

Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 18, 1894.

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The Rev. John Rowe passed on to the better land July 31 from his late residence in Rockville, Yarmouth Co. A more extended notice of his life and death is being prepared and will appear in our next issue.

The cornerstone of the new Tremont Temple is to be laid Sept. 5. An appeal has been sent out to the Baptists of the country generally to aid in the work of rebuilding, and it is stated that numerous contributions in small sums are coming in, indicating a wide-spread and generous interest in the Temple and its work. Dr. MacArthur, of New York, writing in the *Christian Expositor* of the importance of Tremont Temple to the Baptists and all evangelical interests in Boston and of the similar influence of the Temple of Philadelphia, says that Baptists must learn to hold their own in positions, and asks has not the time come for a great Temple in New York?

Delegates to the Toronto B. Y. F. U. convention coming from cities south of the International Line were evidently deeply impressed by the way in which the day of rest is observed in a Canadian city. Many of the speakers at the convention alluded to it, and our Baptist exchanges from the States keep remarking upon the matter. The *Central Baptist*, of St. Louis, for instance says:

"A good many of the visitors in Toronto witnessed their first Christian Sunday. Business was all shut up. The boats and the street cars were still. Such trains as were on their way were continued, but none were started. It was a day of rest. Walk to church! Yes, and some of the company brought away tender souvenirs of that day, especially those who chose to hear a preacher who preached over on the far side of the city. A few carriages were on the street, mostly those driven by their owners."

The burning of the Salvation Army barracks in Fredericton early Friday morning, was a violent fire. Three men, it is stated, were seen running away from the building when the fire was first discovered, and three men have been arrested upon suspicion of being the guilty parties. It is stated that one of these came to the city in June, sought and obtained shelter with the S. A., and when, after two weeks of lodging, he was informed that he must move on, he gave expression to threats of vengeance. The barracks is described as a fine brick-wood structure, having an auditorium with a seating capacity of over 800, built in 1886 at a cost of nearly \$4,000. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. It is to be hoped that the miscreants who committed the crime will be brought to justice, but though suspicion may be very strong, it is doubtful if there is evidence sufficient to convict.

The Methodist General Conference of Canada, which met last in St. James Methodist church, Montreal, in September, 1890, is to meet this year in London, Ont., on the sixth of September. The topics which it is expected will be discussed with greatest interest by the conference are superannuation fund changes, re-organization of the home and foreign mission work, extension of itinerancy and the policy of the denomination in reference to the prohibition movement. A gentleman, said to be a high authority upon Methodist matters, is reported as saying that the agitation for the extension of the ministerial term does not appear to be as strong now as it was just prior to the meeting of the conference in Montreal, and that it is extremely unlikely that the term will be extended. In reference to prohibition, it is expected that the conference will re-affirm its position of four years ago, as that is substantially the ground taken by the prohibition convention which met a short time ago in Montreal.

The letter from Rev. Mr. Burwash which will be found elsewhere in this issue was received after our article on the second page, in reference to the riotous proceedings in Quebec, was in print. Bro. Burwash's letter will be read with interest. It is matter for thankfulness that none of our missionaries were seriously injured in the assault which was made upon them and that the treatment they have received will not deter them from going forward with the work in which the prospect seemed so encouraging. It is gratifying also to observe that the press of Quebec, both French and English, Catholic and Protestant, has very generally condemned the doings of the mob and asserted the rights of all to worship as they see fit. *L'Electeur*, the paper which published the article

supposed to have excited the animosity of the mob against the mission stations, explains that the paragraph in question was the production of a junior reporter who acted on wrong information, that it escaped the usual editorial supervision, and that none could regret its appearance more than *L'Electeur* itself. The paper also refers to its past history as proof that it has on every occasion stood out boldly and manfully for liberty of conscience and freedom of worship and against all proceedings favoring of intolerance or violence.

The mystery in reference to the disappearance of Mr. Robert Horn has not yet been solved. It was near the last of May that Mr. Horn left his home in this city for a fishing excursion to Enchanted Lake, some miles away. He did not return, and the woods in the vicinity of the place where he was supposed to have gone were searched for him in vain. After eight weeks absence a little dog that went away with Mr. Horn returned in a very weak and starved condition. It was then supposed that the man must have perished in the woods, and that the faithful dog had remained by the body until compelled by starvation to leave it. It was expected that by the help of the dog Mr. Horn's remains might be found, but though repeated attempts have been made the search has so far proved unsuccessful. There are different opinions in regard to the matter, but it is generally believed that Mr. Horn perished in the woods, and that his remains are somewhere concealed by the thick undergrowth.

News of the death of Rev. J. F. Burditt, of Narsaravetta, India, will be received by many in these provinces with deep regret. Mr. Burditt's death occurred on the 4th inst., and the sad intelligence, wholly unexpected, came by cablegram to Mr. W. F. Burditt, of St. John, a brother of the deceased. Mr. Burditt was a native of England. He was educated at the New Brunswick University and at Newton Theological Seminary. After a year or two spent in the pastorate in Massachusetts, he went to India in connection with the A. B. M. Union. His wife is a native of Nova Scotia. After ten years service in India they were home for a visit two years ago, and Mr. Burditt was heard with much interest on the subject of missions by different congregations in N. B. and N. S. Their three eldest children were left in Newton Centre, two are with the mother in India. Mr. Burditt was a thoroughly earnest, devoted and very successful missionary, and his death when he seemed just entering upon the period of greatest usefulness will be deeply regretted.

PASSING EVENTS.

An interesting statistical article on the pay of preachers by Mr. H. K. Carroll of the N. Y. *Independent* is summarized by the *Outlook* as follows:

"As one would expect, the salaries are largest in the oldest and wealthiest denominations. In the Congregational church the average paid is \$7,047; in the Presbyterian church, between \$1,000 and \$1,200; in the Protestant Episcopal church, a somewhat larger sum, but impossible to define because of the absence of general returns. All of these denominations, however, over the Presbyterians—are weak numerically compared with the Methodists and Baptists, and it is to these greater bodies that we must turn for a clear conception of the average American minister's salary. For the Methodist church (North) there are exact returns, and the average salary (including the rental value of parsonage) is about \$847. In the Baptist church the salaries are still smaller, partly because this denomination is strong in the South, where lower salaries are the rule in all denominations. Mr. Carroll considers at some length the salaries of highly paid ministers. Bishops in the Episcopal church receive from \$5,000 to \$12,500; in the Methodist church (North), about \$5,000 a year; in the Methodist church (South), \$3,000 a year; and in the Roman Catholic church from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The number of bishops in the United States is 240. There are 30 Congregational pastors (about one in one hundred) with salaries of \$5,000 and over, and four pastors (about one in a thousand) with \$10,000 or more. In the Methodist church (North) there are but fourteen pastorates paying as much as \$5,000, and there is none paying more than \$7,000. In the Episcopal church there is a single diocese in which sixteen parishes pay \$5,000 or over, and four parishes \$10,000 and a house. In summing up, Mr. Carroll says: 'The larger incomes of pastors compare very favorably with the salaries of judges. There are more pastors than judges with \$10,000 a year.' This comparison may exaggerate the comparative incomes of ministers, since the best-paid lawyers rarely accept judgeships. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that even the

average ministerial salary (for instance that in the Methodist church) is half again as great as the average labor income of an American family."

The immigration to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1894, has been only a little more than three-fifths as great as it was in the preceding year. The figures as given in the statistical report are, for 1893, 497,936; for 1894, 311,404. In the case of all European countries there is a large decline in the volume of immigration, but Poland has sent to America only about one-ninth as many emigrants the past year as in 1893. It is noted, too, that the falling off in immigration has occurred chiefly in the last half of the year, during which time it is stated to have been less than one-half as large as for the corresponding portion of the preceding year. This large reduction is doubtless due to the extreme depression in business. The immigration of the past year is the smallest which the United States has had since 1879, when the number of immigrants was only 177,826. In 1892 the number was 623,084; 560,319 in 1891; 546,889 in 1888; 518,502 in 1884; 603,322 in 1883, and 788,992 in 1882, the largest immigration for any one year. Up to the end of June the tendency was to further decline, the figures for June being 23,484 against 67,726 in the corresponding month of 1893. While immigration during the present summer has shown so great a decline, the emigration from the United States to Europe has been unprecedentedly large.

An English engineer proposes an innovation which may be described as important if feasible. His proposal is to convert coal into gas and electrical power at the mouth of the mines whence the coal is taken and to transport the products to the cities where power and light are required. This he argues would be more economical than the transportation of coal as at present. Electric forces is now transmissible for long distances with a loss of power which, considered as to the expense involved, would not be equivalent to the transportation of the necessary quantity of coal, and if in some cases the distance were found too great for the transmission of electricity the conversion of the coal into electric force could take place at a convenient distance from the city so that its inhabitants would escape all annoyance from the presence of smoke, ashes and cinders to which they are now subject. With the streets so paved as to be comparatively free from dust and noise, and the air free from the annoyances and discomforts which more or less in all large cities arise from the consumption of coal, the modern city will become a pleasant place to live in. As it is, the drift of population is more and more toward the cities. It is time that some inventive genius was devoting his energy to make life in the country more attractive.

We are hearing less of the cholera this season than for two summers past, and little apprehension seems to be felt that it will make its appearance on this side the Atlantic. But there is plenty of cholera, we are told, in Europe. As in previous years, Russia is the greatest sufferer from the ravages of the disease which is raging in a very virulent form in the southern provinces of the empire. The territory over which the disease extends is smaller than last year, but it has occurred again in St. Petersburg and in almost every province there are said to be some cases. As it appears to be the policy of the Russian government to deny as long as possible the existence of the disease and to conceal the facts concerning its ravages, it is difficult to get at the real condition of things. In Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and at Marseilles in France, the disease has appeared, but so far the condition of things in Western Europe in respect to cholera is not such as to excite much alarm.

So far as appears from the news received up to the time of writing notwithstanding developments in connection with the war between China and Japan have lately taken place. It is reported that in some engagements between the land forces of the two nations the troops of Japan have been victorious and that China had the advantage of her antagonist on the sea. Not much confidence, probably, is to be placed in the accuracy of the accounts received. It is stated that the Japanese government has ordered all authorities throughout the empire to protect foreigners and missionaries. In view

of the threatening attitude assumed in some places toward the missionaries, it is to be hoped that this is true and that the proclamation will have its desired effect. Much speculation has been indulged in as to the reason why Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has been divested by the emperor of his yellow jacket. The loss of this insignia is believed to indicate the emperor's displeasure and to signify official degradation. The latest theory is that Li Hung Chang's offence was an attempt in connection with Prime Minister Ito, of Japan, to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two governments. His conciliatory disposition is said to have given offence in imperial circles. But it is doubtful if the statement rests on anything more solid than conjecture.

In the opinion of Dr. Albion W. Small, professor of sociology in Chicago University, the outlook for the unemployed in Chicago for the coming winter is by no means a pleasant one. The people who gave money last year to assist the needy will have much less to give this year, and unless those who have a chance to work at any rate of wages accept that chance, Dr. Small says, the condition of misery in Chicago will exceed by a hundred per cent. anything experienced last year. Besides the people have been exasperated by the strikes and the non-sensical action of labor leaders in bringing them on, and on this account will be less disposed to devote a portion of their means to the support of the people whom they class with those who are responsible for this condition of things. The unsettled condition of the tariff and currency systems of the country contributes to make the outlook darker. In view of present adverse conditions and the threatening outlook, Prof. Small's counsel to those who have little means is to take anything they can get to do and account themselves lucky if they can get anything.

To Our Subscribers.

In balancing accounts for the year we find large arrears. This is in part accounted for by the present condition of money affairs in the country; but in respect to many of the three thousand of our subscribers who have not paid for the *Messenger and Visitor*—some of them for several years—it cannot be truthfully said that hard times covers their case. We are doing all we can to favor our brethren who are not able to pay up just now; and it is a burning shame that so many who can just as well as not assist us, by paying promptly, are neglecting to do so. Will not our brethren think of this and come promptly to our assistance? By the pastors and delegates who come to convention an opportunity will be afforded to send us subscriptions. Please don't send postage stamps. They stick together and are spoiled by the heat, and silver for the balance can just as well be sent in registered letter where a P. O. order is not to be had. J. H. S.

Change of the Location of our Home and Foreign Mission Boards.

A Solution, in Part, of our Present denominational Complications.

It is apparent to all interested that in our denominational work we have come to a place where two or more ways meet. Changes are demanded, and changes in modes of operating will be carried. A diversity of views obtains both as to the cause and cure of the present unrest among our churches; but upon the whole it is hoped that oneness of aim prevails to at least a reasonable extent. All express an earnest desire to do the best thing possible for the advancement of our churches in their chosen work. The churches of New Brunswick are not satisfied with the present arrangements made for home mission work, and are putting in this connection special emphasis on the present location of the Board. The Baptists of New Brunswick are now quite divided in their views of this subject. If the brotherhood here could be brought together on some line of action the dark cloud now upon us would be lifted. It is also believed that in our foreign mission work there is an opportunity for improvements in our home department, which may be effected by a change in the location of this Board. These circumstances untiedly point to the following as a wise arrangement for our home and foreign mission operations in these Maritime Provinces; viz:
1st. Let our Foreign Mission Board

be removed from St. John to Halifax. It will not be impossible to arrange the membership of this Board at the coming Convention so as to place a working quorum in Halifax and the nearest towns.

2nd. Remove the Home Mission Board from Yarmouth to St. John. Let each association appoint an advisory Home Mission Board, as did the Southern N. B. Association at its last session and for the same purpose. See *Messenger and Visitor* of July 25th, 1st page. This plan cannot fail in meeting the necessities of the present hour, and if properly executed will put our churches on a career of missionary endeavor worthy of their professions. The changes here suggested may demand some extra legislation, but it is known that additional legislation is now demanded in our Foreign Mission department, and if the proposed change of the constitution of the convention carries our home mission plans will have to be thoroughly recast. A reason for the removal of the Home Mission Board from Yarmouth to St. John is found in the fact that more home work is now demanded in New Brunswick than in Nova Scotia, except it be in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and this can as well be attended to from St. John as from Yarmouth. The N. B. Convention just now getting into form has in its academic work enough to tax its ability for the present. It will need the kindly co-operation of the brotherhood in order to lift the St. Martins Seminary out of its present difficulties. And as such an institution is the necessity of the Baptists of New Brunswick all who are anxious for the prosperity of our churches will hail with joy any workable plan in which all our people will be united.

J. H. SANDERS.

Sunday School Convention.

The first annual convention of the Queensbury Parish Sunday-school Association was opened in the F. C. B. church, upper Hanesville, on Friday, July 6th.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. W. S. Young. "Our Master has taken his journey," was the opening hymn. The 147th Psalm was read and prayer was offered by a large number.

The President, Mr. H. U. Clark, took the chair and formally opened the convention. H. U. Clark was re-elected president; George Sleep, vice-president; Alice Parent, re-elected secretary-treasurer; H. Johnson and D. C. Parent as additional members of the executive committee.

Reports showed one new school, increased attendance of old and young and other upward indications since the organization of the parish.

Addresses were given by Revs. J. W. S. Young, A. Bonnell, J. E. Fillmore, Messrs. H. U. Clark, H. Blaney and D. C. Parent containing many valuable points on Sunday-school work which was very helpful to the work and workers.

An invitation was received from the Upper Queensbury Baptist church to hold the next convention there.

The written questions and answers at the evening session formed a very interesting and profitable part of the work.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to those who had so kindly entertained the visitors.

This brought to a close a convention of more than ordinary interest. When all separated each felt it was good to be there. ALICE L. PARENT, Sec'y, Upper Queensbury, July 20.

Final word to Convention Delegates.

1. Bear River town is four miles from railway station. Arrangements have been made by which delegates will be transported for 40 cts., but delegates must expect some inconvenience, especially on Wednesday, when the entire delegation will need to be transferred.

2. It is impossible that every delegate should be located near the church, but we are exercising our best judgment in this matter, and our expectation is that no one will carry the committee by seeking a charge, but that each delegate will keep in his place throughout entire session.

3. If any whose names have been forwarded to us as delegates have determined not to attend the convention, will they kindly write us at once.

EDWARD CLARK,
Chairman Entertainment Com.
Bear River, Aug. 8.
Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR:
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY

For our mission workers at home and abroad. Until further notice is given, contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, Carleton, N. B.

We would call the special attention of our sisters to the programme of the annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. Please note the time—Thursday, the 23rd of August. Executive meeting at 7:30 p. m.

We are expecting a great blessing to accompany these meetings. Pray very earnestly that the Master may manifest His presence in a special manner. All who wish to attend these meetings must come on Thursday. So many in years past have been disappointed in finding these meetings over when they arrived. Let all come desiring to give as well as receive a blessing, and we shall have a rich spiritual feast and go home prepared to do better work for the Master.

Letter from Rev. H. G. Mellish to the Cor. Secretary of the W. B. M. U.

DEAR SISTER:

I beg leave to call the attention of your society again to the growing demands of the mission work of the Northwest.

We are deeply grateful for the aid you gave us during the past year. We hope that you will be able to continue your grant to us this year, and if possible increase the amount. With your aid we have been able to forward the work, and the prospect is hopeful if you can continue and enlarge your grant. The church of Regina is making steady progress. The pastor, Rev. F. W. Auvaiche, finds that he cannot support his family on the amount of salary he has been receiving. The church has raised its subscription to meet the deficiency and asks that the grant of \$450 be continued this year. They will have a struggle this year on account of failure of crops in that district.

Edmonton has gladdened our hearts. During the year they built a neat house of worship. It is of red brick, seats 175 comfortably, and cost \$3,200. On account of this they will have a heavy load for the present, but the membership is increasing rapidly, from nineteen, eighteen months ago, they have increased to 68 members. They will reduce the amount asked for another year, so that a second man may be sent to the field. It is too large now for one missionary. I hope and pray that you may be able to grant us the necessary aid for these two fields, \$450 to Regina and \$300 to Edmonton. If it lies in your power try and make us a grant of \$1,000 for the work this year. We are distracted by the distress and spiritual needs of the people here.

There is a colony of 300 families of Scandinavians near Edmonton, where no one is doing any religious work. They have not even a Sunday-school. There are not less than twenty-six bands of Indians in Manitoba alone without any religious work done amongst them by any body. The condition of these people gives us an opportunity to exert an influence upon them that will be felt in ages to come.

This work cannot wait without awful disaster. The country is filling up with people of various nationalities and types of religion. We must reach them now. If we can grasp the situation now we will have the future in our hands.

I believe the fact that you are undertaking the work will bring you sympathy and funds that would not otherwise come. Oh, sisters, help us while the day of our opportunity is yet at hand.

Yours very truly,
H. G. MELLISH.

Programme for Annual Meeting of W. B. M. U. at Bear River, N. S.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23rd—7 p. m., executive meeting.

FRIDAY, August 24th—9:30 a. m., prayer meeting; 10 a. m., meeting for Mission Band workers, paper or address on Mission Band work, map exercise of our Indian field, reports from Mission Bands and discussion on this branch of our work; 2 p. m., social meeting; 2:30 p. m., enrollment of delegates, treasurer's report, secretary's report, provincial secretary's report, home mission report, appointment of officers.

SATURDAY—9:30 a. m., praise meeting Bible reading, verbal reports from delegates, question box opened, open conference on mission work; 2:30 p. m., platform meeting, address by missionaries: Mrs. Doggs Mrs. Churchill, Miss Clark and others.