Messenger and Visitor.

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— INTERESTING news in reference to Scott Act matters in Carleton county, will be found on our eighth page.

— THE *Congregationalist*, which is among the most valued of our exchanges, has appeared in a new set of type, and with other improvements in keeping with its progressive character.

— WORTHY of acceptation are these words of Dr. R. S. Storrs: "Our watches may now and then run down, but the stars in their courses do not stop. The needles in our compass may tremble or be deflected, but the sovereign constellations hold their place. Our minds may sometimes be perplexed, but the Bible will stand, God's Word for the world, till time is finished."

— ACADIA SEMINARY re-opened for the winter term, on Wednesday, the 6th of January, under most favorable circumstances. Nearly all the pupils were in attendance, so that the regular work in all departments was begun immediately. The increased attendance has made it necessary to open a new boarding-house for the accommodation of the students. The residence on the newly acquired grounds of the seminary, formerly occupied by Mr. Borden, has been utilized for this purpose, and having been neatly furnished, forms a very pleasant "annex" to the institution.

— MR. SPURGEON writes: "If I had all the health and strength that could fall to the lot of man, I should be quite unable to express my feelings on reading of Russian intolerance of Jews and dissenters. That such conduct should be sanctioned by a country bearing the name of Christian is as sad as it is strange. The Czar is greatly injuring his own country by driving out God's ancient people. No country can trample upon Israel with impunity. Jehovah is patient, but as there was a day for Pharoah, so is there a time for every oppressor."

—A COMMUNICATION in another colnmn shows that one of our readers—who is in this matter, we presume, but one of thousands—reads the MESSENGER AND VISITOR through and finds something of interest and value on every page. Yet here and there, we find a Baptist who thinks he "can't afford to pay a dollar and a half a year for the paper." The better way to put the question is, Can he afford, for his own sake and his family's, to do without the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, even if it cost twice as much?

— THE following extract from a letter written by Captain J. J. Ellis, of the Miako, to a friend at Yarmouth, under date October 26, 1891, Lat. 1.30, Long. 87 E., will be read with interest:

"I am now on my way from Cocanada to Point de Galle. I found the Canadian Baptist missionaries very kind indeed, and it seemed good to find them out here a small light in the great darkness of heathenism. You may be sure I felt proud that our countrymen are taking upon themselves the commission to come out here to Christianize these people. May the Great Architect of the Universe bless them and their labor. Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Barrow, of London, and a number of young ladies from Canada, are all kind-hearted deserving Christians, doing a good work. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Sanford I did not see. They are inland.

Fraternally yours,
J. J. ELLIS."

— AN exchange suggests, and we heartily endorse the sentiment, that prominent among the good resolutions which it is well to transmute into action at the beginning of the year, is that of renewing the subscription to the religious newspaper. Now that we are making important improvements in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and endeavoring constantly to make it more and more valuable to its readers, we feel sure that our subscribers will enjoy the paper more if they pay for it promptly in advance. At the same time, by this course they will be putting us in a position to make still further improvements; and we wish to add that we have not yet, by a good way, reached the limit of our ambition in that direction. We wish to add that very many of our subscribers pay their subscriptionr with most commendable promptness, and by so doing greatly encourage us. But, unfortunately, there are others who forget about it.

— The "Progress of the World" in the January number of the *Review of Reviews* opens with a staunch and thorough discussion of the lottery question in Louisiana. The silver question, and diplomatic situation, the President's message, and other American affairs are touched upon. The English political situation is discussed with freshness and vivacity. Remarks are made upon several prominent men who have lately passed away, among them being Dom Pedro, Lord Lytton, Senator Plumb and Rev Oscar McCulloch.

PASSING EVENTS.

"DEATH comes to all. His cold and sapless hand
Waves o'er the world and beckons us away.
Who shall resist the summons?"

The Royal Family of England is plunged into sorrow, and the nation sympathizes in its grief. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and eldest son of the Prince of Wales, died of congestion of the lungs, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at about nine o'clock a. m. Prince Victor was born on the eighth of January, 1864, and had just completed his 28th year, when he was seized with the illness which has so suddenly cut short his life. He had been carefully educated, in a manner befitting a prince who was expected some day to reign over the British Empire. At the age of thirteen he entered the navy, and after spending several years in that service, he returned from a trip around the world to enter upon a course of study at Trinity College, Cambridge. He also received a preparatory military training at Aldershot, and entered the army as major in the Tenth Hussars. During the last year or so, the prince had begun to assist his father in those public duties, pertaining to royalty, which have rested rather onerously of late years upon the Prince of Wales. It has never been supposed, we believe, that Prince Victor possessed extraordinary ability. He was regarded as a modest, unassuming prince who, perhaps, was growing into the affections of the people as he was becoming better known. His brother, Prince George, upon whom the succession to the crown, after the Prince of Wales, now devolves, is said to possess more robustness both physically and mentally, and, withal, to be more popular with the people. The popular sorrow at the Prince's death is intensified by its following so closely upon the announcement of his approaching marriage with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. The announcement had been received with great popnlar favor, and the hearts of the English people are profoundly moved in sympathy with the Princess, amiable and beloved, whose bright hopes are thus so suddenly and cruelly dashed to the ground. The death of the Duke of Clarence is keenly felt by the Queen and the several members of the Royal Family. To the Prince of Wales it is a heavy blow, and the Princess of Wales, worn with anxiety and watching, first with Prince George, who had just recovered from a severe attack of fever, and then with Prince Victor, is said to be completely prostrated and seriously ill. The sad event has had the effect to show that, however much, at times, the conduct of the Prince of Wales may have offended the moral sense of the English people, the Royal House has still a warm place in the hearts of many millions who are proud to call Victoria their Queen, and whose hope and prayer is that her descendants shall reign over their children.

ON the same day and within the same hour in which the Duke of Clarence died, Cardinal Manning passed to the eternal world. In his death the church of Rome loses one of its most distinguished prelates, and England a citizen whom she had learned to regard with profound respect. For Cardinal Manning had won respect, and even affection, far beyond the pale of his own church. Though he stood firm in the faith as a Roman Catholic, and was ready whenever occasion offered to champion the cause of his church, he was, at the same time, ever ready to join hands with men of every persuasion in practical schemes and efforts to promote moral and industrial reforms. He was an earnest advocate of temperance measures, and with strong sympathy for the poor and the outcast, he was ready to give countenance and support to any judicious effort to secure a better condition of things for the poor and degraded classes of English society. The name of Cardinal Manning has been much associated with that of Cardinal Newman. Both were born during the first decade of the century, though Newman was some seven years the older. Both studied at Oxford and were graduated from that university. Both entered the ministry of the church of England, and both, after having passed the age of forty, went over to the church of Rome. They were alike, too, in that each was created a cardinal by the sovereign Pontiff, and each lived in a severely simple style. But in intellectual character the two men differed widely. Newman was philosophical, poetic, scholarly, a man withal of rarist literary faculty. Manning, though not lacking in controversial and literary ability, was, far more than Newman, a man of action. Notwithstanding the many practical measures which engaged his attention, his literary industry was great. While still a minister of the church of England he had published four volumes of sermons, and his published letters, pamphlets and books are said in all to number over one hundred. To some persons it is a standing mystery how such men as Newman and Manning could ever come to adopt the Roman Catholic faith. But if a man has reached the high church position as an anglican, the logical thing would seem to be to go to Rome. The mystery is how a man, possessed of common sense and a New Testament, could ever reach that position.

ACCORDING to present appearances France is not likely to go to war with Bulgaria over the Chadouine affair. M. Chadouine, it will be remembered, is a French journalist whose newspaper articles were offensive to the Bulgarian government, and he was accordingly expelled. Bulgaria has politely but firmly refused to accede to the demand of France to rescind the decree of expulsion. If the despatches are to be trusted, Russia gave France to understand that she was not in sympathy with her in pressing her claims upon Bulgaria beyond diplomatic limits; and France, it would appear, has had to content herself with receiving some kind of an assurance from Turkey that her interests in Bulgaria should be respected. The fact seems to be that Russia finds herself at present in no condition for going to war, and however friendly she may feel toward France, she is not likely at present to give her countenance to any movement or policy which would be likely to result in a rupture of the general peace. An attack by France upon Bulgaria would mean war with Turkey and the "Triple Alliance," and this France has no desire to undertake single handed. For the same reason she is not likely to do more than remonstrate in view of England's continued occupation of Egypt, as it is stated that Russia has intimated to France that in this case also the time is not opportune for making positive demands.

GOVERNOR FLOWERS, in his first message to the New York State Legislature, has placed a recommendation for the repeal of the law forbidding newspapers to print the details of executions. This concession to a morbid popular taste, which has been cultivated as well as voiced by the New York daily press, will be regretted and condemned by those who wish to guard the public mind from corrupting influences. It is no doubt natural for the daily press to be unwilling to surrender a field so rich in material for sensational reports; it is natural, too, for a certain considerable part of the reading public, after having been educated so far in that direction, to gloat over the too frequently horrible details thus afforded. But there are a good many natural propensities which are fit only to be curbed or destroyed, and no government has a right to do anything needlessly to corrupt the moral character of its people.

THERE appears to be nothing small about the way in which Dr. Keeley goes about the reformation of inebriates. He evidently thinks that men, who can afford to drink wine and strong drink, can afford to pay handsomely for having these appetites removed. Not to mention the report that his method of treatment is being disposed of to the different states at figures which are likely to make the doctor a millionaire, we have under our eye a statement to the effect that Dr. Keeley has purchased an estate of thirty-two acres on the shores of Lake Michigan, for which he pays the modest sum of $64,000. On this estate he will erect a mammoth hotel, containing several hundred rooms, at which his patients will be accommodated at a charge, for board, of from three to five dollars per diem, and twenty-five to one hundred dollars per week for treatment. Around the hotel will be arranged, on a scale of equal splendor of course, residences for the doctor and his associates and assistants. The plan of Dr. Keeley's own residence is to be drawn on a basis of $75,000. This place, called Ravinia, is to be the grand centre of operations for Dr. Keeley.

— MR. SPURGEON embodied an important message in felicitous figures of speech when he wrote to his church: "There is a cloud of blessing resting on you now. Turn the cloud into a shower by the heavenly electricity of believing prayer."

The Training of Young Women for Foreign Mission Service.

In your issue of November 4th there appeared an article from the pen of Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., upon the training of young women for Foreign Mission service. Many of the thoughts and suggestions therein contained were most opportune, and I had hoped that ere this the subject might have been somewhat fully ventilated in the columns of your valuable paper.

As a denomination and as individuals we should take a deep interest in those we send abroad as our representatives. The people on our mission fields, whether Telugus, Eurasians, or English, judge of the home constituency largely by the men and women we send among them. The number of educated natives is rapidly increasing. The day in which we live both gives and demands more than the recent past in various directions.

Every facility for thorough equipment is offered to *young men* desiring foreign service, and urged upon them. They would not be sent out did they not take the trouble, spend the time and incur the expense necessary to a satisfactory finishing. This is as it should be. Has not the time come when more should be required of the young *women* desiring to be sent?

During the last few years public sentiment has undergone a great change regarding the education of young women. With bright faces and earnest purposes they knocked at the doors of our higher institutions of learning and gained admittance. The best advantages are now theirs, so that little excuse can be made for lack of a liberal education. Though this is the case, *little advance has yet been made regarding the qualifications of a lady missionary.*

This is not as it should be in view of another fact. In her work in India she comes frequently into contact with educated natives who have a deep respect for broad mental culture, whether they possess it themselves or not. She is often asked by them difficult questions in metaphysics and theology. In view of these things, the young woman having the foreign field in view should surely not rest content until she possess first of all, a literary training equivalent at *least to that of a graduate of a high school or a holder of a Grade B certificate.*

After an arts course our young men betake themselves to some well equipped theological seminary, thus coming into touch with many avenues of improvement not found at home. Why should not young women also do something of this kind after their preparatory training?

At 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago, there is a well organized and thoroughly furnished school for young women. It is known as the "Baptist Missionary Training School," and is under the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society. The chief book studied is the Bible. Courses of lectures are delivered by such men as Dr. Henson, upon vital topics bearing upon their future work. Mission methods are fully discussed and put into practical use in the neglected parts of the city. Attention is given to the preparation of food for the sick, while in other respects this school is capable of affording a most excellent training for mission work at home or abroad.

Mrs. Archibald and I had the pleasure of visiting the institution last May, and were well satisfied with all we saw and heard in class and dining rooms, as well as throughout the establishment. Every comfort is supplied. The cost of living in the building is about $15 per month. Miss Wright is now there, and has only good to say of it and the general environment. The full course covers, if I mistake not, three years. One of the lady missionaries of the Board of the Baptists of the Upper Provinces received her training at this school.

Pecuniary aid is often given to young men. It is probable that, in some instances, our young women will require similar assistance. If so, will not our sisters come nobly to the rescue as they have been wont to do? If need be, might not such a change be made in the constitution of the W. B. M. Union as would make it possible for help to be given? Or, if not, could not a separate fund be raised for the purpose? The matter is surely worthy not only of prayerful consideration, but of wise and vigorous *action.*

A school similar to the one outlined above has been opened at Newton Centre, with Mrs. George at its head. It has, already, several students.

It would seem to be the proper thing for any young woman having the foreign field in view, and desiring aid from a fund provided, as indicated above, to seek the endorsement of her plans by the F. M. Board through the executive of the W. B. M. Union, as young women now do who desire to be added to the staff of missionaries. At present, however, it is general principles we want; not details.

I. C. ARCHIBALD.

Wolfville, Jan. 13.

Letter from Woodstock, Ill.

Your weekly visits to my study are still heartily welcomed, though you do not always receive immediate attention on your arrival, there are so many others asking for the first place of honor. I regard you as well worthy of a place in every Baptist family in the Lower Provinces, and in the homes of such as have removed from your midst. I am glad to note the interest you take in mission work, both at home and abroad, and to see the signs of progress in education and the churches at home. I look upon the Baptists of the Lower Provinces and the schools at Wolfville and St. Martins as among the liveliest and best on this continent. I have been alone during the fall and winter, as my three young children have been attending Wayland Academy, at Beaver Dam, Wis., and my wife was taking care of her sick mother, Mrs. C. Reynolds, at Lads, Wis. But Mrs. Cady is now at home with me, as God took that faithful Christian mother to Himself December 20, aged nearly 75 years. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wis., has just completed the raising of $25,000 to make sure the gift of $7,500 from the A. B. E. Society; thus adding $32,500 to the permanent endowment fund. The school is in a very flourishing condition. It is hard for us to realize and appreciate the immense growth and interest in educational matters since the organization of the American Baptist Educational Society, and the large gifts of John D. Rockefeller. Just think of the addition of over five millions of dollars to the value of our institutions of learning, and a corresponding increase in the number of students in our schools during the last three years! And the good work is still marching on.

Many of our Baptist churches in this part of Illinois are very weak. Nearly or quite one-half of our population are of foreign birth or parentage, largely Roman Catholic, and with but little of the evangelical element. The saloon element is strong. Think of a town like Woodstock, with less than 2,000 population, with six saloons, each paying a thousand dollar license fee, and said to be growing rich rapidly. How can Christian churches of any denomination flourish and be held by God and an enlightened public more or less responsible for the granting of such licenses? Evangelical and prohibition sentiments are far from being in the ascendancy.

The crops in this great west, as your readers have learned, have been very large. But in this part of northern Illinois, and in many parts of Wisconsin, the drouth was so severe as to cut them short nearly one-half.

The winter this year has been open and mild. No good ice has yet been made. But the roads and weather have not been as favorable for protracted meetings as last winter. We do not hear of many revivals as yet. Oh, how much we need to consecrate ourselves anew to God, and how much we need the mighty "out-pouring of God's Holy Spirit."

E. C. CADY.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:
"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY:

For the officers of the W. B. M. Union and the members of our Home and Foreign Mission Boards, that the wisdom which cometh from above may be given to all, and the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour be wonderfully advanced through them this year.

Advantage of Attending the Monthly Meeting, Etc.

"Shall I, or shall I not attend Aid Society to-day?" is a question often asked, we fear, of one's self in an indifferent manner, and all too often answered in the negative.

Oh, my sisters! let there be no question about it, but let nothing short of the impossible prevent any member of a W. M. A. S. from availing herself of the advantages of the monthly meetings. Just here we fancy we hear from hundreds of those who do not at all regularly attend these meetings, "Advantages! and what are they, pray? We have always thought that if the faithful few were present, the business would be transacted as well as if we were all there, so have not troubled ourselves further than to pay our dollar per annum when solicited by the treasurer, thinking that there endeth the whole matter." In reply, dear sisters, we say that the advantages are so manifold and so evident to the aforesaid "faithful few," that each deems it a keen self-denial to be obliged, at any time, to absent herself, and wonders why the many instead of the few do not throng to the place of meeting.

Let us recount some of the blessings there received: First of all, life for our Society, for who ever heard of an "Aid" living long without regular monthly meetings; while for ourselves we have increased knowledge of missions and missionaries generally, and of our own especially, and with this knowledge comes increase of interest until our hearts thrill and burn within us as we hear letters read from our beloved foreign workers telling of their joys and sorrows, of their labors in the land of graven images, where "the people are mad upon their idols," of the dense ignorance and superstition to be met and overcome in those benighted minds, and then of the marvellous change wrought by the saving power of the Gospel of Christ, opening the deaf ears and the blind eyes, cleansing the filthy heart and making the dumb lips to praise Him. The beauty and efficacy of the atonement appeal to us as never before, and with renewed zeal we long to aid in fulfilling the commission of our risen Lord and in hastening to the full the bringing in of His kingdom. From these letters, too, we learn of the needs of our missionaries and of their stations, how they want more men and women, more money, and how, also, they need our earnest prayers. Can we offer these prayers in their behalf to the throne of Almighty grace, and not desire to respond to the other appeal for money? Experience says No! for I believe that most of the real *sacrifice* of giving in our Aid Societies is done by those who are the active workers and regular attendants, and that by them, too, is most keenly enjoyed the blessedness of giving. Then there is the precious communion one with the other as we "talk by the way" of the spread of the Gospel o'er all the earth, and rejoice together when nation after nation opens its portals to the missionary and the Bible. But, best of all, there is the meeting with our Lord, for His blessed presence is always with those who assemble "in His name," and nowhere do we more fully realize the precious influence of His Holy Spirit than in our Aid meetings, where all feel so free to lift heart and voice to supplicate the All Father for a blessing.

As in Foreign work, so in Home Missions our interests are awakened. We learn of the needs of our North-west, of Grande Ligne, of the weak churches of our Maritime country, and "for them our prayers ascend," and "to them"—in a measure—"our toils are given." Thus there is a widening and developing of our moral natures, of our sympathies, our benevolence and our love, and, we trust, a something like an awakening to our duty to the great work of missions.

It should be our aim to so conduct our meetings that they will be as interesting as possible, thus attracting many who are not already interested. We would recommend for general use the order laid down, we believe, by our Provincial Secretary for N. B., namely: Singing; Scripture reading; prayer; roll calling; reading of minutes of previous meeting; dispose of unfinished business and attend to any new business on hand; prayer; music; reading of letters, selections, &c.; closing always with prayer. We would emphasize the need of much prayer, as our real object in meeting is to pray together for the work. A plan adopted by some societies—and we think a good one—is to respond to roll call with a passage of Scripture, a stanza of a hymn, or any remark appropriate to the occasion. If each society could subscribe to a good missionary magazine or paper, there would always be found in it valuable extracts, and these, read by different ladies at each meeting, would be found most interesting and profitable. As finances form a prominent feature of our work, let much attention be given to them, advise upon each member the necessity of paying her dues regularly on *first* day of each quarter—our mission year begining with August—the treasurer faithfully reporting monies collected on each of these days. If mite boxes be used, have them opened first day of quarter. We should advise, too, a change of officers—well, at least occasionally, that all may share the responsibilities of office and, as the gifts of each differ, that new elements may be introduced into the meetings. Besides, there is no more sure way of becoming interested in any good work than by active participation therein. But above all, and beyond all, prepare at home for the meetings by praying for them. Let the president, secretary, treasurer and all the members go from their closets to the W. M. A. S., and the success that comes from waiting on the Lord shall be theirs.

E. C.