

# Messenger and Visitor

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

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—Dr. Benjamin Griffith, of Philadelphia, widely known to many through his work as secretary and business manager of the American Baptist Publication Society, died at his home at Upland, Penn., October 24. His death was very sudden, as he was in his office in Philadelphia on the preceding day. Dr. Griffith was 72 years of age. His earlier life was spent in the pastorate, but in 1856 he was called to take charge of the affairs of the Publication Society, and he has conducted its rapidly increasing business with great ability.

—Successful evangelistic work is being carried on by Church of England missionaries in Central Africa. Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, not long since ordained to the ministry seven native men, of whom two are the greatest chiefs in the country and govern great provinces. The ceremony of ordination took place in the cathedral which, the bishop says, "is for Central Africa as great a building as Durham Cathedral is for England. There are five hundred trees in it used as pillars. Some of them were brought five or six days' journey and required several hundred men to carry them."

—The appeal which the secretary-treasurer of the Annuity Fund makes in our present issue will, we hope, receive attention and call forth a generous response. If there is anything which the denomination should feel as a sacred obligation, it is, as it seems to us, to make such provision for the men who are giving their whole lives and strength to the gospel ministry that they need not be haunted and harassed with the apprehension that old age or sickness will overtake them with no provision made for their support, or that, if they are called away by death, they must leave their families unprovided for.

—Hon. John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia merchant, Sunday-school superintendent and ex-Past Master General of the United States, has been trying his hand at preaching, and it appears with excellent results, and much satisfaction to himself. Mr. Wannamaker went to New Jersey on his first preaching campaign, "because the devil, the brewers, the green goods, Jersey lightning, policy shops, and race tracks" abound there, and indicate that the country needs the gospel. Mr. Wannamaker preached, lectured on temperance and addressed the people on other subjects of practical importance. Great crowds came to hear him and no doubt were benefited by what they heard.

—According to a recent despatch the Empress of Austria distinguished herself the other day by assisting to remove a pile of rocks from a railroad track, thus perhaps saving from wreck an express train freighted with many human lives. The story is that the Empress was enjoying a ride on horse-back, her favorite exercise and amusement, when she saw a huge pile of stones placed upon the railway track over which the Budapest express was to pass. The empress sprang from her horse, and calling to the groom who was riding behind, she herself helped to remove the obstruction from the track. A moment later the express dashed over the spot in safety, its passengers quite unaware that they owed their safety to the prompt and heroic action of the empress.

—Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, is one Baptist minister who appears without doubt to be in the true apostolic succession. A few weeks ago Dr. Boardman had the privilege of preaching in North Livermore, Maine, on the centennial anniversary of the founding of the church of which his grandfather was pastor in the first decade of the century. In the same locality there is still standing "the Boardman house," in which Dr. Boardman's father, the distinguished missionary, was born. In the above connection the Philadelphia Press remarks:

"Ancestry is not always honored as it should be in America, but there is no reluctance in awarding all due reverence to a family which has behind it nearly two hundred and fifty years of American life, and which has illustrated its life in the seventh generation by giving to the pulpits to-day such an example of learning and eloquence as the pastor of the First Baptist church."

—Circuses and evangelistic services are not closely associated in the popular mind, but it appears that a certain celebrated showman has conceived the idea that as a matter of fact the two might be associated with advantage. When Mr. Moody was holding gospel services in Chicago during the progress of the Fair, he made an effort to obtain the use of Farepaugh's tent for Sunday ser-

vices. The showman permitted him to use it in the morning, but reserved the tent for the great crowd which he expected his show to attract in the afternoon and evening. To the gospel service in the morning some 15,000 people came, while the attendance on the circus was so small that the Sunday exhibitions were soon given up. Then the manager of the circus seems to have made the same discovery that the directors of the Fair made—that it was not a proper thing to hold shows on Sunday. He had never done so before and would never do so again. Moreover, if Mr. Moody would find an evangelist to travel about with him, he should have the free use of his tent on Sundays for gospel meetings.

**PASSING EVENTS.**

TAKEN as a whole Canada's exhibit at the World's Fair is reported to have been such as to do her justice, but in the matter of cheese at least, there is no reason for Canadians to feel ashamed of their country. In the class for Cheddar cheese, made previous to 1893, Canada won 108 awards and the United States not one. In classes for Cheddar cheese of the year's make Canada took 260 awards against 45 to the United States. Canada had 180 exhibits of cheese which scored higher than the highest of the United States Exhibit. Ontario had 275 exhibits of cheese of 1893, and won 260 awards. Five lots scored 99½ points out of a possible 100 for perfection. Quebec had 113 exhibits of cheese, and won 105 awards. Nova Scotia had ten exhibits and secured three awards. New Brunswick had four exhibits, and obtained two awards. Prince Edward Island had nineteen exhibits and took eight awards. Manitoba had four exhibits, and received three awards. The total number of exhibits of cheese from Canada was 530, which secured altogether 490 awards. Nine of the exhibits from Canada secured 99½ points out of a possible 100 for perfection. Five of these lots were from Ontario and four from Quebec.

AFTER the failure of Senator Voorhees' plan to force a vote on his repeal resolutions in the United States Senate by filing them in the Silverites, the repeal men seemed to lose heart, and there was much talk of a compromise measure. But to the firm stand taken by President Cleveland is believed to be due deliverance from such a disaster. Finally the Silver men became convinced that further obstruction was useless, and a vote was taken on Mr. Voorhees' resolution, by which the silver purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act are unconditionally repealed. The vote resulted in the adoption of the Voorhees resolution by a majority of eleven. It will be remembered that the House of Representatives passed a repeal measure some weeks ago, known as the Wilson bill, which was the measure sent to the Senate for ratification. The Voorhees bill, which has now been accepted by the House by a majority of nearly one hundred, differs from the Wilson bill in that after providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, it goes on to state that the United States does not thereby abandon the bi-metallic policy or give up the attempt to reinstate silver in an equal place with gold in the coinage. This supplement appears to have no legislative value, and its addition to the repeal bill is regarded as a means of sugar-coating the bill for the silver men. This action of Congress, of course, cannot be regarded as marking anything like a final settlement of the silver question in the United States, but it can scarcely be doubted that the step taken is in the right direction and of great importance. As the *Springfield Republican* puts it:

"It is a great victory for the good faith and credit of the nation which has been gained. It is the most emphatic notice ever given by this country to the world that the dollar nominated in all of its obligations is the best dollar known to commerce. And all the gains that scrupulous honesty ever gathers to it—\$200,000,000,000—will be ours on account of this."

SIR JOHN ABBOTT'S death, which occurred on the night of Monday, Oct. 30th, was not unexpected. For quite a long time he had been in failing health. Eminent physicians on both sides of the Atlantic had been consulted in his case, but their skill proved powerless to stay the progress of a disease which, months ago, it became evident must have a fatal termination. Sir John was in his 73rd year. He was born in St. Andrews, county of Argenteuil, Quebec, March 13, 1821. His father was the Rev. Joseph Abbott, a minister of the Church of England, who

came to Lower Canada from England in 1818. He appears to have been a man of some ability and literary taste, who also did something to promote literary activity in the country. His wife was Miss Harriet Bradford, daughter of a Church of England clergyman of Argenteuil, and John J. C. Abbott was their eldest son. At the age of seventeen he came to Montreal to make his way in the world, and first entered a mercantile establishment but fell sick and had to return home. After some further experience in a business house at Granby he came to Montreal again at the age of 22 and entered upon the study of law in McGill College. In 1849 he was admitted to partnership with Mr. Justice Badgley. Mr. Abbott's parliamentary career began in 1859 as member of the Canadian Assembly for Argenteuil, which he continued to represent until Confederation. He also had represented the same constituency in the Federal Parliament a part of the time since 1867. He was called to the Senate in 1887 and was entrusted with the leadership of the government in that branch. Mr. Abbott was, no doubt, one of the ablest and most successful lawyers that Canada has produced. Through eminent ability and constant industry he acquired a profound knowledge of law, nor did he lack the astuteness and tact necessary to enable him to employ his legal erudition to advantage. He was a lawyer rather than a politician or a statesman, though his legal knowledge, his astuteness and fearlessness made him invaluable as a counsellor to Sir John MacDonal, whose lieutenant he was content to be. On the death of the great Conservative leader in 1891, Sir John Abbott appeared to be the one man who under the conditions then existing could hope to hold the government together. The responsibility of leadership was accepted, and with his declining strength Sir John succeeded in navigating the governmental ship into waters where the leadership might, in the interests of the party, safely be transferred to other hands. Then he went abroad in hope of finding relief from the disease that was preying on his system. His search for health was in vain, and he returned a few months ago without hope of recovery.

THE name of Mr. Carter Harrison, the mayor of Chicago, is added to the list of prominent public men in the United States whose fate it has been to fall under the assassin's hand. On Saturday evening, Oct. 28, Mr. Harrison was quietly resting on a lounge in his parlor, with no thought of danger, when the door bell rang, and a man asked to see the mayor on important business. As Mr. Harrison advanced toward the door, the man fired three shots from a revolver in rapid succession and with fatal effect. The mayor retreated to a room, sank to the floor and in a few minutes was dead. The assassin, whose name is Patrick Eugene Prendergast, went at once to the police station and gave himself up. He gave as the reason for his murderous deed that the mayor had dealt falsely with him in not giving him the corporation councillorship as he had promised. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the man is insane. His mind had become unbalanced through the reading of socialist literature and brooding over municipal evils, and for weeks past it is said he had shown signs of mental aberration. As mayor of Chicago during the World's Fair, Mr. Harrison has been very prominently and constantly before the public. He has received notable people from all parts of the world. Though 68 years of age, he was shortly to have been married to Miss Annie Howard, a New Orleans belle, and his tragic death therefore takes on a peculiarly sensational character. Mr. Harrison was a man of extraordinary natural gifts. He possessed a striking physical presence and a mind of much force. The advantages which distinguished ancestry, education and wealth give were his, and he appears to have possessed in a remarkable degree those genial and magnetic qualities which go so far to make a man popular with the general public. With all this the late mayor of Chicago was far from being a great and good man. He pondered to the worst elements in politics and controlled for his ambitious ends, as no other man could, the worst forces in Chicago's polyglot population. "He was," says the *Springfield Republican*, "the idol of the frenzied, foreign and discontented vote of Chicago. He ruled it with a master hand. He could have dived it to safe and high ends. That he chose, in this position, so often to rally it about his standard by incendiary or mischievous utterances is the great point on which the outside public

judged and condemned Mr. Harrison. His was altogether a remarkable character—restless, indomitable, driving, never knowing defeat and never satisfied with victory—to such an one as only our democratic institutions could give elbow room to such an one as the great undeveloped West alone could offer the most favorable opportunity for the exercise of his genius. He partook of the spirit which has made Chicago in so many ways the first of American cities, and the most irrepresible and public-spirited of the great municipalities of the world."

**Letter From Dr. Saunders.**

On my way to Fredericton I had the pleasure of spending a night with my kind friend—Bro. D. V. Roberts and family—whose hospitality I enjoyed for two months last spring while supplying the Main St. church. It happened to be prayer meeting evening. I could not deny myself the privilege of attending this service. Bro. Gordon was away for a holiday. The attendance at the prayer meeting was good. I was glad to see present the young people baptised last spring, and to hear them take part in the service. All spoke in the highest terms of their pastor. It becomes more and more evident daily that the choice of the church was the Lord's choice.

I also had a pleasant call on Dr. Hopper, and am sorry to say that he still suffers from the weakness against which he has been heretofore struggling for many years. Greater courage and fortitude I have never seen. Added to the varied labors of his life, our dear brother has done a great work in illustrating these virtues. The contagion of his example will strengthen many a weak spirit. He loves the gospel more than ever, and he loves to preach it. He does not release himself from taking an interest in the Lord's Work at home and abroad. I always feel stronger after an hour with Bro. Hopper.

I never saw the prayer meetings so large in the Fredericton church as now—both the general meeting and that of the young people. The congregations on the Sabbath are large both morning and evening. After his long pastorate, Bro. Crawley left the church in an efficient state. I am told that more members were added to the church during his ministry than in all its previous history. The motto of a successor is engaging the serious and prayerful attention of the church and congregation.

P. S.—In an article published some time ago and read by me in Jackson Park amid the splendors of the World's Fair, your compositor and proof reader made me put some of our ministers on "the fence," join others to it by desire and call "the fence" a most excellent institution. Fence should be fund. Now the fence is an excellent institution, but not for ministers to sit on. Again in my last article by omitting the name of the late Dr. Christlieb I seem to put Dr. Angus in glory. He is indeed in the early glory of a well earned sabbatic retirement from a long service; but it is only earthly glory.

Parting.

That parting scene we shall never forget. Several from Dr. Gordon's training school, had come with their resident instructor, Rev. F. L. Chapell, to join other friends in saying good-bye. There was the hurry of ticket getting and baggage checking, then in a quiet spot the friends gathered about us; soon every heart is borne away in those familiar words, "There is sunshine in my soul," and "Anywhere with Jesus I can safely go." Here Prof. Chapell led us to the throne in a simple earnest plea for God's presence, protection and blessing, uniting us each in God—though parting. And now the last words are said and the last hand is clasped and we are borne away by bill and dale, up winding rivers, through myriad, colored forests, past villages and cities, rockland and meadow, grassy lakes mid far stretching plains relieved by sun-browned foliage, shapely corn stalks and luscious vineyards all indicating happy homes and a prosperous people. A pleasant time to travel when nature does her coat of many colors into which Spring, Summer and Autumn days have woven their myriad threads,—fit mirror of the inner life of its people. Happy land that hath heard the good tidings, lifting thy life above the nation, giving liberty a home and God a people. From thee we wend our way to "Sinim's" shores and up the flowing Yang-tee to bear the light that has risen o'er thee in healing rays. God keep our land and speed our way till righteousness and truth shall rule the earth.

**W. B. M. U.**

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:  
"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 211 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Missionary Thomas.

Although we have learned to revere the name of William Carey as the Father of Modern Missions, we find that Dr. John Thomas held a prominent place in the establishment of the Indian mission. He was born in 1793 in Farford, Gloucestershire, England. His father was an honorable deacon in the Baptist church of that place. He was converted in 1781, under the preaching of Dr. Stennett. In the same year Carey was converted under the ministry of Dr. Thomas Scott in a distant country town. Dr. Thomas studied medicine in Westminster Hospital, secured an appointment as naval surgeon, and soon afterward, as medical officer, embarked for Bengal. On landing in Calcutta he longed for Christian fellowship, and advertised in the *India Gazette* for a Christian. Finally he succeeded in discovering a pious tradesman, with whom he enjoyed many precious seasons of religious converse. On his return to England he was baptized by Rev. R. Burman, writer of the hymn, "Jesus, Thou art the sinners' friend." Soon after his baptism he began exhorting, but some aged Christians endeavored to prevent him from preaching. To these he referred, in his journal, as "Christians of thirty years standing, not running." In the following year he again accepted a position as surgeon and reached Calcutta in July, 1786. Here he was favored in meeting Mr. Udny, by whom he was introduced to a small circle of Christians who met at the house of one another for prayer and study of the Word. Here he met Mr. Charles Grant, president of a small Christian society, who made known to him his plans for the spread of the gospel in Bengal, and urged him to enter this field of work. After much fasting and prayer he concluded that the Lord had called him to preach the gospel to the heathen. During his three months stay in Calcutta the Lord blessed his labors to the conversion of two or three young men, one of whom lived in the city for more than twenty years, and was the means of bringing many to Christ. Just before leaving Malda where he preached in English while studying the Bengali language, he wrote in his journal: "Day and night I meditate on the word of God, both when awake and when asleep, and have much fellowship with God, and much confidence of being sent with a message from God to these poor heathen, and that the Lord will certainly bless the preaching of the gospel now at this very time. I have said that the gospel will never depart from this country till the glory of the latter times come; I have made my boast of God among the people and told them that I had unshaken trust in God; and I do not think of being ashamed of this boasting, but I believe what God hath spoken concerning those that wait for Him and put their trust in Him." He spent much of his time in the study of the language—under great difficulties, as his only help was a small grammar. He was the first to preach in the Bengali language. On June, 1788, the waters of the Ganges were consecrated by the baptism of a young man. This act of Dr. Thomas provoked a controversy among Episcopalian Christians, which resulted in the withdrawal of his support, but aid came from other directions and he continued to labor. In July, 1792—shortly after Carey had preached his memorable sermon at Nottingham—Dr. Thomas returned to England, intending to procure a printing press and a fellow worker, and, if possible, to establish a mission fund in London. Reports of Dr. Thomas' work reached the society which was organized in Kettering, and at a meeting held in January, 1793, the following resolution was adopted: "That from all we could learn, it appeared to us that a door was open in India for preaching the gospel to the heathen; that the secretary write Dr. Thomas immediately and enquire if he be willing to unite with the society and become its missionary; that if Dr. Thomas concurs the society will endeavor to procure him an assistant to go out with him in the spring." That evening Dr. Thomas arrived and gladly accepted the invitation of the society, and immediately William Carey volunteered to become his fellow worker. Looking back, how clearly we can see the hand of our God in all these plans! Although very little reference is made to Dr. Thomas in the literature of the century he stood first in the order of time, while in importance and ultimate usefulness Carey held the

more prominent place. "When the first Hindu convert, Krishna Pal, was won for Christ through the influence of Dr. Thomas who was his medical attendant. Krishna Pal was afterward baptized by Mr. Carey. On the 15th of October, 1781, this devoted missionary was called to receive his crown of righteousness, and the rest that remaineth."

**M. W. F.**

He said to the Quaker: "I can't help feeling for the poor, perishing heathen." The Quaker replied: "Does thee feel in the right place? Dost thee feel in thy pocket?"—*Miss Review.*

—The Moravian Christians give annually, for the spread of the gospel, an average of twelve dollars per member.

—You will, a cannibal chief on the Island of Tanna, on being converted, set apart regularly for the Lord's work, the amount he had previously invested in tobacco.

**Correction.**

There is a discrepancy between the statement of the treasurer for Nova Scotia as to the amount paid by him to the F. M. Board, and the statement of receipts from Nova Scotia for foreign missions.

The reason of this is that \$412 sent by two Sunday-schools in Nova Scotia to the secretary-treasurer of the F. M. Board was not credited by him as received from the treasurer for Nova Scotia. This sum, with the \$800.65 sent direct to me for foreign missions will make the statements of the two treasurers agree.

The treasurer of the H. M. Board reports as received from the treasurer for N. B. and P. E. \$2 more than he reports as sent to him. A receipt from the H. M. treasurer for \$3 found in one of his letters on file makes all clear. The H. M. Board is in by that amount. It will do good somewhere to somebody.

I am sorry that this discrepancy should have occurred and appeared, but glad to have the opportunity thus early to make the correction in order that brethren may have confidence in those who handle denominational funds.

J. W. MANNING,  
Treas. for N. B. and P. E. I.

**W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.**

Monies received by the treasurer from Oct. 18th to Oct. 31st: Wolfeville, F. M. \$14, H. M. \$250; River H-bert, F. M. \$9; Bridgewater, F. M. \$3; Apple River, F. M. \$7; Chance Harbor, F. M. \$4; Douglas Harbor (mile box), F. M. \$4.6; Cambridge Narrows, F. M. \$3; collection at quarterly meeting, Glaceaux Forks, \$12.64; Sydney collection, at public meeting, F. M. \$4; 2nd Falls, St. George, F. M. \$23; Yarmouth collection, Crusade day, \$5.71; Milton, Queens Co. F. M. \$5; H. M. \$25; G. L. M. \$1; Lovell Aylesford, F. M. \$7; Nictaux, F. M. \$7; C. E. Society, Nictaux Falls, F. M. \$2.68; Onslow East, F. M. \$150; H. M. \$0.50; Brookville, Hants Co., F. M. \$36; Wallace River, F. M. \$7; Salmon Creek, F. M. \$5; Weston, F. M. \$35; H. M. \$0.50; St. John (German St.), F. M. \$12; Cayentia, F. M. \$7.43; Farmington Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$8; Amherst, F. M. \$27.50; 1st church, Moncton, F. M. \$25; H. M. \$5; toward deficit, \$10; Jacksonville, F. M. \$7.24; Amherst Shore, F. M. \$3; Acadia Mines, F. M. \$4; Colina, F. M. \$5; collection, Crusade day, \$2.61; toward deficit and Mr. Higgins' tent, Dawson Settlement, \$3.40; Albert, \$7.58; Weldon (at Hillsboro), \$2.66; 1st Hillsboro, \$1.00.

MARY SMITH,  
Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, Box 513.

**Receipts for Denominational Work.**

From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1: J. S. Trites, F. M. \$25; (Sussex church, F. M. \$19.85; Grand Ligne #6, D. W. \$9.32—\$35.17; (Andover church, D. W. \$2.72; H. M. \$2; Acadia University \$2; Grand Ligne #1—\$8.72); Forest Glen, Victoria Co., D. W. \$1; Harvey church, coll. F. M. \$5; Dea. Jesson Willis, F. M. \$10; Dea. Rufus Tingley, F. M. \$10; Brunell street church, F. M. \$18; Forest Glen Sunday-school, Westmorland Co., F. M. \$7.09; St. Stephen church, coll. F. M. \$36.21; (Somerset, P. E. I., D. W. \$2.80; F. M. coll. \$1.60, \$2.25; Ira Hooper \$1—\$10.05); Quarterly meeting, Albert Co., D. W. \$4.13; 2nd Owenake church (Stony Creek), D. W. \$0.77; Smithtown (Mrs. Rachel Downing), F. M. \$3; 1st Salisbury church, F. M. \$12.70; Lodge, Dufferin, F. M. \$2.50; Quarterly meeting, Queens Co., F. M. \$8.25; (Edin lat. D. W. \$10.07; H. M. \$1.50—\$11.57); G. M. Peck and wife, F. M. \$5; Boscawen, P. E. I., coll. F. M. \$18.10; Lot 10, F. M. \$3; Tynes Valley, coll. F. M. \$3.29; Tryon, coll. F. M. \$4.90; (Cavendish church, D. W. \$10, coll. F. M. \$3.48—\$13.48); Alexandria, coll. F. M. \$3.22; Charlottetown, coll. F. M. \$23.55; Belfast, D. W. \$6.65; Uigg, D. W. \$9.05; Dea. Robt. Elkin, Cumberland Co., F. M. \$3; 2nd Moncton, H. M. and F. M. \$9. Total \$332.02. Previously reported, \$753.50. Total to Nov. 1, \$1,085.52.

J. W. MANNING,  
Treas. for N. B. and P. E. I.  
St. John, N. B.