

# Messenger and Visitor.

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## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

### Attempted Assassination.

The news flashed over the electric wires to all parts of the world last Friday evening, that the President of the United States had fallen by the bullet of an assassin, was a sad shock to the people of all civilized lands, and, in all parts of the English-speaking world especially, inspired strong feelings of revulsion and horror, mingled with keen sympathy for the afflicted nation and the stricken President and his family. The dastardly and murderous act was committed about four o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Temple of Music, in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where the President was holding a public reception. "Standing in the midst of crowds numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of goodwill, pressed by a motley throng of people, showered with the expressions of love and loyalty, besieged by multitudes all eager to clasp his hand—amid these surroundings and with the ever recurring plaudits of an admiring army of sight-seers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell." The would-be assassin is described as a man of medium size and ordinary appearance, plainly dressed in black. And it was observed that one hand was swathed in a handkerchief. He worked his way through the people up to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the President whom he had approached apparently with the purpose of greeting him. The President smiled and extended his hand to the man who had come to take his life. Then suddenly the sharp report of a revolver rang out above the hum of voices and all other sounds in the building. Two shots were fired, both of which took effect in the body of the President. The man was at once overpowered amid great excitement, and taken into custody. He gave his name as Fried Nieman, but his real name is said to be Leon Czolgosse. His home is in Cleveland and he is said to be an avowed anarchist and an ardent disciple of Emma Goldman. He declares that he had no confederates in the crime, but acted entirely upon his own responsibility. Whether or not his story in this respect is true, it is the present object of the police authorities to ascertain. The man appears not to be insane except in the sense that all anarchists are insane. The President after being shot was able to walk unassisted to a seat, sought to calm the excitement of those around him and expressed the opinion that he was not seriously injured. An examination disclosed the fact that one bullet had glanced from the breast bone, doing little injury. The other wound was much more serious. The bullet had passed through the stomach, causing two ruptures in that organ. These wounds the surgeons were able to treat satisfactorily; the principal danger is connected with the position of the bullet, which has not been located. The condition of the President, as far as learned at present writing, is however very encouraging, and while there is still room for grave anxiety, he is said to be resting well and good hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery.—It is such an event as this, and that which recently befel in the death of the revered sovereign of the British Empire, that reveals the sense of kinship and the feeling of profound sympathy between all the branches of the English-speaking people. The hearts of the people of Canada are deeply touched on this occasion, not only because of the horrible character of the assassin's deed, the dastardly blow aimed at a free and enlightened Government, and because of their sympathy with a neighboring, closely related and friendly people, but because also of the high esteem and cordial regard which is so generally felt toward President McKinley personally, as a statesman who has exercised the functions of rulership with dignity, courtesy and distinguished ability, with a friendly and just regard for the rights and the feelings of other nations, and as a gentleman who in his personal character embraces virtues which compel the

respect of the Christian world. To Mrs. McKinley, so recently at death's door by reason of illness, the hearts of all our people will go out at this sad time in the kindest sympathy.

### Apples.

The prospect for those orchardists who have been able to raise this year even a very moderate crop of winter fruit would seem to be a cheerful one. The shortness of the crop in most of the apple-growing sections of this continent—and we believe similar conditions prevail largely in Europe—will doubtless insure high prices. The New York Commercial Advertiser states that those who are conversant with the situation estimate the apple crop of 1901 in the United States at 10,000,000 barrels, or at the most 12,500,000, as compared with a gathered harvest of between 50 and 60 million barrels last year, and then a considerable percentage of the crop was allowed to waste in the orchards because the prices at which apples were selling would not pay for marketing the cheaper varieties. There will probably be but little marketable fruit this year for which there will not be a demand, while good apples of the choicer varieties are likely to command excellent prices. The rates ruling in the local market at present support this expectation. Nova Scotia is estimated to have about three quarters of a crop of apples this year, but that will likely yield more to the growers than a full crop has done in years when the world's crop generally was large.

### A Projected Fast Line.

In respect to the new fast line of steamships whose promoters not long since obtained from the House of Lords permission to build docks at Bearhaven, Ireland, the Montreal Witness quotes the London Daily Mail as authority for the statement that the line is to run from New York to a German port, having Sydney, in Nova Scotia, Bearhaven, in Ireland, and probably Dover, in England, as ports of call. At Sydney it would take on the trans-Atlantic mail, which it would put off at Bearhaven, together with hurried passengers. Dover would not only be its English port but a port at which passengers for France and the south of Europe would disembark. The new masonry pier at Dover, which runs nearly three thousand feet to sea and encloses nearly seventy-five acres of water, is to be completed next month. This basin will have a depth of nearly forty feet at extreme low water. The Liverpool Courier also, which, The Witness says, would naturally desire to discredit a scheme which does not treat Liverpool as the necessary port of departure for all great trans-Atlantic lines, nevertheless quotes another paper as not viewing it as a chimerical project, and as discussing it as something practicable and sure to be carried out in the near future. The Dublin 'Express' says that the Irish Electric Company has completed surveys for the necessary links to connect Bearhaven with the eastern ports of Ireland and calculates that the distance from London to Bearhaven will be covered in fourteen and a half hours. It believes that the intention is to run a weekly service of four and a half day boats to New York, and that later a weekly service of three and a half days will be established to Halifax.

### Canada and the Glasgow Exhibition.

Of the colonies represented at Glasgow Exhibition Canada ranks first as to the extent and value of her exhibits. The exhibit of Canadian food products occupies a space of 2000 square feet, and the manner in which the exhibits are arranged is such as immediately to attract attention. Large pyramids of flour, oatmeal, cheese, honey, etc., very attractively displayed are surrounded by upright cases containing an immense quantity of canned and preserved foods. Nearby is a large stand of bacon, hams and cured meats, while the most im-

portant part of the exhibit, the cold storage plant and refrigerating chamber, is placed along side, so as to afford a practical demonstration of the facilities now at the command of the Canadian producer. Inside the refrigerating chamber, (which contains some 600 square feet of space) is shown a large number of perishable products:—meat, eggs, butter, cheese, condensed milk, apples and other fresh fruits and canned meats, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. The system of cold storage adopted is known as the "Linde System of Refrigeration," and is that adopted by the Canadian government. It is simple economical, and easily explained by Sevigny, the official in charge, to the large crowds daily visiting the exhibition. At the exhibition merchants of all kinds are having a first class opportunity of studying what Canada can produce, and the benefit already derived by exhibiting firms is very gratifying. One alone (The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., of Toronto), find that their business in hams and bacon has more than trebled in Scotland since the opening of the exhibition, while their sales in England are increasing rapidly. Over 200 retailers in Scotland, it is said, are now selling all the Canadian cured meats they can get, and the exhibition is leading to an immense amount of trade in many lines, especially in flour, eggs, bacon and canned meats, so that the country is already feeling quite sensibly the benefits of the advertising it is receiving in connection with the exhibition.

### Prince Chun at Potsdam.

Among the events of the past week which will have a place in history is the interview at Potsdam between the German Emperor and Prince Chun, the special Envoy of the Emperor of China. The object of Prince Chun's visit to Berlin was to present, in the name of his Imperial master, a humble apology to Germany for the murder in Peking last year of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister to China. The interview was evidently arranged with a view to impressing most profoundly the Chinese envoy with the solemnity of the occasion and "the dread and fear" of the offended Emperor. The Kaiser, we are told, sat on his throne surrounded by the Princes of the royal house and his glittering court. He did not rise to receive Prince Chun, and, beyond fixing his eyes upon him, never moved at all as the Chinese envoy crossed the great hall, bowing low several times and holding in his hands a letter from the Chinese Emperor written upon yellow silk. Prince Chun was evidently impressed, and his voice shook as he made his exculpatory speech which was translated by the Chinese Minister. The Emperor's letter was partly explanatory and partly apologetic, professed "shame and penitence" on account of the death of the German Minister and expressed the hope that his German Majesty's indignation would be replaced by the old friendship and that the relations of the two empires might become more extensive, intimate and beneficial than ever before. The Kaiser's reply, which he delivered seated and in a severe ringing voice, was austere and impressive, reminding the Envoy of the enormity of China's offence in the assassination by a Chinese soldier acting under superior command, of a Minister of a friendly power. He accepted the assurance that the Chinese Emperor had stood aloof from that crime and the acts of violence which had followed against the Legations and peaceful foreigners in China. "All the greater," said the Kaiser, "the guilt resting upon his advisers and his government. The latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain atonement and pardon for their guilt by the expiatory mission alone. They will be judged by their future conduct in accordance with the laws of nations."