

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LVI.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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By reference to our denominational news column, it will be seen that Rev. Mr. Camp has lately completed his sixth year of pastoral labor at Hillboro. We congratulate Bro. Camp on the fact that the year just closed, like its predecessors, has been one of prosperity and growth for the church. Our brother and his people have great reason for thankfulness and rejoicing because of the blessings which have crowned these years of faithful ministry.

Four of the men whom Mr. Cleveland has chosen as his cabinet officers are college graduates. These are Mr. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, who is a graduate of the University of Virginia; Mr. Bissell, Postmaster-General, a graduate of Yale; Mr. Olney, Attorney-General, a graduate of Brown; and Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, a graduate of Union. Only one man in the cabinet is not a lawyer. Mr. Lamont, Secretary of War, has that distinction.

In the nature of things the great universities get the great gifts. "To him that hath shall be given" finds notable application here. We do not state the fact or the principle to find fault with them, but the remark is suggested by the current report that Harvard is to receive another princely addition to its endowments, five million dollars, it is said, having been left to that institution in trust by Gordon McKay, the sewing machine millionaire. Naturally, and not without wisdom, rich men will prefer to have their names and benefactions associated with rich, renowned and well established institutions, at the same time there can be no doubt that some of the comparatively poor, unknown and struggling colleges are doing work which in character and quality is not less valuable than that of the famous schools with their wider fields of operation.

A few months ago some information was given our readers, on the authority of Rev. Dr. McArthur of New York concerning the work of Baptists in France and, particularly, in Paris. The *Watchman*, in mentioning the progress of the Baptist cause in France, says it is "one of the most remarkable religious movements of the present time. Although there are many additions to the Baptist churches by baptism the chief growth is from another source. A considerable portion of the most evangelical elements in other churches seems to be on the point of coming over bodily to the Baptist ranks. Revulsion from the ritualism and corruptions of the Roman church, and the formalism and liberalism of the State churches, has driven many of the most devout minds in France to the Bible, and this has led many to the Baptist position. A body of believers in Toulon and a whole church of one hundred members in Switzerland, with its pastor, have joined the Baptists. Quite a number of pastors from the Free church have also come over and freely strengthened the force of Baptist laborers in France. Even in priest-ridden Belgium a little Baptist church of fifteen members has been formed. Two hundred and twenty-two were baptised into the two Baptist churches in Paris last year, and the outlook for the whole work is exceedingly encouraging."

We have received from Bro. B. H. Eaton, the clerk of the First church, Halifax, a little book of some 30 pages containing a directory of services, with a list of the officers and members with their addresses, and other matters of interest, especially to members of the church for whose use the pamphlet is issued. This church was organized September 30, 1827, with seven members whose names were as follows: Lewis Johnston, M. D., Mrs. L. Johnston, Miss E. Tremain, J. W. Nutting, Mrs. J. Johnston, Miss S. Grant, John Ferguson. The present membership of the church is 232, of whom 34 are non-resident. The directory gives a list of the pastors whom the church has had from its organization to the present, with their several periods of service. Historical lists are also given of deacons, church clerks and Sunday-school superintendents, as well as lists showing the present officers, standing committees, etc. A statement of the moneys raised for general expenses and benevolent purposes in 1892 shows the whole amount to be \$4,584.95. A debt of \$11,000 on the house of worship is being reduced by \$1,000 a year. The duties of the deacons of the church are defined under ten heads. Four pages are occupied with "Pastoral Suggestions," important to members, and "Rules for our Prayer Meeting," prepared by the pastor. The church year is inserted. The names and addresses of all members, resident and non-resi-

dent, are given, so that each member may readily learn who and where all the other members of the church are. A couple of pages are left blank for memoranda. This Directory appears to us to be well arranged and, by placing so much information and in so convenient a form within the reach of every church member, it must supply a real need and promote the efficiency of the church's work. We give this notice with the idea that it may perhaps be useful as a hint to other churches which may wish to attempt something along the same line.

THE reports from the churches in this and preceding issues show that in not a few instances a special work of grace is being enjoyed. In this there is reason for encouragement and thankfulness. Still there is room for a larger blessing. Perhaps we should say rather, there is need of it; for if room were made for the blessing, would it not come? Why should not all our churches be thus blessed? Are churches and individuals preparing themselves for these times of refreshing? Will it not be well if every one who reads of the blessings which are being experienced in some of the churches shall ask himself or herself, Am I doing what I can to prepare for and promote a revival of religion in my church and community?

ELSEWHERE we notice the Directory lately issued by the First church of Halifax. Some churches in order to place before the members a statement of the church's services, interests, work, etc., issue a church paper periodically. This plan is adopted by the Jacksonville church, of which our enterprising brother, Rev. B. H. Thomas is pastor. We have before us the *Quarterly Record*, a small sheet issued every three months in the interests of the Jacksonville and Jacksonville Baptist churches. This plan of presenting the work of the church has an advantage in that it affords opportunity of calling the attention of the members from time to time to anything of fresh or special interest in connection with the work of the church. The *Record* tells its readers "every Baptist family should have the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, our denominational paper. Under the present management it has grown to be the best religious journal published in Maritime Canada."

We learn that a telegram was received in this city on Sunday evening announcing the death on that day, at Elgin, Illinois, of Rev. W. P. Everett, of that place. Mr. Everett was well known to the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. Messrs. C. A. Everett, T. E. Everett, E. J. Everett and H. L. Everett, of this city, are his brothers. The earlier years of Mr. Everett's ministry were spent in Massachusetts. Later he became pastor of the Brussels street church in this city, where about three years were spent in successful pastoral work. Afterwards, for a short time, he ministered at Zion's church—now known as Owen's Art Gallery. About twelve years ago he returned to the United States, where the later years of his ministry were spent. Mr. Everett was a man of marked ability and pleasing address. He had many friends in these provinces who will learn of his death with deep regret. We hope to be able to give a short historical sketch of the life and work of our departed brother next week.

It seems evident that the people of New Jersey have been much too careless as to the moral character of the men to whom they committed the duty of making their laws. A short time ago the Legislature of the State passed, over the Governor's veto, bills authorizing gambling race tracks. Speaker Flynn of the House, it is said, is the "starter" at one of the largest tracks, and through his aid and by means of the influence brought to bear by monied gamblers the bills were passed. It is pretty evident now that the sentiment of New Jersey condemns this infamous piece of legislation. Quite a cyclone of indignation has swept over the little state, and there is some hope that the lawmakers may be frightened into repealing the disgraceful laws. It is always better to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen, but this incident may do good in New Jersey and elsewhere by calling attention to the fact that the men who are to make the laws of a country should have higher interests than those which are connected with race tracks and gambling.

For sick headache, sour stomach, lossing of food, dyspepsia or biliousness, take Hawker's Liver Pills. They will cure you. Recommended by leading physicians as a most reliable medicine.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE New Brunswick Legislature was opened on Thursday, Mr. Burchill, of Northumberland, being chosen as speaker. The speech from the throne, delivered by his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, contained allusion to the constitutional changes which had involved the extinction of the Legislative Council and increased the responsibilities of the members of the House of Assembly by investing that body with all the powers which hitherto have been shared between the two chambers. Allusion was made to the special aid which the government had given to the agricultural interests of the province, and to what are considered the gratifying results of the policy pursued, as seen in the increased interest taken and advancement made in this important department of industry. "Greater attention has been given to dairying; many cheese factories and creameries have been established, and several dairy associations have been formed throughout the province." Further encouragement in the same direction is promised. The termination of the long-pending litigation with the Maritime Bank is mentioned as a matter for congratulation, and its result, as establishing the fact that a direct relation exists between the Provincial Executive and the Sovereign of the Empire. The commission appointed on the subject of municipal and civic taxation has made progress in its work and has presented an interim report, which will be laid before the House. The leasing of the timber lands of the crown is one of the important matters to be considered during the session. Matters in connection with mining and looking to the encouragement of that industry are to be presented. The importance and necessity of a reformatory prison or industrial school for boys is alluded to in the speech, and bills dealing with this subject are promised. Also, there will be presented bills in consolidation of the game laws; to regulate practice and procedure in the Supreme Court; to consolidate and amend the act relating to stenographic reporting in the Supreme Court; relating to bills of sale; to make provision for the appointment of women upon the school boards in the cities and incorporated towns, and other measures of importance. The address, in reply, was moved by Mr. Mott, of Restigouche, and seconded by Mr. O'Brien, of Charlotte.

THE character and influence of the liquor business is only evil and disreputable. When a man has been able to make up his mind to get his living by running a saloon, he is not likely to be troubled with qualms of conscience on account of violations of the law and the rights of society. No one expects that the keeper of a saloon or a dram-shop will observe the law under which he has obtained his license unless he is forced to do so, and the only argument for which he has respect is too generally not in any systematic way employed against him. Occasionally something occurs which shows that the license law in this city is openly and shamelessly violated. Such an instance occurred on Sunday, March 4th, when a man well known in the North End died on the streets, and, as a coroner's jury found, his death was at least hastened by the use of liquor, which it was shown was purchased at different places on Sunday and in plain and shameless violation of the law. In alluding to this sad affair, the Sun very forcibly says:

"The liquor license law is persistently and habitually violated. The public know it. The police know it. It appears to be taken for granted that a wide latitude should be allowed, and that the number of prosecutions must be a small proportion of the number of offences. No one is surprised that men go to shops with wholesale licenses only, and get drinks there. No one is surprised to learn that liquor is sold on Sunday. A tragedy gives the affair a special interest, but the event itself is too common to attract attention. One would suppose that in a regularly-constituted, law-respecting community, men would not be furnished with wholesale licenses when it is known that they propose to keep a saloon. It would be supposed that no licenses would be given except to persons who had not previously violated the law. We are constantly told that a good license law to restrict and regulate the sale of liquor is better than a prohibitory law, because the latter is never enforced. This objection to a prohibitory law, whether sound or not, is certainly based on a fact which is supported by local history. But where is the force of the argument if the license law is also violated with impunity? Just now the attention of the public will be directed to one dealer, or perhaps two. But while it is right that these men should be called to strict account for the result of their acts, it ought to be remembered that there are many other persons in the business who either last Sunday, or on other Sundays, have committed the same offence."

All this goes to show plainly that the traffic in strong drink is utterly an evil to which Christian people can give no aid or countenance. It holds a double and self-perpetuating curse. It curses him that sells and him that drinks. The only satisfactory way of regulating the evil is to abolish it, and to this end every Christian man and woman should strive to make the power of example, education and law as effective as possible.

THE little discussion which took place the other day in the House at Ottawa in respect to the Prohibition Commission, so called, will scarcely have the effect of creating in the public mind a higher opinion of the labors and results of the commission. The daily expenses of the commission when in session, it was learned, are about \$17 per member, and the whole cost is estimated at some \$25,000 or \$30,000. The sum named is a trifle beside the thirty or forty millions which the country is squandering annually for drink, and if the commission is really collecting valuable information or educating public sentiment or doing anything to prepare the way for a prohibitory law, the money which it is costing could not be spent to better purpose. No doubt there are one or two men on the commission who really desire to make its work tell in the direction of prohibition, but it appears quite evident that this is not the controlling purpose and intention. The commission is now resting because, we are told, the season is not favorable for the prosecution of its labors. However that may be, the drink business, as its constant and horrible results attest, does not find the present season unfavorable. The Finance Minister dealt with the matter in optimistic generalities. He said the commission was not a farce; but what its practical utility was he does not seem to have shown. He said the time was nearer by reason of the commission when action must be taken; but what that action would be he did not intimate. He said he had his own opinion as to what ought to be done and would be ready to express it when the time came; but as to what that opinion is or when that time is likely to come, we are left without information.

PREVIOUSLY to the introduction of Mr. Asquith's Suspensory Bill, the Welsh newspapers, it appears, were breathing out threatening and slaughter against Mr. Gladstone and the government, because they were not, in the judgment of the Welsh non-conformists, carrying out their promises to their Welsh supporters. The bill which has been introduced will, no doubt, have the effect of pacifying them for the present. But the demand is made that the Suspensory bill shall be followed by a measure for disestablishment at the next session of Parliament, and will doubtless be insisted upon with equal emphasis. It is said to be probable that the Lords will throw out the Suspensory bill as well as the Home Rule bill. This would involve an appeal to the people by the government. Whatever may be the fate of the important measures now before the House of Commons, it is easy to see that British politics will be of a stormy character for some time to come.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.  
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.  
PRAYER POINT FOR MARCH:  
"That God's people may give to the work of missions this year as never before."

Notes from Manitoba.  
I have been asked to write to individual circles upon our work in this country. Knowing the interest of the Maritime Baptist women in the Christian work here, and wishing to increase that interest if it be in my power, I will write to the column, and thus reach each and all the sisters. We will soon have been here a year, and the time has passed very rapidly. Upon leaving the work and workers in the East, I thought I could never enjoy other work with other workers quite as well, but Christ's work is the same here as there, only the need is greater, and Christian love is as warm in this country as at home, and I have found great enjoyment in this North-west country doing the little that I could for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ.

The woman's work will interest your readers. There is a noble band of Christian women doing all in their power to help on the gospel chariot. They take their part of the work, which is a very important part. The Foreign work, Indian work and Church Edifice work have fallen to the lot of the women to care for. Our Foreign work is small, but it keeps our hearts aglow for the

missionaries in heathen darkness and their work. Miss Booker was for some time the Manitoba missionary under the supervision of the Ontario Board, but the work on the plains did not agree with her and she had to go to the hills, and as Canada had no mission station on the hills, she left us to work under the American Board. She was supported until April, 1892, by Manitoba. We have been for some time looking for a suitable person to go out to India, and it seems as if our prayers will be answered shortly. A young lady has offered herself, and if, after her examinations, she proves herself to be called of God for India, we will send her out, and again have a worker among the benighted.

The Indian work has developed wonderfully within a very short time. There is an Indian committee that works in conjunction with the Indian committee of Ontario. The Lord seemed to have prepared an Indian missionary for the Baptist work in this country as He did Judean for India, through studying His Word. Henry Prince is a noble specimen of the Red man, son of a Cree Indian chief. He was brought up on St. Peter's Reserve, sent to school and became an Episcopalian. That church seeing his worth sent him to St. John's College (Episcopal). After studying for some time he became a catechist among the Indians. In his reading of the truth he began to see that he was not a converted man and became anxious about his soul, and through much prayer and study he was enabled to trust in the efficacy of Jesus' blood for pardon and found peace. After this he was in connection with the Plymouth Brethren and worked for some time for that body. He has since developed into an out and out Baptist. He was ordained to work as our missionary nearly two years ago. He has much opposition on account of his former connection with the English church.

St. Peter's Reserve is beautifully situated on the banks of the Red river, about 25 miles north of Winnipeg and three and a half miles from Selkirk, a station on the C. P. R. It has a population of 1,171 of Cree and Ojibwea Indians, with a sprinkling of half-breeds and whites. There are six schools on the reserve where English is taught. One of these is under the control of the Romanists, the others are Protestant. They are government schools. The Red river empties into Lake Winnipeg, and all around that large lake, and far beyond, are Indian reservations. St. Peter's is the Indian population what Winnipeg is to Manitoba. Bro. Prince is now up north on a missionary tour to some unoccupied reserve.

Mr. Mellick went out to preach at St. Peter's some weeks ago and I accompanied him. We remained at Selkirk Saturday night, and Sunday morning we drove ten miles on the bank of the river to Peguis post office, where our missionary lives. We were surprised and delighted with the place. They have comfortable houses, neat and clean, fenced in and white-washed. Each family owns a plot of land. There are only two churches—one Episcopal and the other Roman Catholic—room you see for Baptists to work also. We found Mrs. Prince looking for us, and as there is no house of worship we had service at her home. There were about thirty of a congregation, including a few white people. They listened attentively while Mr. Mellick talked with them, and seemed eager for the truth. They sang the gospel songs in both Cree and English. After the sermon Mr. Mellick called upon the chief, Brother Prince's father, to pray; and the old man prayed in Cree, and the eloquence and gift in prayer were manifest though we could only understand one word—the sweetest word—Jesus. He then asked any one to speak, and a number gave testimony of love to Jesus and expounded on Scripture and showed what the Indian was capable of being. Surely these are jewels to sparkle in the temple of Jesus. We ate dinner with the Prince family and were much pleased with the behaviour of the children. After a service of song and a Bible reading at three, we bade our Indian brothers and sisters "good bye" and went on our way, rejoicing that the religion of Christ was able to change the heart and life of these wandering people. There are at St. Peter's eleven baptised believers and others anxious about their souls. The Baptists feel that this is an opening made by God Himself for them to enter and work for Him. We have decided to build a chapel at St. Peter's. There is another opening on the Little Saskatchewan, 200 miles north, where Bro. Prince is at present. Some there are turning to Jesus. The Baptist young people of Manitoba have undertaken the expense

of erecting a place of worship at this place. We are very anxious to have a white missionary to oversee the work and teach; making his home at St. Peter's. There are 51,240 Indians in Manitoba and the Territories—plenty of work for us to take up among the heathen of our own land. We are praying that God will direct the right person to this important field.

The Church Edifice work is a most important work. Money which is raised both in Manitoba and Ontario for this work is carefully looked after and given or loaned, as the need may be, to churches building houses of worship. These loans receive no interest in money, and when they are paid back they go to help other churches. Some of the churches have returned their loans. All the churches contribute to this fund. We have an advisory committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Grant, esteemed pastor of the Winnipeg church, who represented the Manitoba Baptists at the Maritime Convention last year; Mr. Sharp, a warm friend of missions in this country, treasurer of the Convention; and the Superintendent of Missions. Among other churches that are to receive loans this year is Edmonton, an interesting field. Mr. Mellick is now about to organize a church. He writes me:

"I am now at Edmonton, 1,032 miles north-west of Winnipeg, 182 north of Calgary. This winter has been more severe here than any for many years. The Chinook winds have been less frequent than in past winters. There has been considerable change in the appearance of the place since I was up in the spring. There are now two towns separated by the Saskatchewan river. The river banks are very high, over 250 feet. There is thus a very distinct boundary between the two towns. The north town has a population of 1,200; the south one 375. The house of worship will be built in the old town, and that will be the centre for the present; but two houses will be needed before many years pass and two pastors will be necessary. The Methodist people have built a large chapel on the north side and a small one on the south this summer. We are as strong as they are here. They have been laboring here for forty years, and a little chapel used by them for thirty years still stands on the bank of the river. They are early risers. They remind me of a German I saw to-day with some splendid samples of wheat at the mill, grown eighteen miles north of this. I asked him if early frost injured his crops; he said: 'No, but you must get up early and get your wheat in.' Baptists have as good seed to sow as Methodists and the same soil, but they sleep too late. I saw a man out at Strathclair who came where I was stopping, to see a horse that had strayed there. He said he thought it was his, but he would not take it till the neighbors would look at it, and if none of them claimed it he would come for it. That is the way we are compelled to do for want of funds, and afterwards when we come back we see our strayed Baptist still astray in the choir of some Federalist church. There are some people here and we are going to claim them at once. There are 26 Baptist church members on the north side of the river and nine on the south. I preached yesterday morning to a congregation of about 50 in the south town. In the afternoon we had Sunday school on the north side. They have 60 scholars enrolled. Last evening was my first appearance on the stage of an opera house. I had an audience of over 100. Many young men whom they told me never had been seen at a religious service before were present. A band of them came in late, wondering what was going on. They must have been surprised, but they listened attentively. I played my best for Christ. Next Sunday we will organize a church and get ready for the spring work when the pastor comes. He will be here about the middle of March. The W. B. M. U. of the Maritime Provinces have made a grant of three hundred dollars towards the work here. I wish some of them could visit this place. If they could see the grand opportunities here they would even ask to take the entire expense of this field. There is gold here for the pavement of heaven, but it must be washed. There will be a flood of immigration here this spring. Three twin towns are to this country what Winnipeg is to Manitoba, with a much more beautiful situation and milder climate. You must come with me on my next trip and see for yourself."

Would the W. B. M. U. not like to have some definite Indian work? I am sure they would enjoy it exceedingly. It may be, some mission band would like to have an interest in bringing the heathen of their own country to a knowledge of Christ, or the Y. P. Union might take hold of this work with a strong grip for Christ by prayer and by their gifts. We would be pleased to inform anyone about this work who wish to lay up treasures that will not perish.

LESLIE W. MELLICK.  
The very excellent paper which we presented our readers last week, was prepared by Miss J. Currie, of Charlotte, and read at the P. E. I. Convention.

—Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even what all others fail. It has a record unequalled by any other medicine.