

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LV.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 13.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.

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—WHEN Mr. Charles Foster, United States Secretary of the Treasury, said the other day at the Delmonico banquet of the Sons of St. Patrick, "We are indebted to the Irishmen for the building of our canals and railroads in the past, and now we are indebted to them for the government of our cities," he probably meant it to be received as a compliment, but considering that it was said in the city of New York, it reads more like a keen stroke of sarcasm.

—THE suggestion which Pastor Jenner offers on another page as to a plan for supporting the different prayer-meetings on a large field appears to us to be excellent, and especially worthy of the attention of pastors. No more important service can be rendered in such cases than to teach the people to develop their own powers for religious service. Immense resources of intellectual and spiritual power lie dormant in our churches, because the talents which should be used in the Master's service lie buried in the earth.

—A BROTHER writing from Bridgetown sends the names of several new subscribers who have taken advantage of our special offer, and says "the good work is going forward gloriously in that place. It is a pretty certain indication of a good work being done when the denominational paper is in demand, and then again the paper helps the good work on. Are there not many others who, if the matter were mentioned to them, would be glad to avail themselves of our offer to send the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for the balance of 1892 for one dollar?"

—WE have not space in this issue to do more than simply call attention to the communication which appears on another page from our esteemed brother, Dr. Hopper, in which he announces his resignation of the principalship of the St. Martins Seminary. Dr. Hopper's indefatigable work and important services in connection with the Seminary are well known, and his many friends will deeply regret to learn that the condition of his health renders it imperative that he now withdraw his hand from the work. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that Dr. Hopper is able to resign the work into hands so competent, as we feel sure are those of Dr. de Blois, his successor. All will hope that rest will do much to restore our brother's depleted strength.

—It was our expectation to issue, in connection with the present number of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, a supplementary sheet devoted to the subject of foreign missions. It has been found necessary, however, in the interest of advertisers to postpone the supplement to the issue of April 13. That issue, it is hoped, will be especially helpful in connection with the centennial movement. Along with a portrait of the pioneer Baptist missionary, the supplement will contain a brief but interesting and valuable sketch of Carey's life, and a number of articles of living interest on subjects connected with our foreign mission work, contributed by a number of our representative brethren. There will also be an article by Mrs. Archibald. If extra copies of this sheet are desired by pastors or others for distribution, we shall be pleased to supply them at 2 cts. each or 20 cents per dozen copies, or we will send the regular number of April 13 with supplement for 3 cents each or 30 cents per dozen copies, PROVIDED THE EXTRA COPIES REQUIRED ARE ORDERED BY APRIL 6.

—Two largely attended temperance meetings were held in this city on Sunday. The one held in the afternoon in Carleton, as a memorial service to the late Andre Cushing, Esq., was addressed by Rev. Job Shenton, A. C. Smith, H. A. McKeown, and A. A. Stockton, Esq., M. P.'s, and other prominent temperance men. The second meeting was held in the Opera House in the evening, at the close of the services in the churches. This large building was closely packed and large numbers had to go away unable to obtain admittance. We regret that on account of the crowded state of our columns we are unable to find room for more than the briefest mention of the meeting. H. A. McKeown, M. P., presided, and several of the ministers and other prominent temperance workers were on the platform. A large choir, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Hall, furnished excellent music. Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, was the speaker of the evening, and dealt with the subject in a general way and with much ability. These large and enthusiastic gatherings may be taken as an encouraging indication of the interest which the people of St. John are feeling in this immensely important subject.

—T. H. BRAMAN, writing from Bridgetown, Conn., alludes to the sermon of Bro. C. A. Eaton, printed in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of last week, and says he heard the sermon preached in Bridgetown, and will not soon forget it. He believes it contains the gospel in its purity, and prays that the young preacher may long live to proclaim the truth and win souls; to which we say—Amen.

—"FARMER JOHN," who writes for the Golden Rule, is a master of sententious speech. We give below, from the last number of that paper, a few of his aphorisms:

Better win one tongue to sing Christ's praise than wish for a thousand.
The worst way to treat the Bible is to degrade it to a mere parlor ornament.
Talk, like sawdust, is one of the signs of activity; but it's not a very valuable product of it.
A better endowment for a church than a million of dollars is the endowment of the Holy Spirit.
When you think of branching out in your work, don't forget that you must have as much root as branch.
The greatest gift you can have is the gift of making sinners feel that you love them because God loves them.
You can't escape your portion of trials; the only choice you have is whether you will meet them in the line of duty seasoned with grace, or the other way.

—"BUFFALO BILL," with "Kicking Bear" and a dozen or more of other Indians, engaged in the wild west show business, lately returned from Europe. But the red men had become so highly civilized in the course of their travels abroad that it is said the manager of the show had to appeal to the war department to take charge of them on their arrival in New York and keep them under watch until they should reach Fort Sheridan. A year ago these Indians, who had been taken prisoners in the last Indian war, were "loaned" by the United States government to the illustrious showman for his European tour. The matter called forth some adverse comment at the time, and the Congregational Club of Chicago thought it worth while to send a special deputation with an appeal to Secretary Noble and President Harrison to prevent it. But the appeal was in vain. The people of the United States do not feel exactly proud of Buffalo Bill and Kicking Bear as "semi-official representatives" of their government in Great Britain and Europe, and Secretary Noble is ready now to promise that the thing "shall not occur again."

—MR. E. NELSON some weeks ago addressed the Baptist ministers of Boston by the way of giving them some good advice from the standpoint of the pew. It certainly showed a commendable spirit in the ministers to be willing to receive instruction and especially to invite a layman who seemed to have so little of the fear of ministers before his eyes as did Mr. Nelson, to give the necessary advice. Evidently that plain-speaking brother had not found the way of ministers perfect, and he made bold to say that "some of the clergy of this day need to be more honest."

"To insist on resolutions of love and confidence as a price for resignation, to give a false reason for a change of place, to remain when it is dividing and breaking up a church, to covet earnestly the best gifts when they come in the shape of a rich church or an easier field, to lightly consider one's moral and legal obligations, these and other reasons lead me to think so."

Of course Mr. Nelson was talking to Boston and Massachusetts ministers. Anybody who could accuse our ministers of such things as these would be able to find spots on the sun. Further, Mr. Nelson says:

"It seems to me that much harm has been done to the ministry of the present day by imitating the style of a Beecher or a Halma, by trying to be like him, to preach like him, to throw off a startling or sensational utterance. I would be natural, be myself, imitate no man. A good dove is better than a mock peacock. I would avoid both 'slang' and 'cant,' or a stiff form of speech, a factitious voice or tone, an aspect, or walk—a familiarity with God and Christ and the Spirit and sacred things will gradually mark any man; they will write his name on his forehead, and mark his hands so that all will take easy knowledge that he has been with them. Paul wrote to his people, 'Be ye followers of me as I also am of Christ.'"

THE REV. I. C. ARCHIBALD, returned missionary, will visit different places of Lunenburg County in the interest of missions. The programme for his addresses is as follows:

Springfield—Tuesday evening, April 12.
New Germany—Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 13 and 14.
Bridgewater—Friday evening, April 15.
Lunenburg—Sunday morning, April 17.
Mahone—Sunday evening, April 17.
Chester Basin—Monday evening, April 18.
Chester—Tuesday evening, April 19.
Tanook—Wednesday evening, April 20.
C. W. Conroy, Sec. Dist. Meeting.

THE University of Chicago may be commencing almost a doubtful benefit if it shall take away the heads of too many of the smaller colleges in order to secure the coveted talent for its own faculty. It is understood that President Small, of Colby, is to be transferred to Chicago, and now the Springfield Republicans say: "It is an open secret that President Harper would very much like to add President Andrews, of Brown University, to his Chicago University faculty." That journal further remarks: "The large plans which Dr. Harper is making are based on the promise of John D. Rockefeller to add \$10,000,000 to the money already given to the new university, but money is not everything. Dr. Andrews can wield a larger personal influence at the head of the Providence college, provided he is given the financial support to which Brown is entitled, than he could do at Chicago. His going would be a misfortune, and it is to be hoped that he has no such step in contemplation."

ON Tuesday of last week the Finance Minister delivered his budget speech, and in accordance with what is coming to be an old-time custom, Sir Richard Cartwright made his criticism thereon. Both speeches, says the correspondent of the Montreal Star, were well delivered and both were a credit to the speakers and to the Canadian parliament. Mr. Foster showed that the revenue for the year 1890-'91 was \$38,579,310, and the ordinary expenditure, \$36,343,569, leaving a balance of \$2,235,742, but there was an expenditure on capital account for railways, canals, etc., amounting to \$4,235,742, causing a deficit, therefore, on gross expenditure as compared with revenue. For the current year, ending July 1, 1892, the revenue, to March 20 amounts to \$25,459,000. The estimated revenue for balance of year to July 1, '92, is \$11,196,000, making a total of \$36,655,000. The estimated expenditure for the year is \$36,650,000, in which it does not appear that any expenditure on capital account is included. Mr. Foster is able to congratulate parliament and the country on the fact that, for the last three years, the public debt has been practically stationary, and that the burden of taxation per capita has slightly decreased. But considering that the debt of Canada is now in round numbers \$237,000,000, and that bone and sinew are going out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in, there does not appear to be any reason for extravagant jubilation in the mere fact that the debt is not rapidly increasing.

PASSING EVENTS.

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IN the course of his budget speech the Finance Minister dealt severely with Sir Richard Cartwright for having written recently to the London Economist a letter in which, as Mr. Foster charged, Canada was unduly disparaged in the eyes of the world. He characterized the letter as "a vilification of the country" and "a poisoned arrow aimed at a vital point in the credit and reputation of Canada." Sir Richard, in reply, said he "stood by every word of the letter. It had been published in answer to the slanders upon the Liberal party from their opponents, from a servile subsidized press and from their precious High Commissioner." But the most interesting portion of the Finance Minister's speech was his account of the conference on reciprocity which took place at Washington between Mr. Blaine and three Canadian ministers. Mr. Foster gave quite a circumstantial account of the conference. But it only went to show that in the view of the Canadian ministers, at least, no measure of reciprocity could be negotiated with the United States which Canada could accept. It appears that the proposal for an interchange in natural products was laid before Mr. Blaine, who at once declared that it would not be acceptable to the United States. The idea of unrestricted reciprocity was then discussed, with the result of obtaining from Mr. Blaine that it would be necessary not only that Canada should discriminate against Great Britain in favor of the United States, but that both the custom and excise duties of Canada should be made to conform to those of the larger country. The Canadian delegates then pointed out to Mr. Blaine the difficulties by which they would be beset as to the raising of revenue and the relation of the Dominion to the mother country, in negotiating such a treaty of reciprocity, and asked him, out of his wisdom and experience, to suggest some modification of the basis proposed in order that the difficulties might be lessened. After further discussion Mr. Blaine acknowledged the

difficulty, but gave it as his assured conviction that no other arrangement would be satisfactory to the United States. But it is charged by Sir Richard Cartwright and other liberals that the Finance Minister and his colleagues went to Washington with their minds made up against reciprocity, and that their discussion with Mr. Blaine was managed so as to bring about the result they desired and to block the way for any who might go after them. Whether or not the prospect of obtaining a measure of reciprocity with the United States, which would be advantageous to Canada, would be better under the management of the Liberal party, is a question on which opinions will differ widely, but it is quite certain that at present nothing is less likely to come to pass than that we should have free trade with our southern neighbors.

A CRISIS has occurred in the Prussian Cabinet over the government's education bill. This bill, which was inspired by the Emperor, and is said to have been framed by him without consultation with his ministers, except the Minister of Public Works and Education, has strongly aroused the popular feeling and has been met with determined opposition in parliament. The bill provided for compulsory religious instruction in the elementary schools as an antidote to the prevailing agnosticism and unbelief which the Emperor perceives to be working evil to the State. However good may have been the intention of the Emperor, his autocratic way of going about reforms finds no favor with large numbers of the German people. The bill is highly offensive to the radicals; it has been quite generally condemned as an interference with religious freedom, and is acceptable, it would seem, only to the Catholics and the Conservatives. The revenue, to March 20 amounts to \$25,459,000. The estimated revenue for balance of year to July 1, '92, is \$11,196,000, making a total of \$36,655,000. The estimated expenditure for the year is \$36,650,000, in which it does not appear that any expenditure on capital account is included. Mr. Foster is able to congratulate parliament and the country on the fact that, for the last three years, the public debt has been practically stationary, and that the burden of taxation per capita has slightly decreased. But considering that the debt of Canada is now in round numbers \$237,000,000, and that bone and sinew are going out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in, there does not appear to be any reason for extravagant jubilation in the mere fact that the debt is not rapidly increasing.

THE Senate of Acadia University. Having been appointed a member of the newly constituted senate of Acadia University, I sought to discover what duties devolved upon me in that capacity, and having gained the desired information I think it well, through your columns, to make it known to my fellow senators and to all concerned, to the end that the senate may without delay undertake and fulfil the important functions placed upon them by the charter, and by the Board of Governors acting thereunder.

First, I quote from section 12, cap. 134, Nova Scotia Acts, 1891, incorporating the "governors of Acadia University":

"The Board of Governors shall appoint a body to be known as 'the Senate,' to consist of the president of the University and of such other persons not being governors as the said board shall appoint, whose duty it shall be to advise the board from time to time upon all matters concerning the system and course of education pursued in said University, Academy and Seminary, and the examination of all departments thereof, and concerning the courses of study and the qualification for degrees, and the granting of the same, and concerning the establishment of additional branches of instruction, and the appointment of professors; and generally concerning all matters relating to the literary welfare of said University, Academy and Seminary, which shall from time to time be committed to said senate for their advice and recommendation or action, who shall report to said board at such times as may be determined by the board."

In obedience to the requirements of the act the Board of Governors met on 28th June, 1891, and appointed a senate consisting of the faculty of the University, and the following: Rev. W. H. Warren, A. DeW. Barrs, M. D., J. Par-

sons, Rev. W. H. Robinson, A. J. Pincus, H. A. Lovett, I. B. Oakes, H. H. Bligh, J. B. Hall, J. S. Rogers, Judge Chipman, Rev. E. P. Caldwell, H. T. Ross, C. H. McIntyre, Revs. S. McC. Black, G. O. Gates, F. D. Crawley, J. E. Hopper and E. W. Sawyer, and W. M. McVicar. (See Rep. Year Book, p. 83.)

The literary titles of above are omitted for sake of brevity.

The officers of the senate are: Prof. D. F. Higgins, moderator; Prof. L. E. Wortman, secretary; Prof. E. M. Keirstead, treasurer.

A wide and important field of action is by the above enactment committed to the senate. In addition to the general matters mentioned in section 12, the Board of Governors at their last June meeting adopted and forwarded to the senate the following important resolution, which calls for the action of the senate upon points of great moment to the university:

Resolved, That the senate be requested to report in writing to this board upon the following points at the next and each succeeding anniversary:

(1) Concerning the work of Horton Academy during the year then ending, as to the efficiency of its staff of instruction; as to the attendance; as to the numbers in training for matriculation, and generally all facts necessary to enable this board to judge of the progress and work of the school.

(2) Same as to Acadia Seminary.

(3) Concerning the conduct of Chipman Hall and its present management.

(4) Concerning the work and efficiency of each teaching department in the University.

(5) In each of the above cases it is requested that the report furnish such suggestions for improvement in all or any of the subjects named as may be deemed good by the senate.

(6) That the senate be requested to report in what body or bodies in their opinion the discipline and government of the students in the University, Academy, and Seminary, respectively, should be placed, and that they be requested to forward to this board all rules and regulations heretofore adopted and used in the government of these institutions, together with their recommendations on the subject.

These facts are now published so that all senators may be as fully aware as I am of their duties and opportunities.

Halifax, March 17. J. PARSONS.

Bible Study for 1892-93.

It has been the custom of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, for the past two years, to offer a general examination upon a Biblical subject of current interest. The examination for which preparation will be made in 1892, will take place January 10th, 1893. This examination will be open to individuals or groups of persons in all parts of the world. The subject of this examination will be "The Founding of the Christian Church" as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles and the Revelation. The examination of 1893 will cover but half this topic, closing with Acts 15: 35. In January, 1894, the second half will form the subject of a second examination. The International lessons take up this subject July 1st, 1892, continuing until December, 1892, again taking it up July, 1893, and continuing to December, 1893. The Blakeslee quarters, which are used in many Sunday-schools, cover the same material from January to December, 1892.

The examinations are for Sunday-school teachers whose time is too limited to undertake correspondence study (these should take up the study at once, to be prepared for their work of teaching in the last six months of 1892); Sunday-school classes who want broader and more definite knowledge than can be gained in the ordinary way; Young People's Societies which cannot yet form Bible clubs; Chautauqua readers who can obtain a seal on their C. I. S. C. diplomas for this work; parents who want to keep abreast of their children in the Sunday-school; ministers who have not kept in line with it; any person who desires a carefully planned course of Bible study with an examination at the close.

Preparation may be made alone or in classes. Where time and circumstances permit, a club for more thorough study should be formed. This work is not intended to supplant in any measure the Institute correspondence study, either as individual students or in classes. It is hoped, however, that it will meet the need of the thousands who have not time or opportunity for more scholarly work. Below will be found a series of helps, the entire cost of which, including the examination fee, will not exceed \$2.55. A careful study of these helps will enable one to pass the highest grade of the examination. If only a part of the helps can be secured, one of the first two, and the last, should be chosen. The lower grades will be best suited to those who study from the International lessons only.

The questions are offered in four grades, Elementary, Intermediate, Progressive, and Advanced. They are therefore adapted to all classes of persons. They will be sent under seal to each candidate or group of candidates, before January 10, on which date, the appointed special examiner (an examiner will be appointed wherever there is a candidate), will break the seal, and those who desire to answer the questions from memory, without helps, may do so. The papers of such candidates will be sent at once to the office of the Institute, where they will be graded and certificates awarded according to merit. Those who prefer to use the questions for review purposes only may do so after the specified date.

The fee for this examination is 50 cents. On receipt of this amount, the examinee will be supplied with the direction sheet which has been described, and at the close of the year with the questions. These alone are fully worth the fee charged. Those persons, however, who take the examination under the Institute restrictions receive in addition to the above an approximate statement of their standing and a certificate without extra fee.

The following helps are commended, not required, for the use of those who wish to become examinees:

Inductive Leads—The Founding of the Christian Church..... 40c
Outline Inductive Bible Studies..... 40c
The Apostolic Church..... 40c
Dod's Introduction to the New Testament..... 75c
Stalker's Life of Paul..... 30c
Cambridge Bible on Acts (abridged)..... 30c

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Address—William R. Harper, Principal, 391, 55th st., Chicago, Ill., with the following application:

I desire to be enrolled as a candidate for the examination Jan. 10th, 1893, on the "Founding of the Christian Church." I enclose 50 cents the examination fee and \$..... for such of the helps named above as I have indicated.

Name.....
P. O. address.....
Will you study alone or in a class?.....
What is your religious denomination?.....
Are you actively connected with church, Sunday School or Young People's Society.....
N. B.—Indicate clearly on the above list the helps which you desire, in addition to the examination direction sheet which is sent free to all examinees. Send money order, postal note or draft, not a check, payable to W. R. Harper.

W. B. M. U.

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

Miss Rockwell, of Amherst Shore, writes: Our W. M. A. S. has been in existence a little over one year. I thought you might care to hear how one of the weak societies of our great sisterhood is progressing. Those who are numerically weak should turn their thoughts to the words of Paul, "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the things which are mighty." Our first meeting this year was one on a day of storm. Only a few sisters met, but those few seemed to realize as never before the power of prayer. One of the number read an article on Carey, and his words, "If I go down into the mine I hope you will hold the ropes," suggested many thoughts. As we reach forth our weak hands to grasp the rope are we fearful? We need not be, for Christ is never lost. Sisters, through our prayers and efforts precious souls are being taken from the dark mine of heathenism—and they shall not be flickering light, but shall shine as the stars forever. Said Judson: "I never was deeply interested in any subject. I never prayed sincerely for anything, but it came at some time, no matter how distant a day, somehow—some shape, probably the light. I should have devised—it came." It is encouragement for us. We are deeply interested in this work—telling to those who have not yet heard the story so old to us—new to them—Calvary's sacrifice, mighty to save. His kingdom will come. We want to do our part, be it ever so small, to make glorious the place for His feet. We shall be content to labor cheerfully, even if we do not have the inspiration of large numbers. We shall think of the unseen presence, and in our hearts will be the glad refrain, "Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

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Address—William R. Harper, Principal, 391, 55th st., Chicago, Ill., with the following application:

I desire to be enrolled as a candidate for the examination Jan. 10th, 1893, on the "Founding of the Christian Church." I enclose 50 cents the examination fee and \$..... for such of the helps named above as I have indicated.

Name.....
P. O. address.....
Will you study alone or in a class?.....
What is your religious denomination?.....
Are you actively connected with church, Sunday School or Young People's Society.....
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W. B. M. U.

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

Miss Rockwell, of Amherst Shore, writes: Our W. M. A. S. has been in existence a little over one year. I thought you might care to hear how one of the weak societies of our great sisterhood is progressing. Those who are numerically weak should turn their thoughts to the words of Paul, "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the things which are mighty." Our first meeting this year was one on a day of storm. Only a few sisters met, but those few seemed to realize as never before the power of prayer. One of the number read an article on Carey, and his words, "If I go down into the mine I hope you will hold the ropes," suggested many thoughts. As we reach forth our weak hands to grasp the rope are we fearful? We need not be, for Christ is never lost. Sisters, through our prayers and efforts precious souls are being taken from the dark mine of heathenism—and they shall not be flickering light, but shall shine as the stars forever. Said Judson: "I never was deeply interested in any subject. I never prayed sincerely for anything, but it came at some time, no matter how distant a day, somehow—some shape, probably the light. I should have devised—it came." It is encouragement for us. We are deeply interested in this work—telling to those who have not yet heard the story so old to us—new to them—Calvary's sacrifice, mighty to save. His kingdom will come. We want to do our part, be it ever so small, to make glorious the place for His feet. We shall be content to labor cheerfully, even if we do not have the inspiration of large numbers. We shall think of the unseen presence, and in our hearts will be the glad refrain, "Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

The questions are offered in four grades, Elementary, Intermediate, Progressive, and Advanced. They are therefore adapted to all classes of persons. They will be sent under seal to each candidate or group of candidates, before January 10, on which date, the appointed special examiner (an examiner will be appointed wherever there is a candidate), will break the seal, and those who desire to answer the questions from memory, without helps, may do so. The papers of such candidates will be sent at once to the office of the Institute, where they will be graded and certificates awarded according to merit. Those who prefer to use the questions for review purposes only may do so after the specified date.

The fee for this examination is 50 cents. On receipt of this amount, the examinee will be supplied with the direction sheet which has been described, and at the close of the year with the questions. These alone are fully worth the fee charged. Those persons, however, who take the examination under the Institute restrictions receive in addition to the above an approximate statement of their standing and a certificate without extra fee.

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