

First Baptist Church  
care R N Beckwith  
331 Dresden Row

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXIII.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LII.

Vol. XVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1901.

No. 46.

**London Befogged.** London despatches say that of late the city has been shrouded in the blackest and most impenetrable of November fogs, rendering the streets almost impassible by day as well as by night. The fogs are said to be the densest known for many years, so that it is perilous for persons to attempt to find their way except in localities with which they are very intimately acquainted. Cabman have been forced to lead their horses and omnibus drivers have been piloted by men with lanterns during their night rounds. Some relief from the difficulty is found in the underground electric tramways and public impatience is increased to have the underground system of transit completed. Paris and large districts of France have also been enveloped in dense fog.

**Mr. Herbert Gladstone's Marriage.** The marriage of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., which occurred a few days ago naturally excites more than a local interest. Mr. Gladstone is well known, both on his own account and as the son of the illustrious commoner. Herbert Gladstone is recognized as a man of fine ability and is spoken of as one of the most popular men in Parliament. Mr. Justin McCarthy has expressed the expectation that he will yet take a prominent place among the leaders of his party. The lady whom Mr. Gladstone has made his wife was Miss Dorothy Paget, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, belonging to an old Tory Somersetshire family. The wedding presents have come, it is said, from leading men of both political parties and make up a magnificent collection of beautiful and costly gifts.

**The Duke's Home-Coming.** The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and their party reached England in safety after a rather stormy voyage, and amid popular demonstrations of joy, received a hearty welcome from the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family. The streets of the capital were decorated with the gayest colors in keeping with the joyous occasion. It is felt that the Duke has rendered a notable service to the Empire in the fact and the manner of his visit to the colonies, and has reflected honor on the royal head of the Empire. It will serve to bring the Duke into greater prominence. Hitherto the heir to the throne had been comparatively little known and inadequately appreciated; he has shown that he has inherited the King's tact and sagacity and his hearty reception is felt to be an earnest of his greatly increased popularity and prestige. Three generations of royalty in the line of primogeniture were represented in the procession in honor of the Duke's home-coming. The Duke's son, Prince Edward, made his first public appearance during the royal progress from Victoria to Marlborough House. The little prince saluted the crowd with earnestness and gravity, and both his father and his grandfather beamed with pride and delight, while the people laughed in good-natured amusement at the lad's serious demeanor.

**Tammany Beaten in New York.** Interest in the elections of Tuesday last in the United States centred chiefly in the contest in New York City and County where a great fight was brought to a finish and an important victory won in the interests of good government by the defeat of Tammany and Crokerism. The Fusionists who united in the support of Mr. Seth Low for the mayoralty have secured not only his election but that of their nominees for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen and the District Attorneyship. That these officers and especially the latter should

be on the side of good government is of immense importance. It would have been for the Fusionists only a half victory at best if, while securing Mr. Low's election as Mayor, they had failed to secure the return of Mr. William Travers Jerome, their candidate for the District Attorneyship. According to the provisions of the constitution of greater New York, the Mayor is elected for a term of four years. At the first election under the new charter, in 1897, Mr. Low was a candidate but was defeated by the Tammany candidate, Van Wyck, because the anti-Tammany forces were divided into three parties. During the past four years, under Croker as boss and Van Wyck his servant, Tammany has carried things with a high hand and so outraged all sense of municipal virtue in the people that the best elements in the two great political parties have united in a determined effort to rescue the city government from the infamy and corruption which had resulted from the shameless rule of Tammany. The triumph secured is one in which the friends of honesty and purity in government everywhere will rejoice. In the interest of wholesome municipal government all over this continent it is to be hoped that the election just held in New York marks the beginning of better things in the municipal affairs of America's greatest city.

**French Canadians in New England.** For many years past there has been a large and constant emigration from the Province of Quebec to New England, until the French Canadian element in that portion of the Republic, and especially in its manufacturing towns, has come to form a quite important factor in its population. Whether this French element will continue to preserve its racial character or be merged and lost, as other increments of population have been, in the national aggregation, is a question for interesting speculation and one on which different opinions are expressed. There is perhaps no people more tenacious of their language and racial distinctions than the French, and the success of the French in Canada under British rule in maintaining these distinctions and a warm love for their parent land will doubtless inspire them to hope and strive strenuously for similar results in New England. Racial sentiment in this matter has the warm support of the ecclesiastical leaders who well understand how powerfully the preservation of French language and racial sympathies have worked for the promotion of Roman Catholicism in Canada. So far the attempt to build up a New France in New England appears to be meeting with a fair degree of success. The priests of course throw their influence strongly in favor of parochial schools instead of the public schools, with the result that in many cases the children are taught in French as well as in English, and a racial, as well as a religious, influence pervades the school life. The French pastors of course preach in French; and as French is the mother tongue of the people, there is a demand for French literature. It is claimed by the Patrie newspaper, of Montreal, that there are nearly as many French papers published in New England as in Quebec, and the list includes four daily papers. For all this, it seems altogether unlikely that the French population of the New England States will be able to maintain itself as a distinct element in anything like the same degree that it has in Canada. The language and literature of the United States are prevailing and distinctly English. Neither French nor any language other than English, finds recognition in Parliament, or in the law courts, or in public documents. This principle which has worked so strongly in the United States for the promotion of unity in national life and sentiment is supported by the national school system which has worked even more powerfully in the same direction. For a generation or two the French Canadian in the United States may retain his language and want his French newspaper,

but he will soon find that in order to get on and get up in the world he must know English, he must identify himself with the life of the nation, and that whether he knows French or not will be quite a secondary consideration. The current of American national life will prove too strong for the eddy which the Canadian French emigration has created. More and more the man of French parentage in New England will become an American and less and less a Frenchman, until his children will generally go to the public schools with the other children of the nation, and he will prefer to read the news in English and to hear his sermons in the language of the country rather than in French.

**Death of Li Hung Chang.** Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Statesman of world-wide fame died at Peking on Wednesday night or Thursday morning of last week. Rumors of the failing health of the great man had been rife for many months, but the world was somewhat in doubt whether these rumors reflected actual facts or whether the wily oriental exaggerated his physical ills and infirmities in order to escape doing certain things to which he was not inclined. It is now evident, however, that the pale messenger who waits no man's convenience was on his way, and now the supreme summons has been received and obeyed. Li Hung Chang was an old man, having been born in February, 1823. In respect to natural ability and influence in public affairs, he deserves doubtless to rank with the greatest men of his age in China, and perhaps we might say, in the world. He was a man of remarkable physical and mental energy and force of character. To come to one's grave at a ripe age and to die peacefully in one's bed, after having been so much a part of the political affairs of his country—considering the exigencies of public life in China—is in itself a demonstration that he possessed extraordinary resources. In astuteness and ability to gain what he sought by diplomatic processes the Chinese Statesman was probably able to hold his own with the best. He was a great traveller and a keen observer. He knew the world as few of his countrymen have ever done, and while he appreciated the greatness of other nations, he apparently found none which, taking everything into account, could, in his estimation, be regarded as being on an equality with his own.

**The Smallpox.** Whether or not, as some suppose, the prevalence of smallpox during the past year or two is to be accounted for by the fact of the United States troops which were engaged in the war with Spain having brought back the disease from the West Indies, it is certain that the disease is remarkably prevalent in both countries and all practicable precautions and positive measures should be applied with a view to stamping it out. There have been outbreaks of smallpox this fall in Ottawa and Quebec, and just now there is rather serious conditions of things in St. John on account of it, although the situation does not probably seem so alarming here as it may to persons elsewhere. There are some 26 cases in the Epidemic Hospital, all that can be accommodated there, and there are quite a number of cases in quarantined houses in the city and vicinity. There is no panic however, and the situation is being dealt with quietly and it is hoped effectually. General vaccination is being insisted upon, and the people generally show a willingness to co-operate in the matter with the health authorities. With wise and vigorous measures the disease should be stamped out in a few weeks. As the epidemic hospital is now full, provision should at once be made for quarantining in some isolated situation the cases which are occurring in the city. Most of the cases are in the vicinity of Haymarket Square, and owing to the prevalence of the disease in that quarter it has been found necessary to close the Tabernacle Baptist church for a time. Rev. H. H. Roach, the pastor of the church, in a courageously Christian spirit, has promptly offered to go into quarantine that he may minister to those suffering from the disease, several of his own people being among the sufferers. The Evangelical Alliance of the city are about to consider the proposition, and it seems probable that Mr. Roach will be recognized as acting in this matter in the interest of several of the denominations, thus avoiding unnecessary exposure and loss of time on the part of other ministers.

Street.  
et St.  
S  
can. We  
the best  
nion.  
vier mater  
assortment.  
per yard.  
er yard.  
est value that  
en, soft finish,  
es, 28 to 34, at  
oc. per pair.  
with fleecé finish  
from 17c. up to  
DRAWERS.  
itting leg from  
er the stocking.  
N & CO.  
ERS  
S  
ay  
in  
in  
RIFLE  
mpire  
nt  
the  
F. O.  
ed.  
ar.  
th  
lips, blue eyes and out-  
Fashionably dress d in  
beautifully trimmed with  
e. She has also slippers,  
interwear, gloves, f-  
each only \$4. handsome  
age! Rings set with spark-  
les, diamonds, Jewe-  
nel! Like hot cakes.  
sell them, return \$2.00.  
a lovely full, postpaid.  
Box 1644 Toronto.