar paper on "Success in the Medical Profession."