Messenger and Visitor.

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Vol. XII., No. 27. SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN IRA WHEELER, of Cornwall University, has been called to the presidency of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Prof. Wheeler is a graduate of Brown University, of the class of 1875. He has taught at Brown and Harvard and Cornell, and is at present in charge of the American school in Athens, Greece.

—"HERE is another illustration," says the *Watchman*, "of the popular carelessness in signing petitions. A minister signed a petition which purported to be for a charitable object, and on the strength of his name nearly every reputable citizen in the town signed it. The first intimation the minister had that he was the victim of a joke, came with the formal notice that his application for a license to keep a saloon was granted, and that the license would be issued as soon as payment therefore was made."

—WE deeply regret to learn of the death of Rev. Adam Burwash, which occurred at Rockland, Ont., on Sunday, June 21st. Mr. Burwash visited the Maritime Provinces two years ago and is known to many of our people here. He was then engaged, and has been since, in evangelistic work among the French of Quebec and New England. He was a man of much earnestness and ability. He seemed capable of accomplishing great good in evangelistic work and his comparatively early death will be generally and deeply regretted.

—THE Olivet church, Montreal, has found a successor to Rev. W. B. Hinson in the person of Rev. E. W. Dadson, D. D., of Woodstock, Ont. Mr. Dadson has been for years one of the shining lights of the Ontario Baptist pulpit. He is, we believe, a graduate of Toronto University. He was for a time editor of the *Canadian Baptist*, and for the past eight years has been pastor at Woodstock. Mr. Dadson is a man of fine christian character and solid attainments, a man whom any church might feel happy in securing as its pastor. We are glad to hear of Bro. Dadson coming East. We hope his next move, if he shall make one, will bring him down to us by the sea.

—"IN summing up the work of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga," says the *Congregationalist*, "it must be put to the credit of the church that it has turned its face from strife. . . . . Little noticed among other work of the Assembly was the discharge of the committee on church union which has for many years been coquetting with the Episcopalians. There is something pathetic about the exchange of christian courtesies, prayers and good wishes which has been going on, while from the first the essential disagreement has been carefully avoided. And the whole difference is the difference of the definition of the word bishop with all the consequences it entails! The assembly withdraws from the correspondence asserting the validity of its church life, and the matter rests exactly where it began."

—"THOSE who hoped that the Czar of Russia would mark his coronation by the declaration of a more liberal policy," says the New York *Outlook*, "must have been grievously disappointed by the very conventional form of the customary pronunciamento. This great event is celebrated by the remission of a few taxes and the lightening of a few penalties, but there was not a breath of liberalism in the Czar's proclamation and there is nothing now to give hope for any change of policy under his rule. The censorship of the press is left undisturbed, and that is in a certain way, the most grievous tyranny under which Russia rests today. So long as that dead weight rests upon the Russian mind and heart no real progress can be hoped for. The first act of the Czar was to create M. de Witle, the Minister of Finance, Secretary of State, with a very strong expression of personal admiration. It was this able Minister who put through the guarantee for the Chinese loan, and it is reported that he means to introduce the gold standard in Russia, which would involve a financial revolution of the most extensive kind. The favor which this minister seems to have found in the eyes of the Czar makes him apparently a very important factor in the immediate future of Europe. He has German blood in his veins and is a man of immense physical energy, with great will-power and capacity for work. The first acts of his administration will be watched with eager interest."

Reports from special correspondents, from farmers themselves, and observers, state that cereals and vegetable in Manitoba are generally more advanced this year than last. Provided growth is not hindered by unfavorable cold weather, which need cause no anxiety at this late date, there is every prospect of a bountiful return, almost, if not quite as early as last summer.

PASSING EVENTS.

NEWS of the death of Sir Leonard Tilley which occurred at his home in St. John, about 8 o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, was received by a very large circle of friends and admirers with feelings of most sincere regret. Sir Leonard was long connected with the public affairs of his native province and of the Dominion, and it has been a highly honorable connection. From his entrance upon public life in 1850, until his retirement from the governorship in 1893, he was almost constantly an active and forceful factor in the political affairs of the country. He had been in some hard fights, and it would doubtless be too much to say that animosities were not aroused and that the motives by which he was actuated were never called in question. There is no public man who wholly escapes censure, deserved or undeserved. But probably no other man who has taken so prominent a part in the political affairs of this country has enjoyed a higher reputation for integrity of motive and conduct than Sir Leonard Tilley. Few men, we may believe, who have passed through so many exciting scenes, when they come to the end of their life's journey, have less to look back upon with regret. And now that he is gone, now that his well-known form will no more be seen upon our streets, and his kindly presence no longer lend grace and dignity to our public assemblies, there is none, we feel sure, of any political name or any religious creed who would not desire to place some tribute of respect upon his grave. It is not merely as a public man, as legislator, Minister of the Crown, Governor, but also as a public-spirited citizen, interested in whatever pertained to the welfare of the community, as a philanthropist, ready to lead or to aid in every moral reform, and as a sincere and humble christian, that Sir Leonard Tilley will be remembered.

Samuel Leonard Tilley was born at Gagetown, Queens Co., N. B., May 18, 1818. He received his education at the Gagetown Grammar School. His father was Thomas M. Tilley, a grandson of Samuel Tilley who, as one of the Loyalists, settled in St. John, then called Parrtown, in 1783. The family was of Puritan origin and its first representative in America is said to have been the John Tilley who was one of the Pilgrim band landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Samuel Leonard came to St. John when 13 years of age, commenced the study of Matoria Medica with Dr. Henry Cook and in 1838 entered into business as druggist, on King Street, in partnership with Thomas H. Peters, under the firm of Peters & Tilley. It was at this period he joined the Sons of Temperance, of which until his death he had been a constant and consistent member. While absent in Boston in 1850, he was nominated as one of the candidates to represent the city of St. John in the provincial legislature and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1851 he resigned his seat, but was again returned at the general election of 1854 for the same constituency. When the government was formed November 1st of that year, he became provincial secretary, and proposed the first tariff prepared under responsible government, and submitted the first estimates after the initiation of the money grants was surrendered to the executive. During the session of 1855 he introduced and carried through the legislature the act known as the "Prohibitory Law," which prohibited the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages except for religious, manufacturing and medical purposes. For the ten years following Mr. Tilley was almost constantly in office as provincial secretary or leader of the government. It was in that capacity that in 1864 he attended the conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec preliminary to Confederation. He was afterwards a member of the London Conference. At the general election which followed in the spring of 1865 to test the opinion of the province as to the terms of union agreed upon at Quebec, Mr. Tilley was defeated, but at the general election in 1866 he was returned by a majority of over seven hundred. When Confederation was accomplished in 1867, Mr. Tilley was elected member for the City of St. John, and was the first Minister of Customs in the Dominion Government. In 1873 he became Minister of Finance, but the same year was appointed to the Governorship of New Brunswick. In 1878 he re-entered Parliament and again became Minister of Finance, which portfolio he held until 1885, when failing health made it necessary to retire from that office and he was a second time appointed Governor of his native province, in which position he continued until 1893. He was created a Knight of the order of St. Michael and St. George on May 24, 1879.

THE great political battle of June 23rd has been fought, and long before this paper reaches our readers full knowledge of the results of the contest will be in their possession. After some eighteen years spent in the cold shades of opposition and after repeated failures at general elections held since 1878 to regain the country, victory has once again perched upon the Liberal banners, and the party led by Hon. Wilfred Laurier will return to power. No doubt there are some good and honest people who, as a result of the elections, are filled with painful forebodings and feel constrained to regard the prospective change of government as a most serious calamity, while others are jubilant in the assurance that this same event means deliverance from about all the ills and disadvantages from which the country has suffered. The truth, we apprehend will be found about midway between these extremes. The country is not likely to go to destruction as a result of a Liberal administration coming to take charge of its political affairs. Mr. Laurier in the estimation not only of his own party, but in that of the more moderate of his political opponents, is an able and honorable man, and he will doubtless associate with himself in the Government a number of able and prudent men from the different provinces, to whose united counsels and efforts the government of the country may for a time be entrusted without fear that the interests of Canada will suffer by the change. On the other hand no wise man will conclude that all the elements which shall enter into the new government will be of the purest and most wholesome character, that every difficult problem will find its true solution, that every barrier to national progress will be removed and that prosperity will roll over all the country like a flood. No, it will not make so much difference, for either the weal or the woe of the country as many good people suppose, whether it is a Liberal or a Conservative Government that is installed in power at Ottawa. It does not seem desirable in the general interest that any one party should continue in power for a very long period, and if being out of office has a beneficial effect upon a party, it would seem as if the Liberals should have developed virtue enough to enable them to stand a few years of prosperity, while on the other hand, the Conservatives certainly cannot complain that a fair share of the honors and emoluments connected with government have not fallen to their lot.

THE issue of the election was evidently a great surprise to the Conservative leaders, who seem to have had a general and genuine expectation that victory would again be theirs. It was, probably, in some respects also a surprise to the Liberals. There were, indeed, so many new or unusual factors in the problem that the result was more than difficult to forecast. Probably hardly anyone expected the result in Quebec province that has been realized. Considering the Government's position on the Manitoba School question, the endorsement which the R. C. hierarchy had given to the Remedial Bill and the opposition of some influential ecclesiastics to Mr. Laurier, the expectation of the Conservative leaders that they would secure a considerable majority in that province did not seem unreasonable, whereas the actual result is that, out of 65 seats in Quebec, the Government has carried but 17. Ontario is expected to send to the new parliament 45 Liberals, 40 Conservatives and 6 independents; Nova Scotia, 11 Liberals and 9 Conservatives; New Brunswick, 6 Liberals and 8 Conservatives; P. E. Island, 2 Liberals and 3 Conservatives; Manitoba, 2 Liberals, 4 Conservatives and 1 Independent, British Columbia, 4 Liberals and 2 Conservatives; The Territories, 3 Liberals and 1 Independent. These figures, which may be received as approximately correct, would give the Liberals a majority of 38 over the Conservatives and a majority of about 30 over Conservatives and Independents. Some prominent men on both sides have fallen in the fight. The Government party lost four cabinet ministers, Hon. Messrs. Angers, Desjardins and Taillon, of Quebec province, and Dickey, of Cumberland, also Dr. Weldon, of Albert. On the Liberal side, Mills, of Bothwell, and Peterson, of Brant, and Martin, of Winnipeg, are among the missing.

At a meeting of the overseers of Harvard college, on the 24th, ult, it was voted to re-appoint as preachers to the university for one year from September; Philip Stafford Moxom, D. D, and John Hey Vincent, D. D., LL D. It was also voted to appoint as preachers to the university for one year from September; William Wallace Fenn, A. M.; George Hodson, D. D, and Samuel D. McConnell, D. D.

Grande Ligne.

DEAR EDITOR,—Having had the pleasure of attending the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec held recently in the Olivet church in Montreal, I purposed giving a report of the same in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. But as Rev. P. K. Dayfoot has given such an excellent report of the proceedings, I will not make any attempt in that direction.

My main object in attending that Convention was to take the advantage of the cheap excursion trip to Grande Ligne, and see and learn from observation, what I had learned from others, viva voce and from reading. Many of us have read with peculiar interest and been thrilled and inspired with the heroic, and Christ-like efforts put forth by the sainted Madame Henrietta Feller, and her co-workers Roussey and Normandean. But in order to fully appreciate their noble work, and enter into full sympathy with President Ayer and his co-adjutors in the present work of Grande Ligne mission, it is necessary to visit the scene of their labors, and experience the overpowering and inspiring influences connected with those sacred associations.

Grande Ligne is 33 miles south east of Montreal. On Saturday afternoon, the convention had no session. Shortly after dinner, about three hundred Baptists made their way through the beautiful cemented streets of Montreal, to the Grand Trunk Railway station. A happier lot of people is not easy to be found, than we were, when the cars moved out through Point St. Charles, crossing the Lachine Canal, the Victoria Tubular Bridge two miles long (in almost total darkness), and carrying us along at rapid rate toward our anxiously looked for destination. Our first stop, of any length, was in the city of St. John's. This place is memorable as the first spot where Madame Feller began her work, which was so soon brought to a close by the opposition of the priests of Rome, who ordered her out of the town. On arrival at Grand Ligne station we were met by teams of all description, to convey us to Feller institute, about a mile away. About half way from the station to the institute is the log house, where Madame Feller laid the foundation of this great Mission. Before this plain, simple log house the crowd halted, and sang "Shall we gather at the River," and then moved on to the Mission grounds. The first request of President Ayer was that all should take position in front of the institute both on the upper and lower balconies, and have a photograph taken, with which request all were pleased to comply. The next request was, that we divide ourselves into three companies, one to go through the building, another to visit the church, and the other to visit the "city of the dead" just back of the building. Many seemed especially anxious to visit the grave of the Founder of the mission first, and, I must confess I shared with them in this natural feeling. No Baptist could enter that cemetery, and walk to the farther end where the "Sainted dead" lie, without feeling something like Moses did, when drawing near to the burning bush.

Something said to me, "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Four graves are side by side. First, Rev. Louis Roussey's, next Madame Feller's, then Sophie Jondi's and next Rev. Mr. Normandean. Rev. A. L. Therrien, who was a pupil of Madame Feller, stood at the head of the graves and gave us the history of each, which was very interesting.

From the cemetery, we went through the building, which is a large, well arranged and well equipped stone structure. What a contrast between it and the little log house used by Madame Feller 61 years ago. On a signboard in front of the log house is printed in large letters "Despise not the day of small things." On another signboard in front of the large building, is printed in large letters, "What hath God wrought." President Ayer and his helpers had not forgotten that the wants of the "inner man" would need to be supplied, before we returned to Montreal, so we were invited into the spacious dining room of the institute, where we were served with sandwiches, milk, coffee, oranges, banannas, etc. After enjoying this collation we were requested to go into the large room, up stairs, used as a chapel. Here we listened for nearly an hour to brief addresses by Dr. Thomas, Mr. Thompson, Q. C., Rev. McDiarmid, Dr. Campbell of New York, Principal Masse, Chancellor Wallace, Rev. James Green and others. I would like to give you an outline of some of these addresses, but space will not permit. Rev. Mr. Green was one of Madame Fellers principal collectors of funds to carry on the work in its infancy.

There are many other interesting features of this never-to-be forgotten excursion trip to Grande Ligne, that I know would be interesting to your readers, but I will not write them now. My main object in writing, is to try to increase the interest of our people in this God honored mission. Chancellor Wallace in his address said, "This is one of the greatest missions in the world." "In 1835 there was only one French Protestant in the province of Quebec. Now there are 20,000. Six thousand French Canadians are known to have been converted through the direct agency of the Grand Ligne mission. Fifty missionaries have been sent out into the field. Four of these have gone to the Foreign field. Ten young people from the school are now preparing for mission work. The number studying at Grand Ligne institute last year was 132. Twenty two were converted there last year, some of them coming from Roman Catholic homes.

Brethern and sisters, this mission should lay with greater weight upon our hearts than it does. We should be as familiar with the names Grande Ligne, Sorel, Maskinonge, etc, as with those of Chicacole, Bobili and Bimlipatam. These are important mission fields, and the one million and a half French Canadians need the gospel as much as the Telugus. What are we doing for them? What are we doing for the one hundred and three thousand French in the Maritime provinces.

Brother and Sister Grenier laboring here in Digby County, are our only missionaries laboring amongst them. Brethern and sisters give of your money to Grande Ligne, and pray for Grand Ligne, and be sure and don't forget to pray for Brother and Sister Grenier.

Yours etc,

Digby, June 19. A. T. DYKEMAN.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference met with the church at Annandale, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9th and 10th. Some of the brethren being on hand in the afternoon of Tuesday, held a social meeting. Between the afternoon and evening services God gave us a greatly needed blessing in the form of a regular down pour of rain. The pre-arranged programme for the evening was not touched. Few of the bretbern succeeded in reaching the church, and had a blessed season of prayer and testimony. Wednesday morning session opened at 9 30, with a prayer and testimony meeting for half an hour. This meeting was interestingly conducted by Pastor Corbett. Minutes of last conference read and approved.

Pastor Spurr by request of conference read for the benefit of the churches represented, the list of allotments of the sums expected of all the churches towards D. W. It was decided that he write to the churches not represented at conference, reminding them that the financial year of the convention would close July 31st, and of the great need of contributing at once what was expected of them.

The reports from the churches were very hopeful. North River reporting eleven baptized since last conference. The session was dismissed by prayer.

Afternoon session was opened with a prayer and testimony meeting for half an hour, led by Deacon Paul McPhee, Long Creek. The following resolution was moved by Pastor Higgins and seconded by Pastor Spurr and unanimously adopted by conference.

Resolved, That this conference heartily approves of the action taken by the H. M. Board in undertaking to open up the work at Georgetown, and in sending such noble young men to labor on the Island this summer.

It was moved by Pastor Tiner and seconded by Pastor Shaw:—That the conference recommend the organization of a separate church at St. Peter's Bay. Motion unanimously carried. It was decided that next conference be held at St. Peter's Bay 2nd Monday and Tuesday in Sept, in connection with the organization of the church. It was passed that Pastor Corey, Higgins and Price be a committee to form a resolution regretting the possible departure of Pastor Spurr from the work on the Island and the deep sense of our loss. The following is the resolution:—As our brother J. C. Spurr has resigned his pastorate at Cavendish, we, the P. E. I. Baptist Conference, desire to place on record an expression of our deep sense of loss at the thought of his removal from us. During a pastorate of eleven years on this Island, he has brought to his work a truly christian perseverance and wisdom. Always ready to promote the highest interests of the young, he has been in the forward ranks of their movement. A constant attendant upon our district meetings, and by many other services, he has shown a most self-sacrificing interest in all our denominational efforts. Sympathetic with all his brethren, and ready to lend his wisdom in all advisory matters, he has won a large place in our hearts. We are assured the whole Island Baptist constituency joins in this expressed wish, that he, with his devoted wife may yet, by the will of God, be privileged to continue their services in this conference. We tender them and their family our prayer and best wishes, trusting that divine blessing may crown their future years of work with results even more blessed than those of the past.

On behalf of the P. E. I. Baptist Con.
C. W. COREY,
M. C. HIGGINS,
D. PRICE,
Committee

Interesting plans of sermons were given by Pastors Tiner and Shaw and quite fully discussed by the other brethren present. Session dismissed by prayer.

According to arrangement of the afternoon session, the programme of the previous evening was taken up in the evening session and carried out; which is as follows:—1. Pastor Tiner spoke strongly on converts in relation to the Bible. 2. Pastor Higgins lucidly explained the relation of converts to the church. 3. Pastor Spurr very clearly presented the relations of converts to Baptist principles. 4. Pastor Price spoke on converts in relation to our denominational objects. Collection taken up for D. W. $4.29. Notwithstanding the coming down of copious rains, the attendance was fair, and the attention exceedingly good. The brethren at Annandale entertained us right royally. Brother J. Nichols and his aged companion, with the other brethren succeeded in making our visit a very pleasant one. Brother Norman Whitman has taken well over the whole field and is likely to stay among them for a year. Also we found good material for the institutions at Wolfville in the many bright boys and girls of Annandale.

DAVID PRICE,
Sec'y.

First Baptist Church... Care Rev A C Chute

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.

The following are the notices for the ladies' meetings during the Associations: N. S. Eastern, at Homeville, Cape Breton, Saturday, July 11th; N. B. Southern, at Hampton, Saturday, July 11th; N. B. Eastern, at Port Elgin, on Saturday, July 18th. P. E. I. Association, at Alexandra, Saturday, July 4th. These meetings will commence at 2 p. m.

At Your Own Door.

Sophia had been praying for twelve years to become a Foreign Missionary. One day she had so prayed, and the Heavenly Father seemed to say:

"Sophia, stop; where were you born?"
"In Germany, Father."
"Where are you now?"
"In America, Father"
"Well, are you not a Foreign Missionary already?"

Then Father said, "Who lives on the floor above you?"

"A family of Swedes."
"And who above them?"
"Why, some Switchers."
"Who in the rear?"
"Italians."
"And a block away?"
"Some Chinese."

"And you have never said a word to these people about my Son! Do you think I will send you thousands of miles to the foreigner and heathen when you never care enough about them at your own door to speak with them about their souls?"

It may be there are some living in the house with us or next door neighbors who are not from Sweden, Switzerland or China, but born in our own loved Provinces, who do not know Christ our Saviour, and to whom we have never spoken on the subject.

The W. M. A. S., in connection with the Western Association which convened at Nictaux June 13th, held its annual session. A large number of sisters (and a number of brethren) listened with intense interest to the programme. Our beloved Prov. Sec'y in the chair. Two County Secretaries, our missionary elect, Miss Newcomb, and Miss Gardner, missionary from the Congo, were also upon the platform. Opened by singing. Mrs. J. G. C. White read the Word. Prayer offered by Mrs. P. R. Foster, followed by words of welcome by Mrs. J. W. Brown. Miss Johnstone, in her usual pleasing manner, held the attention of her hearers almost breathless throughout her address. Verbal reports were listened to with profit, pleasure and encouragement, also reports from Mission Bands. A resolution was passed unanimously expressing to Sister W. V. Higgins our sympathy in her ill health, praying she may be speedily returned to her loved work. The Mission Band of Nictaux gave an exercise interspersed with music. This was followed by an address from Mrs. J. T. Eaton, who in former years had gone out as our missionary to the Karens, that being then our field. Miss Newcomb was called upon, who won all our hearts by her touching remarks, so beautifully tender. We feel assured she will have the prayers of the sisters in the Western Association. Miss Gardner gave a very interesting address, setting forth much information, which the audience much appreciated. She interested the audience much with a number of curiosities from the Congo. Miss Blackadar, who in the future expects to go to India as our representative, told us of her strong desire to do something for Jesus among those who know Him not. She was followed by our returned missionary, Rev. W. V. Higgins, who is enthusiastic in the work, and will doubtless arouse a more intense interest in missions among our people. Thus closed a most profitable session of our W. M. A. S.

MRS. J. W. BROWN,
Anna. Co. Sec'y.

Nictaux Falls, June 25.

The Moravians are models of missionary sacrifice and heroism. Small as their numbers are (13,000) they have 17 mission fields, 303 missionaries with 1500 converts under instruction, 215 mission schools with 283 teachers and 1700 pupils. It costs to carry on their work $250,000 annually. The money is not all given by them, but the example of their liberality has stirred up other christians to aid them by their contributions. Yet out of their poverty they give an average of $5.19 a member, nearly three times what any other denomination gives.—Ex

The final session of the International Sunday School Convention at Boston was held on Friday. The general and county secretaries have organized themselves under the name of International Sunday School Field Workers.