

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LIX.
Vol. XII, No. 29.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1896.
[THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVIII.]

...and we will
year, the Ladies
line, monthly.
...the equal of
...contains valuable
...making, hat-trim-
...and making
...page after page
...interesting reading
...Designer, the
...Magazine
...four hand-
...each month.
...maker and every
...anything for style,
...to this Magazine.
...n & Co.
...g St.,
...John, N. B.

—The readers of the Messenger and Visitor will be interested in reading this week a letter from their old friend and correspondent, Rev. J. H. Saunders, of Yarmouth, and to know that he is so happily and successfully engaged in his work to which he has given many faithful years. The kindly sentiments which Mr. Saunders expresses toward the paper and its editor are highly valued and heartily reciprocated.

—A note received from Rev. C. P. Wilson, of Fort Elgin, says: We expect to dedicate a new church at Upper Cape, Westmorland Co. July 16, 1896. The Association at Fort Elgin, N. B. also wishes those expecting to attend the association to take notice that there has been a change in the running of trains on the branch line. Persons going to Fort Elgin by train will leave Beauséjour about 5 o'clock p. m.

—The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Maritime Young Men's Christian Association is announced to be held at Pictou Aug. 6 to 9 proximo. A hearty invitation is extended by the Maritime Committee to all members of the College, Religious City Young Men's Christian Associations to send representatives to the Convention. Regularly accredited delegates whose names reach the Secretary, Frank McQuarrie, before August 1st will be entertained as the guests of the Pictou Association.

—The interesting report of the P. E. Island Association which we published in this issue was sent us by Rev. W. H. Warren. We are pleased to learn that the meetings of the Association were all of so good and profitable a character. That however is what we should expect. Our brethren on the island take a very lively interest in their association and there is a zest and a power in the meetings which we hardly find elsewhere. The editor regrets that he was unable to meet with the friends at Alexandria.

—The N. B. Southern Association met on Saturday last at Hampton. There was a fair attendance of delegates. We have notes of Saturday's proceedings, but as our columns are filled they are held for next week. Most of the day was spent in hearing the letters from the churches which in general indicate a good degree of prosperity. The discussions that were had were characterized by a very harmonious Christian spirit. On Friday afternoon and evening interesting meetings were held in connection with the Association of the Y. P. Union. Fuller reports will appear in another issue.

—The outlook for fruit growing in the fruit-growing section of Nova Scotia appears to be excellent. The promise for the apple crop is especially good. According to the Wolfville Observer, a good yield of strawberries may be expected again this year. Baldwin, Ribstone, Russets and other varieties are showing well, while Kings will probably take the lead of all others in that section, the prospect being that the trees of that variety will be laden with fruit. Many young orchards are bearing for the first time. The apple crop in England, it is said, will be a short one, and the Nova Scotia producers accordingly have the prospect of a good market as well as a large crop.

A MEMORIAL stone was recently unveiled in the John Robinson church in Gainsborough, a town of Lincolnshire, England. Robinson, for whom the church is named, was connected with a separatist church in Gainsborough, whose members, for liberty of conscience sake, crossed the sea to Holland, and Robinson became their pastor there. He was a man of deep and earnest piety, a wise guide and instructor of his people. It was from his Leyden church principally that the Pilgrims came—the men and women who in 1620 crossed the sea in the Mayflower and founded the Plymouth colony. Robinson remained behind with the majority of the church, helping in a little to join his brethren beyond the sea. He never came to America, however, but died in Leyden in 1625.

—The laying of the corner stone of a new building in connection with St. Joseph's College, to be known as Lefebvre Hall after the founder of the College, Rev. Camille Lefebvre, was the occasion of a large gathering at Memramcook on Wednesday last. It is estimated that 2,500 persons were present, many of them from a distance. The stone was laid and blessed by Bishop McDonald of Charlottetown. An oration was delivered by Rev. Monsignor Hamel, of Laval University. A number of other speakers addressed the large gathering, among whom were Rev. A. B. O'Neil, Judge Landry who spoke in French and also English, and Dr. Inch, Superintendent of Education for the province who spoke of the important educational work carried on by the college and thanked the college authorities for their hearty cooperation they had always shown him in connection with the public school work of the province. President Allison, of Mount Allison, also gave an address as did also Mr. Powell M. F., Hon. H. B. Emmetson and Senator Wood.

—It now appears that Mr. Payson's will did not contain a bequest to the Foreign Mission Board, as was reported in the daily papers and accordingly so stated in our last issue. We are sorry for this, the Board would doubtless know how to make good use of a thousand dollars or of many thousands. But it appears that Mr. Payson's sympathies had never gone out specially toward the great work of giving the gospel to the heathen. His generosity has moved practically toward those causes in which he felt a more lively interest, and concerning which he felt that he had been called to be more worthy ones. Mr. Payson has made generous provision for his

family and a number of his less immediate relatives. The will provides that \$50,000 left for the maintenance of Mrs. Payson during her lifetime, \$50,000 shall at her death be added to the G. F. Payson fund for the College. This, as we understand it, is additional to the \$100,000 bequeathed to Acadia as the G. F. Payson fund, and will make the full amount of Mr. Payson's bequests to the College \$150,000.

—Attention is directed to the notice which appears elsewhere in this issue from the Secretary of the Convention Entertainment Committee at Berwick. In volunteering to entertain the convention at its approaching session our friends at Berwick have very generously undertaken a duty which involves no small amount of labor and responsibility. Berwick is a delightful place and the excellent people who do all they can, and do it heartily and well, in the matter of hospitality. It is the least consideration. But we must not expect of them impossibilities. It is to be desired that the churches shall, as far as practicable, send delegates, that the Convention may act as representative as possible. But a general representation, even if only two or three delegates are sent from each church, means a very large number to be provided for. The request that the attendance be strictly limited to bona fide delegates is therefore most reasonable. Our Berwick friends, we know, will very obediently and heartily do all they can to promote the comfort and happiness of the delegates during the session of the convention, and, with that thoughtful consideration and cooperation from the churches which any Baptist community that engages in so serious an undertaking is fully entitled to expect, we have no doubt that they will succeed very admirably.

—The Prisoner's Aid Society of Chicago is engaged in an excellent philanthropic work—a work which should be duplicated in every civilized country, for there are none in which crimes and prisons are not found. The Chicago Society cares for the discharged prisoners of the State, or those of them who can be persuaded to accept its aid, employing them in the simple work of broom-making until it can place them in other profitable employment. One of the workers in the society says: "We get positions for men in every line of work imaginable. We never deceive an employer. In every case we tell the man to whom we are applying for a position the history, as far as we know it, of the man whom we wish to employ. Some of our men of reform have been most notable and some are convicts are now occupying good positions in Chicago. We keep a record here, in which are all the statistics and information we can collect concerning the men who have come to us. Eighty per cent. of them have been led to crime through drink, and most of the crimes they have committed are those against property. Our statistics show that the trees of reform at least 25 per cent. of all the criminals we have had a chance at."

—ALBUQUERQUE to the surprise with which in certain quarters some recent utterances of Mr. Gladstone respecting orders in the Roman Catholic respecting orders have been received, and the rather severe criticism which has been pronounced upon him by his Nonconformist friends, the London Freeman remarks:

"May we remind those whom it may concern that Mr. Gladstone has always been a strong Churchman, very much of an Anglo-Catholic, and with as little of the Dissenter about him as any statesman of our day? Lord John Russell, in the thirties and forties, and Lord Palmerston, in common with Congregationalists and Baptists than Mr. Gladstone has had in the seventies and eighties and nineties. Mr. Gladstone has always seemed to us to be a curious compound in his religious and political beliefs. In Biblical and Evangelical questions he may be said to be of the school of the late Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and Mr. Spurgeon and the like-minded preachers of the Gospel. So far as the nature and terms of salvation are concerned, except we are much mistaken, Mr. Gladstone is essentially Evangelical. But when worship comes into view he changes his standpoint. He is thoroughly ritualistic, and evidently believes that the laity in public worship should avail themselves of the mediation of priests, and of symbols, and of sacraments. In other words, like Keble and Pusey and Liddon, Mr. Gladstone believes, has believed from time beyond our memory, in rites and ceremonies, ministered by an order of priests. And he is an Anglo-Catholic. His famous pamphlet on 'The Vatican Decrees' conclusively shows that he no more believes in Popery than Dr. MacLaren does. But he has faith in a Catholic church, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, venerates the traditions of his church, and allows its authority. To him the church makes clerical or Gospels orders valid, and hence with him it is of great importance that the Catholic church—not any one branch of it only, but the church as a whole—should acknowledge the validity of Anglican orders. We entirely differ from Mr. Gladstone. In our judgment, the laity who receive, if given, would invalidate rather than make valid the right to minister in the name of Christ. Yes, it is pitiful that men should go for 'orders' (of any kind) to the church, and that the Lord and Master Himself. But we have always known Mr. Gladstone's position to be that of an Anglo-Catholic. We honor him for his piety and conscientiousness; and we think it unnecessary and not altogether wise to be so forthrightly in his case, and has a shibboleth which we cannot pronounce."

PASSING EVENTS.

THE grand event of the past week in the United States has been the meeting at Chicago of the 930 delegates representing the Democratic party in the various States and territories to nominate a candidate for the presidency. The currency issue was of course the burning question in the convention. The fight between the gold and the silver factions was a fierce one, but the odds, as to numbers if not as to arguments, were all on the side of the Silverites, and when it came to voting the latter prevailed over their opponents by more than two to one. A part of the currency plank adopted by the vote of the silver men reads as follows:

Gold non-metallic is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the states only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand justice and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

In reference to other political issues, the platform opposes the issuing of government bonds in time of peace, demands that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, holds that tariff duties should be levied only for the purposes of revenue, denounces as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley tariff law, declares there would be no deficit in revenue but for the amendment by the Supreme Court of the income tax law which was passed by a "Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years," opposes the importation of foreign paper labor, denounces the "profligate waste of money wrong done by the people by oppressive taxation and lavish appropriations of the recent Republican Congress," denounces arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs, and objects to "government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which the Federal judges become at once legislators, judges and executioners," favors just pensions to Union soldiers, extends sympathy to Cubans, opposes life tenure in public service, favors such administration of civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of a certain fitness, holds that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

Nominations for the presidential candidate are Richard Bland of Missouri; McLean of Ohio; William J. Bryan of Nebraska; Governor Matthews of Indiana; Joseph Blackburn of Kentucky, and Horace Boies of Iowa. Bland has been considered the leading candidate, but it is possible the choice of the convention may fall upon another. In any case, however, the nominee of the convention will be a Silverite. "A Gold Standard" and "Free Silver" will therefore be the grand issue upon which the battle between the two great parties will be fought. Just how the "Gold" Democrats and the "Silver" Republicans will dispose themselves cannot be surely predicted. The probability is that in spite of the headway which the free silver cause has made in the country, the gold-standard party will be victorious. But the outlook is justly regarded as a very serious one. If this insanity in respect to the currency question shall continue to spread as it has been doing for the past year, there are certainly evil days in store for the United States, and no man can tell what the outcome of it will be. Later despatches from Chicago announce that Bryan of Nebraska is the nominee of the convention.

IN answer to a correspondent who desires to know what the silver coinage of the United States was prior to 1873, what induced its repeal, and why, during the period it was in force, so much trouble was experienced over the question of the party of the two metals, the New York Evening Post explains: "The silver-coinage law prior to 1873 allowed silver to be coined to any amount for private individuals at the rate of 37 1/2 grains of pure silver to the dollar. The government added a certain amount of alloy in order to give hardness to the coin. The person bringing the silver to the mint was required to pay the cost of the alloy. The silver raised the weight of the dollar to 412 1/2 grains. No silver

coins smaller than one dollar were coined for private individuals, but only on government accounts. The silver dollar was dropped from the list of American coins in the coinage act of 1873 because the public did not want any such coins. They were worth 21 cents more than gold dollars. Consequently nobody brought silver to the mint except a little now and then for export in the form of dollars to China. Only eight million silver dollars were coined from the first establishment of the mint to the year 1873. It is fair to say that the silver dollar was dropped because it was an anachronism and a superfluity. The question why we had so much trouble over the party of the two metals before 1873 is easily answered. As there were no silver dollars, the question of party was never raised. If anybody ever received a silver dollar in trade, and if he did not want to keep it as a curiosity, he could sell it to a broker for a gold dollar plus 2 cents, and the broker would put it in a melting pot and send it abroad in the form of bullion."

PERHAPS the most convincing testimony to the value of the anti-toxin treatment in diphtheria is that afforded by the report, recently published, of the Pediatric Society. The wide field of observation from which the data for this report is drawn gives it special value. It is not the report of a single hospital or of the physicians of one particular city. It is based on the testimony of some six hundred physicians, scattered throughout the United States and Canada, who have applied the treatment in cases of diphtheria as they have occurred in their private practice. "In all the reports," says the New York Tribune, "6,794 cases of diphtheria and often, especially in the Health Board cases, particularly severe diphtheria. Among these were 718 deaths, giving a death rate of 13.3 per cent. If we exclude, as we properly may, 218 cases in which treatment had been delayed so long that the patients were already evidently moribund, the ratio is diminished to 8.8 per cent. And if we take into reckoning only those cases in which the serum was applied during the first three days—and that is when it should be applied to make sure of its benefits—we have 4,120 cases with 363 deaths, a death rate of 7.3 per cent. A still better showing is, of course, made in the cases treated on the first day, amply justifying Dr. Behring's prophecy that the death rate therein would be reduced to not more than 5 per cent. The three days' limit is probably, however, the most reasonable and practical one, and the figures cited warrant the saying that the antitoxin serum, where it has had a fair chance, has reduced the diphtheria death rate to between 7 and 8 per cent. When it is considered that hitherto diphtheria has been one of the most deadly of all diseases, it may well be doubted if a greater therapeutic triumph has been scored in this generation."

IF the record of assaults, murders, suicides and other forms of violence and crime with their causes could be gathered from the daily despatches and printed week by week, it would probably be the most effective temperance lecture that could be given. For most of these violent and dreadful deeds are more or less directly the result of the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors. Take, for instance, two cases which occurred during the past week in this province of New Brunswick. A man in York county named Lewis Hanson, died from blood poisoning, as the result, it is said, of one of his ears being bitten by a man named Morehouse, during a drunken row on election day. Again, at Newcastle, on the morning of the sixth inst., two men were shot and wounded, one of them perhaps fatally, by a man who claims, and it may be correctly, that he was obliged to use his revolver to save his own life. The man who did the shooting was a Dr. Beynon, of New Orleans. The man shot were John McKane, agent of the Merchants' Bank, Newcastle, and Norman McKean, a druggist. All were at the Warwick hotel. The account given of the matter is that McKane and McKean with others had been drinking and were making a great deal of noise, so that Beynon could not sleep. Finally he went to their door and remonstrated with them (possibly not in a very conciliatory manner) whereupon he was attacked by the two men, and so roughly handled that he considered his life to be in danger and accordingly fired upon his assailants. McKane was hurt slightly and McKean dangerously. Dr. Beynon gave himself up to the authorities and put his case in the hands of Hon. L. J. Frawley as his counsel. An examination was begun on Wednesday before the police magistrate, which at present writing is not concluded.

IN view of the results of the recent elections Sir Charles Tupper on Tuesday last placed his resignation as Premier in the hands of His Excellency, the Governor General. The resignation has been accepted and Mr. Laurier has been called upon to form a government. The personnel of the new Cabinet is not yet announced. It is understood, however, that Sir Oliver Mowat of Ontario, Hon. A. G. Blair, of New Brunswick and Hon. W. F. Fielding of Nova Scotia will be members of it. These gentlemen who have been at the head of their respective provincial governments for years past, are men of marked ability, of personal and political reputation and of extensive experience in public affairs. They will therefore bring a large measure of strength to the new government. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Patterson, of Ontario, and Dr. Borden, of Nova Scotia, are also counted as prospective members of the Cabinet. If Mr. Laurier can bring in from his own province men as worthy of public confidence he will be at the head of a strong administration and one which will command respect in Canada and abroad. The first French Canadian premier is to be congratulated in being able to call to his aid so goodly a number of able and influential men from the more purely English-speaking provinces. Much may depend for the reputation and the success of his administration on the lieutenants whom he may select from among his own race. It appears now to be generally understood that Parliament cannot meet on the 16th inst., and though no postponement has at present writing been announced, it is expected that the meeting will be postponed until sometime in August.

SOME one writing in the interest of the breeding of trotting horses says: "Within the memory of hundreds of horsemen, and not very old at that, there was not a trotter with a record as fast as 2:30, while now there are 12,000 with records from 2:03 1/2 to 2:30 and every year the number increases." This may seem a notable development in the horseman's eyes, but practical people will be disposed to ask out how—what real benefit has been derived from all the time and money expended in the development of speed in trotters? The horse that can get over a mile on the race course and in racing gear in 2:30 or less is of no more practical utility than the horse of 30 years ago which required 30 seconds longer to perform the feat. Some men have made money by breeding trotting stock and others have lost, but the country as a whole has gained nothing. The present day trotter is neither a beautiful animal nor a serviceable one, at least he is not the most serviceable as a carriage horse or roadster. The trotting horse, as a luxury and a means of legitimate amusement, may be all well enough. The trouble is that he is far too expensive for many men who cannot afford such luxuries. The amusement connected with him too is not by any means all innocent and legitimate. He has been, and is, the occasion of much wasted time, idle habits, gambling, drunkenness, and other vices. The country would lose nothing and gain much by the banishment of the trotting park and all connected therewith.

W. B. M. U.
MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:
"We are laborers together with God."
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.
PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.
For our Home Mission work in the Maritime Provinces, that the laborers may be greatly encouraged and the seed sown bear fruit an hundred fold.

Notice.
The ladies' missionary meeting will be held at Fort Elgin, during N. B. Eastern Association, on Saturday, July 18th, at 8 p. m.
W. M. A. S. Meeting at the Western Association, Doaktown, N. B., June 27th.
Meeting opened at 8 p. m. by singing, "I am thine oh Lord." Provincial Secretary in the chair. Scriptures read, Mark 16th, by Mrs. W. E. McIntyre; prayer offered by Mrs. Hart, (2nd Kingscliff). After singing "Where are the reapers" the objects of the meeting were explained by the sister presiding. The letter from our president was read by Mrs. Geo. R. Baker. All present were impressed by the solemn earnestness of the message. After fifteen or twenty minutes devotional service, reports of societies were called. Fredericton, Gibson, 2nd Kingscliff, 1st and 2nd Chipman, 2nd Grand Lake, reported. Six out of thirty-two societies. Only 20/3/4; The six reports were very encouraging. "Take time to be holy" was sung, followed by a paper by Mrs. F. D. Davidson, Gibson, on our motto, "Work together with Him," a very helpful

paper. After an address by the Provincial Secretary, the ladies' prayer meeting was immediately organized. Mrs. M. F. King, Pres. Mrs. Geo. W. McCreary and Mrs. D. J. Smith, 1st and 2nd Kingscliff; Mrs. Donald, Pres. Mrs. M. Bradford, Secy; Miss H. Mitchell, Auditor. Committee of Management to be appointed at their first meeting. First Aid Society in Northumberland. Meeting closed by singing "More love to they oh! Christ" and prayer by Pres. Secy. HAVILAS H. BACHTHOFF, Secy's pro tem.

Evening, June 26th, an Aid Society was organized at Upper Ladlow, N. B. Miss Mary Price, Pres.; Mrs. Flavia Postland, Mrs. Emily Pond, 1st and 2nd Kingscliff; Miss Ida Harvey, Secy; Mrs. Clara Harvey, Treas.; Miss Mary Harvey, Auditor. Many of the sisters in this society are relatives of Mrs. Alex. Estabrook, whose remains sleep in Burmah, waiting the reconstruction. May these societies be but the first of many that shall be organized on the beautiful Miramichi. Blank forms have been sent out to Cor. Secy's and societies today. Will the sisters please return them to us by the close of the first week in August. I need them to make up my report for Convention. Do not neglect. Address, Mrs. M. S. Cox, Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

Andover.
The missionary sermon delivered to us a few weeks ago by our highly esteemed pastor, Rev. E. C. Jenkins, aroused the missionary spirit among us and we decided to reorganize our Women's Missionary Aid Society, which I am sorry to say had been allowed to go down some time ago. Only a few of the sisters came out to the meeting appointed but these organized the society, with Mrs. J. E. Wright, Pres. Mrs. A. J. Beveridge and Mrs. H. K. Hiscock, Vice Presidents; Miss Mary B. Sloan, Treas.; Miss Violet Beveridge, Secy. Earnest prayers were offered by those present that we might prove faithful to the stewardship given to us, and also for the missionary so dear to us, especially our very dear dear Sister Archibald that she may have health restored to her again. Each one present promised, if possible, to bring another one with them to the next meeting. Will not our sisters who meet in other places under more favorable circumstances pray for our little struggling band that we may not weary in well doing. I. S. W.

St. Martins, N. B.
On June 10th the "Aid Society" in connection with the 1st St. Martins Baptist church celebrated its 4th anniversary. We had planned for a picnic but the day being rainy had to stay in the vestry. Had our usual meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which a very interesting programme was carried out. A social hour followed until tea was announced, at which all sat down together with our invited guests, numbering 27. The tea itself was voted a success but we all felt the short hour we lingered around the tea table will ever remain as a blessed remembrance to look back upon. Our president, Mrs. J. S. Tins, was called upon, and the little talk she gave might well be called an "eloquent address." Her words, born by the spirit of love for the Master and interest in dark souls, which we know she feels, found a response in each heart. Vice-president Mrs. Benj. Vaughan followed with remarks of interest and profit which was a stimulus to labor on Mrs. Austin Smith, being called upon, at first thought she had nothing to say, but the Spirit so strove within she could not resist and her testimony to the blessedness of sharing in the work brought grateful tears to all eyes. Miss L. G. Bradshaw read a very interesting letter written upon the departure in May last of brother and sister Keyes for Africa, (Baptist), in whom we feel a deep interest. Pastor Thompson and Deacon Tins and Fowers made brief addresses touching upon their interest in our work and the zeal with which it was carried on, expressing desires that it might spread until all the sisters of our church would look upon it as a privilege and pleasure to be identified with us in this work. A unanimous pledge was then taken to observe a week of self-denial to help along our H. M. fund commencing June 14. Upon further consideration of this it was deemed wise not to confine it to the society alone but any who cared to join us could have the privilege. A number availed themselves of the opportunity. All found it a blessed experience. We found out what a hold certain things that could be made to aid in God's work had upon us. Almost every day during the week money in smaller or larger sums came into the treasurer's hands, until at the close of the week the financial showing was \$17.20. Most of this money was self-denial indeed. For many of us this was a new experience in raising money for mission work, but the testimonies in our prayer meeting led us to thank God for putting the idea of self-denial into our hearts and we were more than ever convinced that the future, for as one sister said, "I find now I can do without things I thought I never could."

Whoever will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me."
Mrs. A. W. FOWLER, Secy's Treas.
July 6.
Mrs. Anna Hodins, wife of a well-known Canadian hardware dealer, is riding a bicycle in St. John's Park, Wednesday, and fell from her wheel. John Burns, the labor leader and member of Parliament, visited Mrs. Hodins from the grounds and carried her to the post office, where she died in a few minutes. Her surgeon's jury rendered a verdict that the cause of death was apoplexy.