Messenger and Visitor.

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Vol. X., No. 8 SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894. Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King Sq

— MR. GLADSTONE returned from his holiday, at Biarritz, for the re-opening of parliament, reaching London on the 10th inst. An immense crowd of people awaited his arrival, and, according to the cabled reports, Mr. Gladstone, seated beside his wife in an open carriage, drove bare-headed through the cheering multitude. This in the face of a February east wind would seem to be intended as a positive and somewhat dramatic assurance on the part of the premier that he does not regard himself as an invalid, and that there are no good grounds for supposing that he has any present intention of retiring from the leadership of his party.

— FOME of B. Fay Mills' sayings in the Montreal meetings: "When a man puts his heart into it he always finds God." "Some men say they are waiting for God's time. No man ever waited for God's time. The time God wanted you was when you had your first conscious thought." "A beautiful, unselfish life is a message from God to those around us." "Your heart is bolted on the inside; you must open it yourself." "Don't put off salvation until God knocks at the door of your heart with tribulation." "The spirit of hell is in every soul who is not willing to forgive any injury in the spirit of Jesus Christ." "If you were placed in a darkened chamber, it was because God wanted to burst with the noon-day of His beautiful light into the darkness of your soul."

— A LATE despatch from Rome states that the Pope will permit the bishop of Versailles, on the occasion of the May fetes, to exhibit the coat of Christ, which relict is kept at Argenteuil, on condition that the invitations sent out do not contain the statement that the coat is the seamless garment worn by our Saviour, since the seamless coat is understood to be perserved in the cathedral at Treves. This proviso of his holiness is certainly remarkable. If the Argenteuil relic is not the seamless coat, the bishop of Versailles must surely have been aware of the fact, and how could a good bishop of the holy church be in any danger knowingly of sending out a false statement in regard to any matter, though not restrained by the pope's command. Leo evidently thinks that it is making rather too large a demand on the faith of good catholics to require them to believe in the genuineness of a seamless coat at Arenteuil as well as at Treves. But why should his holiness be so solicitous about the matter? Anyone who can believe that the veritable seamless garment worn by our Saviour is to be seen at Treves, could not surely find any great difficulty in believing that the same garment could be made to appear at some other place.

— AN Astronomical observatory is to be established in Arizona, the dry air of that region being especially favorable for observatory work. The funds for the purpose are being supplied by Mr. Percival Lowell, who is an enthusiast in the study of astronomical science, having also written several books on the subject. The work will be in charge of Mr. Wm. H. Pickering, brother of Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of Harvard. Mr. Pickering has been engaged for several years in similar work in Europe. An expedition for the purpose of founding the observatory in Arizona will leave Harvard March 1st, and Mr. Lowell will go with it. It is stated that much of the investigation of the problems of the skies, which hitherto has been carried on at Harvard observatory, will be transferred to the new station in Arizona, when it shall have been established. Professor Pickering says that everything is tending to drive observatories away from cities, the vapors, the smoke, and now the powerful electric currents used for lights and street cars, all are injurious to the objects of the astronomer. The special reason for hurrying the expedition is the opposition of Mars next summer, when that planet will be near the earth and farther north than when it was observed two years ago at Arequipa.

— IT is quite a remarkable story which is being told concerning a certain high-born Russian who is named Prince Galaizin. The prince came to the United States in September last, landing at San Francisco. According to his account of himself, he was on a voyage around the world in the interests of the Imperial Geographical Society, of St. Petersburg. While in Washington his interest was attracted by a Salvation Army demonstration and he was led to attend one of its meetings. He was much impressed by what he saw and heard, continued to attend the meetings and finally joined the ranks of the Salvationists. He has resolved to abandon his scientific pursuits and devote himself to religious and philanthropic work in his own country. He is reported to have abundant means and his purpose is said to be to establish a branch of the S. A. work in the shape of relief stations along the routes by which Russian exiles are sent to Siberia. He has sailed for Russia in order to secure the Czar's permission to undertake this work. So Christian a purpose as this is worthy of all commendation, and we must fill hope that the prince will be successful in securing the favor of his sovereign toward the work. The only grounds on which the prince might reasonably hope for success in his mission would seem to be that it might not be thought worth while to prevent the wretches condemned to the horrors of Siberian mines to accept the gospel as taught by heretics, if they were so disposed.

—"ZION'S HERALD," of Boston, the principal organ of Methodism in New England, following the example of many other leading religious journals in the United States, has adopted a smaller page form, and also appears in a beautiful new dress of type, which will mean real luxury to its readers. The *Herald* we regard as being among the best edited of our exchanges. Its treatment of the questions of the times is, to our minds, generally sound and moderte. It is bright, newsy, enterprising and optimistic. We have always highly esteemed the *Herald* and shall value it none the less in its new form which is distinctly an improvement upon the old.

— THE custom of the First church Halifax, of issuing an annual statement is one which probably might be adopted with advantage by others of our churches. The statement just received shows the church's work during 1893 to have been prosperous. The contributions amounted to $4,987, exclusive of the amounts given by the W. M. A. Society and the Sunday-school. The pastor's salary and pulpit supplies amounted to $1,542.50. The number of baptisms, fourteen, is larger than in any year since 1889. The following quotation will have application outside of the First church: "We wish here to ask your most earnest attention to a matter which has weighed heavily upon pastor and deacons, as well as many other members, namely, attendance at prayer and conference meetings. With a membership of 219 resident in the city and Dartmouth, the attendance at these meetings ought to be very much larger than it has been. Brethren and sisters how can you afford to remain away from these meetings? 'Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon His name.' We believe the growth of Christian life is mainly dependent upon these means of grace. There are members of sister churches now attending our services to the number of 26. We need their best co-operation, and they need our sympathy and Christian fellowship. In the most kind and urgent manner we would press upon these brethren and sisters the duty and benefit to themselves and us of obtaining their letters and uniting into this body. In this connection we recognize that this rule works both ways. We have thirty non-resident members and, with only a few exceptions, they are in a position to unite with sister Baptist churches where they now reside. In all such cases it is their duty to transfer their membership." The deacons in their report, say of Rev. A. C. Chute: We have a loveable, a beloved, and devoted and able pastor, and we should be thankful to God for sending him to us, and at this time we should remember him in our prayers in the deep suffering he has been called to undergo in the death of his aged father."

Personal.

Pastor Gordon, of Main St. church, has been confined to his house the past week by an attack of la grippe, but is now improving. The Main St. pulpit was supplied on Sunday by Rev. J. H. Saunders in the morning and Rev S. McC. Black in the evening.

Rev. G. M. W. Carey returned on Saturday from a short visit to Ottawa. The occasion of his visit was the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mary Edith Carey to Mr. Joseph Burr Tyrrel, of the Canadian Geological Survey.

Rev. C. W. Williams left St. John last Thursday evening for the South. He expects to remain for a time in the region of the Carolines. We have not his address, but hope to hear from him soon.

Many can testify to the great healing properties of LARDER'S LINIMENT

PASSING EVENTS.

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, which occurred on the 10th inst., has removed one of the brightest lights of Methodism in Canada, and one of the most distinguished Christian ministers that this country has produced. Born in Scotland, in 1825, of Presbyterian parents, and brought by them to Canada when seven years of age, George Douglas enjoyed in his boyhood such advantages for education as Montreal at that time afforded. As he grew toward manhood he developed unusual intellectual force and a fondness for study. It is stated that he worked for a time at blacksmithing with the ulterior purpose of becoming an engineer; but at this time he was converted, united with the Methodists, and resolving to devote himself to the work of the ministry, he went to England to take a course in theology. For some reason, however, this purpose was not carried out, and he was sent as a missionary to Bermuda. After two years spent in Bermuda as a probationer, ill health made it necessary for him to return to Canada, where the remainder of his life has been spent. He was ordained in 1852, and in his ministerial work in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and other important centres of Methodism, he developed remarkable ability as a preacher and became widely known. For the last twenty-five years or more Dr. Douglas had been a prominent figure and an important force in his denomination, taking a leading part in all its great gatherings. In 1878 he was president of the general conference, a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Council of London, 1881, and also to the Ecumenical Council of Washington, 1891. In 1873 he was called to the principalship of the Methodist Theological College at that time established in Montreal. This position he accepted, and continued in it until his death. Beyond, as well as within, his own denomination, Dr. Douglas was known and his influence recognized. Though not a college-bred man, he was possessed of great intellectual force, wide information, pronounced opinions and remarkable powers of expression. By voice and pen he discussed many of the leading questions of the day, especially those bearing upon the moral interests of the country. As an advocate of temperance and social purity and of the rights of protestants in Quebec and in the Dominion, his influence was especially felt. In the opinion of competent judges, Dr. Douglas' oratorical powers were very great, placing him in this respect among the most distinguished orators of his time. That he was not entirely free from flaws of temper and judgment goes for the saying, and likewise that, in a man of so strong convictions and so outspoken in opinion, these infirmities were sometimes apparent. Dr. Douglas' career affords a remarkable example of how intellectual and moral force backed by indomitable purpose, can triumph over physical infirmities and disabilities. Though the victim of a distressing disease of the nerves, and, in his later years of paralysis and almost total blindness, he worked on, upheld by an indomitable will, purpose and faith, making the influence of his strong personality widely felt, even to the last months of his life.

IT seems to be quite evident that the Gladstone government has resolved upon an aggressive policy toward the House of Lords. This is indicated both by the utterance of leading Liberal and radical papers, by the recent speeches of prominent Liberal leaders and by the course pursued by the Gladstonians in the House of Commons, since the reopening. The London *Chronicle* is reported as saying: "The Lords have temporarily wrecked the three great measures of the session. They have rejected the Home Rule bill for the pacification of Ireland * * they have mangled the Employers' Liability bill in frank contempt for the virtually unanimous claim of the workers to effective protection of life and limb, and the Parish Councils bill in sheer disgust that any part of the village and parish administration should be taken out of the hands of the landlord and the parson and be conducted by the people in their own way." The *News*, a paper owned by Mr. Arthur Morley, postmaster-general, says: "Let the quarrel come. It is the old controversy between the representative and the hereditary principle. That controversy has now reached an acute stage and calls for immediate settlement." The *Speaker*, a Liberal weekly organ, says: "Present appearances indicate that we are on the eve of one of the fiercest struggles on record between the representative chamber and the body that represents only the absurd and exclusive privileges of a narrow caste." Quite in harmony with these deliverances are certain public utterances of Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, secretary of war, Postmaster-general Morley and Attorney-general Russell. Prof. Bryce, who has been regarded as the most Conservative members of the Gladstone government, is reported as saying: "The Liberals would have preferred to proceed with measures of social reform rather than be driven to mend the machinery of the government, if the Lords themselves had permitted them to do so. But, if the Lords choose to force a conflict, the conflict must be faced, and an effort must be made to clear away this bar on which so many vessels freighted with useful legislation have been wrecked. What would be the issue of a struggle between the hereditary house and the Commons of England few could doubt, and the Liberal party would be true to its best traditions in accepting it with promptitude and courage." Mr. John Burns, the leader in the Commons of the labor party speaks from a radical point of view and does not sugar-coat his words. He is reported as saying: "The country which sent King Charles to sleep without a head would stand no veto from Queen Guelph or Lord Salisbury. Let the people present to the Lords such a front as will induce the Queen and the Prince of Wales to tell Lord Salisbury—'Imperil your own existence if you like, but do not damage our right of succession.'"

Such utterances as those above quoted from leading Liberal newspapers and members and prominent supporters of the government must be taken to indicate a purpose on the part of Mr. Gladstone to lead a popular attack upon the House of Lords with its hereditary powers and privileges and its obstructive policy. Whether the Lords in the face of this purpose will surrender or will dare the combat is yet to be seen. If the gauge of battle is accepted it is not easy to predict what the immediate issue will be, since it is very probable that, so far as his home rule policy is concerned, Mr. Gladstone has a majority of the English electors against him. But the reform or abolition of the upper house is pretty sure to prove a popular cry with which to go to the people. If it is raised by the Liberals the Conservatives can scarcely count upon the Unionists to stand with them in an appeal to the country on that issue. What will Lord Salisbury do? Will he accept the gauge of battle which Mr. Gladstone is about to fling at his feet? It is not impossible that he may, but at least he is likely to think twice before doing so.

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON, widely known as one of the ablest journalists of Canada, died in Montreal on Sunday, the 11th inst. Mr. Livingston was the founder of the *Telegraph*, the first editor of the *Sun*, and for twenty years or more, prior to 1888, had been in one position or another prominently connected with the newspaper press of St. John. At the date mentioned, Mr. Livingston severed his connection with the *Sun* to accept the position of editor-in-chief of the Montreal *Herald*, and when the Toronto *Empire* was founded he was called to fill its editorial chair. During his residence in Toronto Mr. Livingston's health broke down, and since then he has done little journalistic work of importance. For a time he edited a weekly paper in Calgary. Recently, however, he returned to Montreal, and was about to start in that city a paper especially devoted to business interests, when his life was suddenly cut short by an attack of pneumonia. He was 60 years of age and a native of Richibucto in this province. Mr. Livingston is spoken of by those who knew him personally as a man of genial temperament. His circle of acquaintance in St. John was of course a wide one, and in that circle he had a large number of friends who remember him with very kindly feelings. As a journalist he was possessed of large and versatile ability, and was considered particularly strong as a writer of vigorous and aggressive campaign articles.

PARIS was thrown into a condition of excitement on Monday of last week by another bomb-throwing incident. A young man who had been seated at a table in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, on leaving the room, turned near the door, drew a bomb from his coat and threw it toward a group of persons near whom he had sat. The bomb struck an electric light fixture, then fell upon a marble table and exploded. The great hotel trembled with the shock. Mirrors and doors were blown to atoms. The ceiling and floors were rent and the walls were cracked. Five persons were seriously injured and fifteen others slightly hurt, but, wonderful to relate, no one was fatally wounded. The bomb-thrower, running from the cafe, was pursued by passing policemen. He used his revolver, badly wounding a policeman and also a woman, but was finally captured and taken to the police station, where he gave his name as Edon Breton, aged 24. Later despatches intimate that it has been ascertained that the real name of the bomb-thrower is Emile Henry, and that he is a native of Barcelona, but of French parentage. What purpose prompted the man's diabolical act it is not easy to see. It could hardly have been meant in revenge for the execution of Vaillant, one would think, since none of those particularly concerned in his trial or execution appeared to have been present. The latest reports—though whether or not these reports rest upon any ascertained data we do not know—are to the effect that the Hotel Terminus outrage was a part of a vast anarchist conspiracy, that the plot was prepared in London, and that twenty-three men, among whom was Henry, were appointed to carry it out. The apparent lack of any direct purpose in the bomb-throwing of Henry when taken in itself, would seem to lend support to this statement. The man's appearance is said to indicate that he has led a decent life so far as physical conditions go. His soft, white hands show that he has not of late been acustomed to manual labor.

Home Missions.

The regular meeting of the Home Mission Board, at the close of the second quarter, was held on the 12th inst.

REPORTS

were received from Bro. Marple, general missionary, and from brethren Lewis, Moore, Hatt, Jenkins, Knight, Whitman, Freeman, Munro, J. E. Bleakney, Allan, Vincent and Smith, pastors on mission fields. Some of these reports were very encouraging. Number added to the churches 72.

APPLICATION FOR AID

for Windsor Plains, Lunenburg and Sydney churches were read, but owing to heavy debt the Board decided that no grants could be made. There are now thirteen applications for aid on file that the Board have been obliged to refuse.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts for six months ending Jan. 31, 1894:

Tress. Denominational Funds Nova Scotia,	$1 688 44
Tress. Denominational Funds, N. B and P. E. I.,	486 34
W. B. M. Union,	125 00
Late Treasurer Convention Funds,	138 90
Other sources,	24 70
	$2 463 38
Amount of Indebtedness, January 31, 1894:	
Board owes on notes,	$3 213 19
Board owes missionaries, etc,	1 877 00
	$5,090 19
Amount due from late treasurer of Convention Fund, about	$1,750 00
Nett debt,	$3 340 19
Amount of grants promised but not due, about,	1 900 00
Amount to be raised before the close of year,	$5 240 19

Thus it will be seen that more than *double* the amount raised in the first half year must be raised in the second half year in order to close the year without a debt. But we need more than that, for several of the missionaries are remaining on their fields and keeping up the work, trusting that the churches will come to the help of the Board, and so enable the Board to help them.

One brother writes: "I am holding on without further promise from the Board with confidence that they will not leave this church without help." But the Board cannot give this help if the funds are not forth-coming for them to help with. We need at the least $6000 in all before the close of the year. So far no legacies have been paid in this year, and we do not know of any that will be paid. Our dependence is on the churches and individuals. Who will help?

All contributors in New Brunswick and P. E. Island please send to Rev. J W. Manning, treasurer for those provinces. A. COHOON, Cor. Sec.

Wolfville, N. S., Feb. 14.

Clergymen Recommend It.

REV. J. LEISHMAN, Angus, Ont., writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellency of K. D. C., as a cure for Dyspepsia. I have recommended it here widely, and in every case it has proved successful. It is the very best remedy for that frightful trouble, that I know of, and never fails to help or cure when used as you direct. It deserves the name "King of Dyspepsia Cures."

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 511 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

Thanksgiving for the good news from Chicacole and Ketmedi; prayer for a steady increase of the blessing, and that we at home may be ready to receive it.

Report of The Executive Meeting of the W. B. M. U.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Mission room, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. President in the chair. Meeting opened by Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. J. J. Baker. Minutes of the last meeting were approved. Owing to the severity of the weather and the prevaling colds, the attendance was small. The treasurer's report was presented and adopted, also the quarterly financial statements of our young lady missionaries. Correspondence was then read from Miss Gray, Miss Wright, Miss MacNiel, Mrs. Archibald, Miss M. E. Clarke, Miss Fillmore, Mrs. Mary Smith and Rev. J. Manning.

Mrs. Archibald writes, Dec. 27:—"For the last three weeks, our new boy, Narasimhemurti, and I have been translating the first quarter's lesson of the Blakeslee graded S. S. service into Telegu, and have worked very hard over them, as we want them to report on in our approaching conference, and have them adopted as far as possible. We think them greatly superior to the International lessons. We have decided to translate only the Child's and the Progressive Quarterlies, and these are now ready, except some copying . . . Our school, though not recognised by government, was examined by the Government Inspector the other day, and out of nineteen who went up for the various examinations, seventeen passed, and were promoted to a higher grade. Everyone of these children is more or less closely connected with the mission, and we hope for future help from them. Although I have put a great deal of time, patience and labor on the school, I do not feel it has been in vain, and I hope the dear Father will have every one of the pupils in His especial care."

Miss Wright says Miss Samuels, the Eurasian lady of whom she wrote in July, has been with her a month, and is a most efficient helper. She further adds: If you succeed in getting a society to raise her salary, which is $80 a year, you can tell them that she will be able to write to them in English and tell them about the work that she is doing.

I am enjoying the best health that I have had since my return, and am looking forward to a tour among our out stations immediately after our association (Telugu) and conference meetings are over.

After talking over the interests of the home working, with the view of extending the true spirit of missions among our women, the meeting adjourned.

We want to call special attention to Miss Wright's request, namely, the support of Miss Samuels. Is there a mission band or a Y. P. society just now idle waiting for something to turn up. If so here is work for you—work that will yield a high premium in developing your Christian character. If further information on this subject is desired, please communicate with

A. C. MARTELL, Cor. Sec'y.

The Clarence W. M. A. Society held its 21st anniversary on the evening of Jan. 11th in the church, the Rev. R. B. Kinley presiding. After the opening exercises by the pastor, the following programme was carried out: History of the society during 21 years, by Sec.'y Mrs. A. Marshall; full report from treasurer, Miss Addie Jackson; Essay, "Burdens or Wings, which?" by Miss Emma Jackson; reading, "The Promise of the Father and the Word," by Miss Annie Chesley; Essay, "Aid Societies," by Mrs. E. J. Elliott; Essay, "What a Christian woman can do in the Church," by Miss A. E Parker; prayer was then offered by Deacon E J. Elliott, after which addresses were given by the pastor, the president, Mrs. S.N Jackson, and others, the whole being interspersed with appropriate music by the choir, with Miss Annie Marshall as organist A collection was taken up, amounting to $15 for Home Missions and $25 for Foreign Missions, the latter being given by Miss A. E. Parker, constituting herself a life member of the Union.

Owing to the prevalence of la grippe in the community, the audience was not as large as anticipated, and there were also blanks in the programme, but a very agreeable as well as profitable evening was spent by those present. May the work prosper.

ALBERTA A. MARSHALL, Sec.'y.