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Messenger and Review

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER. VOLUME LIX. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY. [THE CHRISTIAN] OR VOL. XLV. SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

The death of Rev. Henry Daniel, D.D., a retired minister of the Methodist church, occurred at the residence of his son, Dr. Daniel, on Sunday morning last. Dr. Daniel had recently reached the age of ninety years and had spent nearly 60 years in the Christian ministry. The last years of his life were spent in St. John, where he had a wide acquaintance and was highly respected by persons of all denominations. He will be regretfully missed by many from the streets and from the religious assemblies which he had been accustomed to attend and to take part in until laid aside by his last illness.

The Carleton Indian School has a football team which has met those of Princeton, Yale and Harvard, and, says the *Congressionalist*, "though they have not vanquished the teams of these three great universities, they have shown themselves worthy of the first rank as players. What is more they have played like gentlemen. When it was pretty certain that a mistake of the umpire kept them from having a game with Yale, they made no complaint. All honor to the Indian football eleven and to the Carleton Industrial School. Its young men have shown themselves quite as civilized as their white opponents."

The Baptist ministers of St. John held their regular monthly meeting on Monday morning. Cheering reports were received from the churches. Pastor Gordon had baptized two the previous day at Main Street, and two others had been received by letter. Pastor White baptized one at Fairville. Rev. A. J. Gordon discussed the subject of Denominational Finance in an able manner and to the general satisfaction of those present. The Conference learned with regret of the decease of Rev. Dr. Daniel, a retired Methodist minister of the city. Rev. E. E. Daley was appointed to convey the sympathies of his brother ministers to the Conference of the Methodist ministers meeting that afternoon and to make arrangements by which the Baptist ministers might attend the funeral in a body.

The financial condition of Spain has for a long time been the reverse of prosperous, and with an expensive and unsuccessful war on hand in Cuba, it would appear that the nation is rapidly approaching a situation as embarrassing as to be fairly described as desperate. The outstanding obligations of the Spanish government, it is said, foot up \$1,400,000,000, and in addition to this there is the Cuban debt of \$240,000,000, for which Spain is liable, and above half of which has been incurred on account of the present revolution. Nearly half the present national revenues are required to meet the interest on the present indebtedness, and the people are taxed to the very verge of what they seem to be disposed to bear without insurrection. Meanwhile the government has been endeavoring, without success, to float a loan of \$200,000,000 with which to carry on war with its rebellious colonists in Cuba and the Philippines.

"Wise spending," as the *Sunday School Times* wisely remarks, "is true saving. It is as easy to waste by being miserly as by being extravagant. Economy has no more to do with holding fast than with letting go. Economy is simply good management, getting the most out of everything. So a large expenditure may be more economical than a small one, even though it may seem less so. Five dollars spent on a chimney flue may be worth five thousand to a house by preventing conflagration. One of the sure ways to waste our energies is to spend too little of them. A little more energy, a little more time, may double the results. A teacher who is content to study only the assigned lesson text and omit the passages between the lessons, is not only wasting the unread portions but the most of the meaning of the lesson text also. The best Bible study, like the best management in other things, is that which, by doubling the first cost, manifoldly increases the income."

A Missionary Conference is announced to be held with the First Baptist church, Boston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18. The programme includes things which will doubtless be of much interest and value. Among them is a paper by Dr. Hovey on "The Christian Teaching of the Old Testament Offerings," and one by C. C. Barry on "Right Habits in Christian Finance." Mrs. A. J. Gordon will speak on "Woman's Responsibility in the Christian Distribution and use of the Household Income." Gen. Morgan, Mrs. E. J. Wheeler and Rev. W. P. Thomas will consider "Spiritual Returns from Missionary Investment." President H. G. Weston and Hon. Moses Giddings will present "The New Testament Conception of Christian Stewardship." Dr. J. E. Elder will discuss "The Perils of Unconnected Wealth." Dr. H. M. King and Dr. G. M. Stone "The Responsibilities of Pastors for the Development of the Beneficence in their Church."

The Treasurers of Denominational Funds will see that the money from the churches has been coming in very slowly as is generally the case especially during the first quarters of the Convention year. This is much to be regretted. It

embarrasses the Boards and hinders the good work, it prevents appointments being made to needy mission fields and causes much anxiety and inconvenience, if not actual suffering, to missionaries who cannot promptly receive their small salaries, because the treasuries are depleted. Some readers, perusing these lines, may comment, "Yes, it is not right that this state of things should be, but what can one person—what can I—do to supply the needed funds?" We reply—Perhaps you can do several things; you can, if you have not already done so, make a contribution to the work according to your ability. Having done so much you will feel free to speak about the needs of the work in the prayer or conference meeting, and kindly, not censoriously, urge all who can to send in a contribution promptly. Then perhaps you could give some attention to the best method of raising funds for missions and the other work of the denomination, and, if your church has not a good method, try to get a more effective one adopted. You will be sure to find that one reason a good many persons do not do more for our denominational work is that they do not take the *Messenger* and *Review* and are therefore not well informed in reference to our religious enterprises. If you can persuade them to take the paper, it will be helping every department of our work. Besides you can pray in private and in the prayer-meeting for all these interests; and we are sure that if every reader will seek to do these things the denominational treasuries will be replenished and the work will prosper.

PASSING EVENTS.

It is a pleasant discovery for the people of St. John, and one, by the way, which doubtless, many of those good folk have yet to make—that they have in their midst and in the person of one of the most unassuming of their citizens, a gentleman who has become so much a master in a certain field of natural science, as to have attained to an international reputation in his department. The allusion is to Dr. George F. Matthews, who has been for many years an officer in the customs house of this city, but who, while thus winning bread for himself and family by daily labor, has employed his leisure hours in independent researches in geology and with as great ability and success as to win for himself in the scientific world a most enviable reputation. "The attainments and achievements of Dr. Matthews," the *Sun* remarks, "should be a stimulus to his juniors. His scientific work has been done in the leisure allowed in a vocation which demanded regular daily service and on which he entered more than forty years ago, when a mere boy. Most of his researches have been carried on within a few miles of the St. John custom house. He found almost at his door a region sufficient for a life-time of productive investigation. So easy is it for an original thinker and worker to discover his opportunity." Dr. Matthews has recently returned from England, whither he went by invitation of the British Association to attend the meetings of that distinguished body. On Tuesday evening of last week, he was given a reception by the Natural History Society, of St. John, of which he was one of the founders and has continued an active and highly esteemed member. The occasion was a very pleasant one. A large number of persons, more or less interested in scientific studies, were present. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of the city, who explained the purpose of the meeting and paid a deserved tribute to the honored member of the Society and guest of the evening. Mr. G. U. Hay, president of the Society, read letters and telegraph despatches from prominent persons, including Sir William Dawson, and Dr. G. M. Dawson, director of the Geological Survey of Canada and a number of scientific men in Canada and the United States, who had many pleasant and eulogistic words to say of Dr. Matthews. Prof. Murray, of Dalhousie, wrote: "There is no man of mark in the Maritime Provinces who deserves greater honor for what he has done to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge even in the face of formidable difficulties." Dr. A. H. Mackay, of Halifax, wrote: "What Dr. Matthews has done in the advancement of scientific knowledge in Canada, has very materially helped to make this dominion favorably known in the world, and therefore, in common with every other Canadian who knows his record, I would be proud to do him honor. . . . It were possible. . . ." Prof. Bailey, of New Brunswick University, wrote: "Such a reception is a most fitting and appropriate recognition of what Dr. Matthews has done in the fields of science and which has been so fully recognized by the president and members of the great Association whose meetings he has, as an honored guest, been recently attending." Prof. Ganong, of Harvard University, says: "He is not only a scientist as far as our foremost representative of scientific work in New Brunswick, but as

well, as a stimulating example of what may be accomplished under difficulties, by patient, intelligent devotion to a particular field. . . . I have met many scientific men who know him and his work, who probably could not locate New Brunswick by any other means." Prof. Duff, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., wrote: "In reading the report of the meeting of the British Association, I was greatly struck by the fact, shown both in the address of the president of the geology section and in the position given to Dr. Matthews' paper, that Dr. Matthews' work was considered the most interesting and important contribution in geology made to the meeting." A congratulatory address from the society to Dr. Matthews was read by President Hay, to which Dr. Matthews responded in his modest and pleasing manner, giving a brief but interesting account of his visit to Great Britain and the British Association. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. J. de Soyres, (A. A. Stookton, M.P.F., and Gen. D. E. Warner. The several rooms of the Society were opened and their various collections in connection with the different departments of Natural History were shown to the interested visitors. Refreshments were served by the ladies. Such a work as that which the St. John Natural History Society is engaged in, of a highly educative and elevating character, and as such is worthy not only of praise, but of the largest measure of encouragement and support.

THE presidential contest in the neighboring republic for 1896 has now passed into history, and not only that country but Great Britain, Canada and all countries having important trade relations with the United States have heaved a deep sigh of relief at the result. Mr. McKinley has been elected by a majority, which, if not so overwhelming as the Republicans at first claimed, is quite large enough to be decisive regarding the position of the country on the currency question for the next four years at least. It will generally be admitted by those who have given thought to the subject that there is scarcely another problem with which statesmen have to deal more intricate and beset with greater difficulties than that of the currency. Whether the measure of value should be a single (gold) standard or should be bi-metallic (gold and silver) is a question upon which academic thinkers, as well as statesmen and business men, are much divided in opinion. What the ultimate or less immediate result would be of making silver free in the United States with a ratio of 16 to 1 between it and gold, is a question upon which men who have given the matter the most careful and impartial consideration would probably be the least inclined to pronounce dogmatically. It would be quite generally admitted by impartial thinkers, we suppose, that some of the arguments employed by Mr. Bryan and his supporters in favor of free silver are not entirely baseless and that it is impossible to forecast with any freedom of precision what effect the free coinage of silver as proposed would have, eventually, in bringing silver and gold to a parity of values at 16 to 1, and of preventing a permanent depreciation of the national currency. It seems quite evident, however, that the immediate effect of the free coinage of silver must be a heavy depreciation of the currency, making every debt contracted on a gold basis payable at a large discount on the value it had represented. This would mean grave injustice and practical repudiation. The election of Mr. Bryan, therefore, would have been followed by a general movement of creditors both at home and abroad to collect from their debtors in the United States, with the effect of creating a widespread monetary panic and all its insupportable results.

The election of Mr. McKinley as president, with a Congress that remains strongly Republican, will mean of course the maintenance of a gold standard for the present. It will also probably involve a strenuous effort to secure the establishment of a bi-metallic standard by international agreement. For it is evident, that though the Silverites are defeated, they are by no means annihilated. Mr. Bryan represents a power which cannot be treated with contempt. He has certainly made a magnificent fight and has proved himself an almost ideal leader for a political campaign, whatever he might be as a president. He stands well with his party and will probably continue to be recognized as its leader. The magnitude of the vote cast for Bryan and free silver must be taken to represent a good deal that is serious. It indicates a very widespread and deep-seated aversion—whether right or wrong

to the gold standard and a determination on the part of a large minority of United States citizens to make its abolition the great political issue in the country. As Mr. McKinley represents the most extreme form of protection, his election will probably signify a return to the high tariff principles which prevailed under the Harrison administration. This is not a matter for congratulation in this country and in Great Britain, especially as among United States politicians there are some who appear to think that one of the incidental advantages of protection is the opportunity it affords of injuring Canadian trade. As to Mr. McKinley personally, he is a gentleman who bears an unblemished reputation in private life, a man whom all his neighbors respect for his correct moral and religious character. In intellectual power he is not one of the most distinguished men of his country. Probably in this respect he is below rather than above the average of the last half dozen men who have preceded him in the presidential office.

THE manner in which the Armenian question was discussed the other day in the French Chamber of Deputies would seem to support the belief that an intervention by certain of the European powers—probably Russia, France and Great Britain—in the affairs of Turkey is to occur at an early date. M. Denis, we are told, described the horrors of the massacres in Asia Minor and Constantinople with the effect that the Chamber was greatly agitated. What had the powers done since 1880, he asked, in defence of a race whose sufferings were without a parallel in history? M. Denis declared that it was the duty of France to interfere in the name of humanity to prevent the recurrence of further massacres. In order to effect that, he said, it would be necessary to make a clean sweep of that corner of Europe and to guarantee protection not only to Christians but to Turks as well. The whole of civilized Europe was interested in the purification of Turkey, and France has a right to convolve her allies and all Europe to undertake the task. "We must tell our friends," said M. Denis, "and their first steps will be to appreciate the generous impulse of our nation and decide to co-operate to defend the feeble and the oppressed." The remarks of the Deputy, we are told, elicited great applause. No doubt "the friends" of France will smile as they "appreciate" this "generous impulse," seeing that the terrible sufferings of the Armenians, which seem as yet now to have been discovered in France, awakening these noble sentiments in the breast of M. Denis and profoundly agitating his fellow Deputies, have been stirring the indignation and horror of the English-speaking world for months and years past, while they have been the subject of ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Great Britain.

PRINCETON University has lately celebrated its Sesquicentennial, or, in plainer English, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Princeton has a fine record. There are certainly few institutions of learning on this continent whose work has been more praiseworthy and salutary. It has been, from its beginning, a potent factor in the intellectual, religious and political life of the country, and its sphere of influence has grown with its years. In 1868, when Dr. McCosh became its president, Princeton's students numbered 268, now President Patton is at the head of an institution of 1100 students and over eighty professors and instructors. Of the great audience gathered to take part in Princeton's Sesquicentennial celebration, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, a distinguished alumnus of the College, writes in the *Outlook*: "It was a brilliant throng that crowded the fine auditorium of Alexander Hall and filled the marble benches of its stately halls. Representatives of the learned societies and universities of the Old World and the New World were there. Men of mark in science, literature and philosophy, leaders in all departments of human thought and action, sat together in a great assembly of sympathetic intelligence. The countenance of the audience was hushed with knowledge and power. The brilliant lines of the various academic hoods and gowns spread over the crowd a glow of color like a solar spectrum. The lofty notes of the freedom of scholarship, the brotherhood of letters, the obligation of culture to humanity and the deep reverence of true philosophy sounded clearly through all the simplicity and dignity of the ceremonial. And everyone who was present felt that the noble past of the College of New Jersey was the fit and harmonious prelude to the large and high future of Princeton University."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of S. S., held its 49th annual session in this city, Oct. 27-30, closing at 2 a. m. Thursday, with nearly a hundred at that early hour on the roll call. There was a large representation; harmonious and interesting sessions and much important work done. The Grand Division of New Brunswick was in session in St. John at the same time, and sent greetings; reply wired back reciprocating good wishes. A magnificent reception was given in Masonic Hall, with an interesting programme, including addresses from Rev. G. O. Harris, P. G. W. P., Rev. S. Langille, Grand Chap., and F. McClure, M. P. P. Reports from "Juvenile and agency committees," also "state of order," showed the order in a prosperous condition. These reports were ably discussed and adopted. The Most Worthy Associate for National Division of North America, was officially received and presented the greetings of that body in a brief address. W. J. Gates, M. W., was elected general superintendent of young people's work for Nova Scotia; this new appointment means advance work along the Band of Hope lines, etc. The Grand Division gives special attention to youth work, hence the success among the older people. Parents and friends should encourage this important work. Grand Division authorized its executive to make whatever arrangements may be necessary in re Phœnicia matters, also appointed a committee to co-operate with other temperance organizations and religious bodies in making the vote a success, should it be ordered.

This order is to celebrate its 50th jubilee, November 1897, in Halifax; a great reunion is anticipated. This order has stood at the head of the hard fight against the world's greatest foe, for nearly half a century. It deserves the practical support of a good people. No one need be ashamed to be associated with such a time honored organization. Other temperance bodies are also doing excellent work, and our churches, day and Sunday schools, are making their influence felt more and more on temperance matters. Surely the time has fully come when all good people should unite their combined forces against their most deadly foe, and drive the saloon business to the wall and out of the land. B. W. & B.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: "We are laborers together with God." Contributors to the columns will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 178 Wentworth St., St. John N. B. TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER. For our Northwest Mission, the work among the Indians and all the laborers, that there may be a great ingathering of souls. For the W. M. A. S., that every sister may be interested in this mission work.

On the 11th of August last a few sisters from St. Martin's Aid Society visited Hammond, Hilldale, Kings Co., N. B., for the purpose of organizing a society. We met at the home of Mrs. John Baird, and a society was organized with the following as officers: Pres., Mrs. Whedon Fowler; Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Baird; Sec'y, Miss Annie Baird. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent with these sisters and we trust good results will follow from this new light. Their light may penetrate even India's darkness with the burden of prayer that memorable afternoon. It is worthy of mention that one sister who joined this society is over 80 years old, while the secretary is a mere girl, doing away with that threadbare excuse, "I am too old to be of any use," or the other equally as frivolous, "Young girls are not expected to attend missionary meetings." This notice should have been sent before but was neglected. A. G. FOWNS.

St. Martin's, Nov. 2. Farewell Meeting. The meeting of farewell to our departing missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Gullison, Misses Harrison and Newcombe, held at the Windsor Baptist church on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 28, under the direction of the W. M. A. S., will be memorable as a season of deep spiritual refreshing and will form a new page in the religious life-history of many present. The evening service was supplemented by a season of prayer and testimony in a large afternoon meeting of sisters from six societies, led by Mrs. J. Nalder. The Spirit's presence was manifested in this meeting. Several thanked God for the establishing of M. A. S. and spoke of the monthly meetings as means of growth in grace and higher conceptions of the blessedness of service rendered for the Master. Mrs. Nalder asked for prayers for the mothers of those now leaving home and loved ones for the work in India. The missionaries were not present at this meeting, not having arrived, but he who has promised to be where the few gather in his name was present, feeding the souls and rejoicing the hearts of such as put their trust in Him. What wonder, with such supplementing, the evening service should be full of spiritual power! The missionaries came on the five o'clock train and were entertained at the church rooms, where refreshments had been provided. After a social hour—mingling together and interchanging kindly sympathies—a company of about fifty sat down to a beautiful spread table and most sumptuous repast. Parting gifts were made by the local M. A. S. to the lady missionaries that would add much to the comfort of those far-off homes toward which their steps were turning. To Mrs. Gullison and Miss Harrison were given six stoves, with all the necessary equipments, costing six dollars each, and to Miss New-

combe, who was already provided with a stove, an equal amount of money to purchase what she needed most. The large audience room was well filled when the hour for opening the evening service came. The platform was occupied by the presiding officer, the pastor, Rev. A. A. Shaw, and the ladies chosen to present the greetings of the various departments of the co-ordinating church, while the missionaries were seated directly in front. Mrs. J. Nalder, president allice of local M. A. S. and County Convention, presided with sweetness and dignity and, after the opening hymn and prayer by the pastor, read the following portions of Scripture: Selection from Matt. 28, "The great commission," from Rom. 10: 13, 14, 15; from Isa. 6, the vision and lip-sanctification of the one sent. Singing followed these greetings. Mrs. Edgar DeWolf, on behalf of the W. M. A. S., gave earnest, impressive words of welcome and bade the missionaries God-speed, as co-workers in the Lord's vineyard, as our representatives in the foreign field—giving themselves willingly, lovingly, unreservedly to the Master's service. She spoke experimentally of the joy, the rewards of sacrifice and service, and the sustaining power of the Holy Spirit. She assured them of the deep interest and prayerful sympathy of the home helpers and commended them to the ministry of the invisible host—"Ministers of His that do His pleasure," Psal. 103: 21; the compassing "cloud of witnesses" of whom Paul speaks, Heb. 12: 1; and to our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, mighty to succor and sustain. Mrs. W. W. Robson, in sweetly tender words, extended the welcome from the 43 members of the Mission Band, assuring the missionaries that in the future their forces would be among those held in loving memory and as they would go down into the deep, dark mine of spiritual ignorance after souls, prayer would be constantly offered for them that they might be blessed by quarry out many precious jewels for the Master. She bade them, while they were taking long farewell looks into the faces of loved ones, not to forget that—"Tho' the circling flight of years may find us Far apart and severed more and more, Yet the farewells always lie behind us And the welcomes always lie before. Meanwhile, God is leading surely, slowly, Thro' the shadows, with a hand of love To that home, where with the myriads holy Only welcomes wait you all above."

In closing she bled with them the blessed assurance given in Isa. 41: 10, "Fear not for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

Mrs. A. P. Shand followed with cordial greeting as representative of the S. School, expressing deep interest and hearty co-operation in the mission work. Pastor A. A. Shaw, with brief, strong words—asserting of deep rooted confidence in God and the missionaries—extended a fervid welcome and God-speed in the name of the church to the W. M. A. S. He was followed by Mrs. Nalder, who gave greeting on behalf of the county, representing ten societies and 226 members, who had rallied for missionary work during the year just closed. 4500. Holding each missionary by the hand, Mrs. Nalder spoke a few warm, helpful, sympathetic words of fare-well. While that grand hymn, "Speed Away" was being sung the missionaries took seats on the platform, and then came the real part of the evening, as one after another they spoke with inspired utterance and faces shining with the deep, holy joy of self-surrender, spoke of the protective work and their eagerness to take it up, each, voicing in different words the thought *there was no sacrifice*, it was all reward, compensation! The path of parting, the toil and hardships facing them in the far-off dark land, all lost to sight in the joy of giving themselves to service by the will of God! Miss Harrison emphasized the *oneness* of all service, Miss Newcombe said, quoting from Elizabeth Bird Bishop, the story was all told in these words—"Go, let us go, help us"—and she believed it was worth "100" than to "let go." Mrs. Gullison mentioned the hopeful work she had left and the comfort received by the prayers of the children and their faith. Mr. Gullison spoke of the resistless force of the love constraining men and wondered if any could resist it. He drew a vivid picture of the contrast between the really over-fed communities of our own much favored land, with its abundant supply of non-feeders and the ignorant, un-fed millions of that land toward which his eyes were turned. He referred with deep feeling to his parents sympathy with him in his chosen work and said his mother's last charge was "Be faithful." He meant to keep that charge. He also spoke of the inspiration of that moment—the name welcomes the words of heartfelt interest, of comfort and consolation, the assurance of prayer and remembrance stirred his deeply and he felt that he could scarcely have spared this meeting from the record of these last days. All present were impressed by his fervent, consecrated words. A collection was taken amounting to \$20 and a memorable meeting closed with the singing of a selected hymn to the air of *Angli Long Syne*.

I cannot close this report without saying that praise and thanks are due to Mrs. J. Nalder for the persevering effort which seemed such pleasure to so many, and to the tea committee—Mrs. L. Payson, Mrs. J. Mosler and Mrs. C. H. Dimock, for the admirable arrangement and the beautiful repast provided. Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.