

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSANGER  
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVIII.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

—JOSEPH COOK, the noted preacher, lecturer and author, arrived in San Francisco last week by steamer from Asia. Mr. Cook is reported to be much broken in health by reason of excessive mental work, and a season of absolute rest is imperative in order to recovery.

—THERE was a good attendance of the St. John Baptist ministers at their regular weekly meeting on Monday morning. Rev. E. K. Ganong had baptized three persons during the past month. Rev. J. A. Gordon, presented the outline of a sermon on 1 John, 3:9, which led to an interesting discussion. Rev. I. W. Corey is to present a paper at the next meeting touching the doctrine of Perseverance.

—EVERY year among high and low death gathers his harvest. Among the distinguished Englishmen who have passed away during 1895 may be mentioned Lord Randolph Churchill, Prof. J. B. Seelye, author of "Eosa Homo," Sir Henry Rawlinson, Prof. John Stuart Blackie, Prof. T. H. Huxley. The United States has lost Judge Hoar, Grosvenor and Thurman, and Revs. Dr. Scudder, Miner and Edward Beecher, Ex-President Seelye and Prof. James Dwight Dana. Other eminent foreigners who have passed away are Baron Tachibana, Louis Pasteur and Alexandre Dumas.

—ON Thursday last the House of Representatives at Washington passed a tariff bill, which, by advancing the duties on wool and some other articles, will, it is expected, add to the revenue some \$40,000,000 a year. This legislation is to continue in force for two and a half years. This bill is a republican measure, and was opposed by the nearly solid vote of the democrat members. In the judgment of Secretary Carlisle and it is to be presumed of the President also, the bill is not a salutary measure. Whether or not it will receive the assent of the President is a matter of speculation.

—"OPPORTUNITY," says the *Sunday School Times*, "is as important as ability to any man's success in life; for unless a man has an opportunity to show his ability, his ability can never appear to advantage. But opportunities are always showing themselves, while men of ability are not always ready to avail themselves of the opportunities that open before them. When, therefore, you find a man who thinks that all he lacks of success is a good opportunity to display his ability, you find a man who has let slip a great many good opportunities and who is likely to let another slip, while he is complaining of a lack of such openings for good work on his part."

—It will be seen by a communication on the second page of this issue that our esteemed brother, the pastor of the church at Springfield, N. S., has been afflicted with some unpleasant experiences in his sleep. We hope there is nothing prophetic in these dreams, but certainly they must be distressing while they last. Possibly the brother had taken something that did not agree with him. We trust that there will be no recurrence of the trouble, and that Bro. W. may not only be able to keep his Bible in tact and to walk in fellowship with Spurgeon and all the worthies in whose company he has long taken delight, but also to lie down and sleep in peace untroubled by any horrid spectres of false theology.

—ALLUDING to the prevalent war talk, *Zion's Herald* of Boston says:

"Strange incongruity to mingle our brutal demand for war with the Christmas carols which tell of peace on earth and good-will towards men. War! What would it mean between two such powerful nations, where each would fight to the death as do those near of kin when once a feud is started? War is an immediate monster, devouring everything that we hold dear, sacred and holy. War wrecks the family, murders father, husband and son, and drapes the home in black. War destroys in a day the productive industries of years and poisons the moral life of a nation for a century. War is Antichrist, and violates every principle of the New Testament. Let this demand for war by Christian people cease. We need to turn afresh to the teaching of Him whom we call Master."

—BESIDES bringing joy to the hearts of the Jingoes in his own country, Mr. Cleveland's message on the Boundary question has caused wild jubiliations among the Venezuelans and made the Central and South American republics generally to shout for joy. They are ready to hail him as a wise and upright judge, a Daniel come to judgment, and to persuade themselves that hereafter they need not be careful how they answer any European power with which they may have a controversy. The one exception to the general hand clapping is found in the case of Chili whose

people, it may be presumed, do not forget that when their Government had a difficulty with that of the United States, the greater country—sister republic though she was—did not see her way clear to pursue that large and generous policy of magnanimity and forbearance which, in the view of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney, seems now so gracious and righteously to become Great Britain in its dealings with Venezuela.

—REV. S. M. CARTWRIGHT of Cambridge, Mass., addresses to his people the following wise and timely words:

"This generation has been studying the lives of two men—Lincoln and Napoleon. Which does it admire and which will it most readily follow? Is Lincoln, calm, patient, and yet courageous, pleading for peace, and yet faithful unto death, still the man who truly represents the plain people of the land? If so, then not only the honor but the peace of our country is secure. When a great nation, without offensive arrogance, and with malice toward none, plans itself on a principle which it thoroughly understands, that principle will be respected. But it is possible that Napoleon has among our younger generations more worshippers than Lincoln? Is the blood of our young men stirred when for a moment our country speaks with a martial tone, and does that seem to itself something glorious? Do vague and grandiose suggestions of conquest loom up in their imaginations, and are they quick to follow those who would realize them? Do great masses of the people feel that the best way of showing their love of their country is by the hatred of all others? If so, then there is the destructive force which our statesmen can evoke by a word, but which they may find themselves powerless to control."

—ON the centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle, a meeting, presided over by Mr. John Morley and attended by a number of notable men, was held at the Southwest London Polytechnic Institute, when the deed of the house in Cheyne Row, which was for many years Carlyle's home, was handed over to the members of the Memorial Trust to be held in perpetuity in memory of the great Scotsman. Mr. Morley delivered an address upon the occasion, dealing with Carlyle and his literary work in a most interesting and felicitous manner. He distinctly disapproved, however, the designation so commonly applied to Carlyle, "the Sage of Chelsea." In Mr. Morley's judgment a Sage was just what Carlyle was not. "A poet, an artist, a prophet, a preacher if you will, but the very opposite of Sage." He was far too stormy and tempestuous a person and was too systematically opposed to anything like balance and too uniformly on the side of emphasis and over emphasis. His was not that radiant sanity of vision and serene humanity which belonged to such men as Goethe and Emerson. Mr. Morley describes Carlyle in contrast to one who was described as "seeking truth with many sighs" as one who "seized truth by the hair of the head and sought it with objurgations and imprecations." While gladly acknowledging the world's debt to Carlyle's genius, Mr. Morley's tribute does not certainly err by way of undue appreciation.

—ALLUDING to the "hired-man theory" of pastoral service and the expression frequently heard in some communities "hiring the minister," the *Watchman* makes some remarks which are worthy of being read and pondered. We quote the following paragraph:

"This hard commercial way of looking at the pastorate reacts unfavorably both upon ministers and churches. A church that has a good pastor makes a fatal mistake if it comes to believe that it simply has what it pays for. As a matter of fact God has given it what it cannot pay for. That wise, patient, spiritual leadership under which it flourishes, is not a commodity that it has purchased in the open market; it is one of the gifts of God to that church. A vast deal of the narrow, uncharitable, censorious criticisms of pastors which embitter their lives and harrasses their work, arises from the false and low view of the pastoral relation which overlooks the fact that a good pastor is God's gift to the church, and simply regards him as a hired man whose pay represents his value. And the emphasis put upon the hard, cold, commercial aspect of this relation is doing more than any one thing to take the heart out of ministers. They need the sympathy, the co-operation and spiritual fellowship of the members of their churches. Little can be accomplished without it. But when they see that they are regarded simply as 'hired men' who are to perform external duties, when they feel that their congregations are blind to the higher, spiritual aspects of their work and that sympathy has been replaced by calculation as to whether the congregation is getting the worth of its money, it is not at all strange that they come to feel like Elijah under the juniper bush."

A congressional return at Washington shows that during the past five years the imports and exports from and to British possessions aggregated respectively \$1,258,727,545, \$1,579,709,597, and Canada's share was, imports, \$116,184,682; exports, \$237,760,759.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE commotion in the international atmosphere occasioned by the throwing of the presidential bombshell at Washington has, as a matter of course, subsided. The sober thought and the christian sentiment of the nation have had time to express themselves, and they give no uncertain sound. How far the best elements—the wisdom and the righteousness of the nation—do or can control public policy in the United States is indeed a question; but there can be no doubt that these elements are not supporting Mr. Cleveland in his bellicose attitude toward England. Influential newspapers which had hitherto stood by the president most loyal support, standing by him courageously in unpopular situations, decline positively to follow him in this unheeded folly and do not scruple to tell him that he has made an egregious and criminal blunder by assuming a position which is an unnecessary as it is arrogant and unjustifiable. The men who do the nation's thinking, free from the influences of heated partisan strife, appear to be practically unanimous in this view. There are, certainly, differences of opinion as to the scope of the Monroe doctrine and as to the duty of the British government to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration; but in condemnation of the assumption that such refusal is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of dishonest intention and as justifying the United States in imposing upon England, with a threat of war, its own conclusions as to the proper Venezuelan boundary, the men of real light and leading in the United States are substantially in agreement. It is gratifying to observe that the religious press of the United States has generally taken similar ground and that the pulpit on both sides the Atlantic has made its voice heard strongly and positively in the interests of peace. The *New York Evening Post*, alluding to the attitude of the American pulpit on the subject, says: "We doubt if the voice of the clergy has been so emphatic as it was yesterday since the firing on Sumter."

And the sermons were remarkably outspoken. Few of them were content with mere platitudes about peace. The directness and force with which the ablest clergymen in this city and throughout the country, as far as reported, addressed themselves to Mr. Cleveland's betrayal of the nation were refreshing. . . . Bishop Potter's characterization of the whole jingo herd as "punch-beak patriots" ought to stick to them. Nor were the congregations behind the preachers in reprobating the President's mad appeal to the basest passions of the mob. He got his fill of the fray of the mob on Wednesday and Thursday; on Friday and Saturday he was overwhelmed with the execrations of business men; on Sunday he received the most crushing rebuke that the pulpit of this country has ever addressed to a President. He made his appeal to the conscience of the mob; he has now heard from the conscience of the God-fearing people, and their judgment upon him leaves him morally impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." Considering that the *Post*, perhaps more than any other daily in the United States, addresses itself to the intelligence of the country and that it has been one of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Cleveland, the utterances above quoted are certainly significant.

IF the Venezuelan incident and the high-handed diplomacy of Messrs. Cleveland and Olney shall have the effect of arousing the better mind of the United States to a consideration of the length to which demagogues and anti-British sentiment have carried matters in that country, something at least will have been gained. It cannot be indeed a pleasant thing for a right-minded citizen of either that country or this to reflect how apparently possible it is for an unwise or unscrupulous United States politician who may happen to occupy an influential position in the government to commit the country to the awful crime of an unjust war with England. The plain facts that the good people who are now so righteously indignant at the arrogant jingoism of the President and his Secretary are themselves, many of them, by no means free from blame in this matter, inasmuch as they have been willing to wink at the cultivation of the anti-British sentiment among their people. This sentiment is as foolish and unreasonable as it is pernicious. Great Britain is commercially and in every way the best friend which the United States has among the nations. The mother country recognizes heartily the ties of common blood, language and religion, and in her heart there

is no unfriendly or ungenerous feeling toward her illustrious offspring, the great American republic. So far from the United States having any ground for jealousy of the Mother Land, it must be evident to every intelligent mind that it would have been wholly impossible for the English race on this continent to have achieved its present development but for the blood that England has shed in defence of human liberty and the bulwarks which she has erected against the despotisms of Europe. It is unnecessary to claim that Great Britain has always been free from unworthy ambitions in her relations with foreign peoples, but it is a fact indisputable, and one of which every man on this continent with the blood of British ancestors in his veins should be proud, that her influence among the nations has been on the whole righteously, and immensely beneficial. The idea that, in Britain's wealth and military power in the world or in her position and policy on this continent, there is involved any menace to the interests of the United States, is the merest absurdity. And yet, by appealing to inherited revolutionary prejudices and by pandering to Irish antipathies, certain public men and newspapers of the so-called anti-British feeling in that country that the President, the Congress and a very considerable portion of the people seem willing to make of such a bagatelle as the Venezuelan difficulty a cause of war.

THE bill so precipitately passed by the U. S. House of Representatives and more deliberately confirmed by the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the correct boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, has received the signature of the President. The commission to whom Mr. Cleveland will intrust the business of determining a part of the boundary line of the British Empire have not yet been named. The personnel of the commission and the methods by which it will proceed to its conclusions are accordingly as yet matters of speculation. It is said to be the President's intention to appoint on the commission men of unquestioned fairness and ability and it is also intimated as probable that an effort will be made to obtain at Madrid and the Hague knowledge of "that documentary evidence which underlies the whole dispute." This is virtually to acknowledge that Secretary Olney's note and the President's message were based upon *ex parte* information and that when Mr. Cleveland sent his war message to Congress he had no valid evidence that Lord Salisbury's position was otherwise than wholly reasonable. In this connection it is at least interesting to read what Lord Salisbury says concerning the British title, derived from the Dutch, to the territory on the Cuyuni River, the region now in dispute. Lord Salisbury says:

"But of the territory claimed, and actually occupied by the Dutch, which were those acquired from them by Great Britain, there exists the most authentic declarations. In 1769, and again in 1789, the States General of Holland addressed formal remonstrances to the Court of Madrid against the incursions of the Spaniards into their posts and settlements in the basin of the Cuyuni. In those remonstrances they distinctly claimed all the branches of the Essequibo River, and especially the Cuyuni River, as lying within Dutch territory. They demanded immediate reparation for the proceeding of the Spaniards, and reinstatement of the posts, said to have been injured by them, and suggested that a proper delimitation between the colony of Essequibo and the Rio Orinoco should be laid down by authority. To this claim the Spanish Government never attempted to make any reply. But it is evident from the archives which are preserved in Spain, and to which, by the courtesy of the Spanish Government, reference has been made, that the Council of State did not consider that they had the means of rebutting it, and that neither they nor the Governor of Guayana were prepared seriously to maintain the claims which were suggested in reports from his subordinate officer, the Commandant at Guayana. These reports were characterized by the Spanish ministers as insufficient and unsatisfactory, as professing to show the Province of Guayana under too favorable a light, and finally by the Council of State as appearing from other information to be very improbable."

THE way in which the action taken by the Executive and Congress of the United States in reference to the Venezuelan difficulty is regarded by a very large number of sober thinking American citizens, is well illustrated by the following remarks of Hon. Isidor Raynor, (Dem.) of Maryland, who is recognized as a warm personal and political friend of the President, and who served for six years upon the committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress. Mr. Raynor,

after expressing the conviction that there will be no war says: "I have had some occasion to investigate these questions, especially the progress of the Monroe doctrine, and most extreme advocates of that doctrine have never contended that it applied to the care of the settlement of lines, in which controversy each party alleging a bona fide claim of title. Mr. Olney's argument on this branch of the discussion is not at all convincing to the legal mind. I wish the whole correspondence had been submitted to Congress for its action and that there had been no recommendation for a commission that has no power or jurisdiction in the premises. Great Britain for over a century has had virtual possession of a great portion of the disputed territory and she is willing now to go in arbitration upon the title to the remainder, but we step in and say to her, unless you arbitrate as to the whole we will appoint a commission to settle your boundary lines, for you and compel you to obey its decree at the point of the bayonet. I do not think President Monroe ever conceived of such an application of the message that he sent to Congress in 1823. I do not like the festivities that Senators Morgan and Lodge are engaged in over the message. It does not look exactly right when two of the President's bitterest enemies are applauding his action and his warmest friends are criticizing it."

In this connection it is interesting and instructive to read, also, the following words which President Seth Lowe of Columbia University has written to the *New York Journal*:

"Even admitting that we should be concerned in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain on a given state of facts, I can imagine nothing more unstatesmanlike than to hint at war while the facts are admittedly in dispute. For this aspect of the matter the president alone is responsible. No body could have believed it possible until last Tuesday that a president of the United States should base such a message upon a state of facts that perhaps do not justify our interference at all. The action of Congress and the expressions of the people leave no doubt that the Monroe doctrine is a cherished part of the political beliefs of the people of the United States. It is a pity that the doctrine itself, in its reasonable interpretation, should be discredited by an application of it that places the country, at the outset, in the lamentable position of appointing a commission to find out whether the doctrine applies to the case in hand or not, while subjecting every interest in the country to the dangers of panic and the unreckonable losses of a prolonged period of uncertainty. Sensible people, ordinarily, do not talk of war until the occasion for it is so clear as to leave no doubt as to its justice and necessity. The duty of the hour seems to me to be, to keep cool, to remember that self-control is vital to the restoration of confidence in us on the part of others, and, above all, to insist that no further steps shall be taken in this matter except with deliberation and with appreciation of the gravity of the interests involved."

PREMIER GREENWAY has lately issued a reply to the Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government, of the date of July 27, 1895, relating to public schools in the province of Manitoba. Whatever view one may take of the general merits of the Manitoba school question, it must be admitted that Mr. Greenway has made an able presentation of the case from his standpoint, which is that also of a large majority of the Manitoba Legislature, and, it is to be presumed, of an equally large majority of the people of the province. It was possible for the Government of Manitoba, while retaining the present school law in principle, to make concession to the Roman Catholics in the matter of its administration, such for instance as have been made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and thereby to satisfy, or at least to conciliate, that element in its population, there are many who would think it wise to have taken such a course rather than by maintaining an obnoxious attitude, to perpetuate bitterness and friction and to invite on the part of the Dominion Government a resort to remedial legislation which must be worse than futile. Mr. Greenway holds, whether rightly or wrongly, that no concession short of state-aided separate schools would be accepted as a solution of the difficulty. Such a concession, the Premier maintains, the province is not prepared to make, since the present law has not only been declared constitutional by the Imperial Privy Council but was also re-ordered by the people of the province in 1892; and further he deems, as the law does not involve injustice to any section of the population but was framed with an impartial regard to the rights of all. Mr. Greenway argues, and no doubt correctly, though there appears to be, as he intimates, much misapprehension abroad on the matter—that the Governor-General-in-Council was in no way bound by the constitution to issue a remedial order granting the prayer of the R. C. minority of Manitoba, either in whole or in part. And the Dominion Parliament is in no wise bound to give effect to any

such order. It rests with Parliament, as it rested with the Government, to decide whether or not on grounds of justice to minority and on principles of public policy, remedial legislation is required. The case as presented in the Order-in-Council of July 27, is to be submitted to the Legislature which is to meet after the provincial elections, on the 23rd inst. The vote then taken will represent the present public sentiment of the province on the school question and it is not probable that it will materially change the situation in Manitoba. On account of the large Roman Catholic element in the country and in the Dominion Parliament, the question which has arisen is necessarily one of extreme difficulty for any Government which has to deal with it. But there are two things in connection with the matter which seem to us pretty clear. Remedial legislation is not demanded on constitutional grounds and, if enacted, will afford no solution of the existing difficulty.

SO far as can be learned there seems to be no immediate prospect of a better condition of things in the Turkish Empire. No doubt if Great Britain were free to act, the terrible cry of persecuted and slaughtered Armenians would not remain unanswered and their blood unavenged. But the tremendous contingencies which hang on intervention, the mutual jealousies of the European powers, Britain's immense interests in the East, the danger of arousing fanatical feeling in her vast Moslem population and bringing on a "holy war" make her hesitate to strike a blow for justice and liberty, while in every honest Briton's heart the fires of indignation are hotly smouldering. If, at such a juncture, the United States were adding its mighty influence to that of the mother land in the cause of human liberty, the situation would be changed, the issue might be vastly different. But that is exactly what that country is not doing. On the contrary its government has seized this moment which seems charged with so much of real or woe to the world to raise an issue with England over a matter of comparatively trivial importance, with the result of adding as much as possible to the embarrassment of her position. In this connection the *Journal and Messenger*, of Cincinnati, remarks:

"Mr. Cleveland has also come to the rescue of the unspcakable Turk. For the last six months Lord Salisbury has been holding the Powers together. Whatever is said of his slowness, England has been the leading spirit, and has proceeded as fast as other Powers would allow. If there is prospect of war with the United States, England must not press returns in Turkey. Nobody is quicker to see these things than the Turks, who are masters of diplomacy. They will go on butchering the Armenians with a feeling of more security now that England is threatened with fire in the rear. But more serious than this is the weakening of the ties of friendship which were being strengthened between the two great Protestant nations of the earth. Whatever may be said of her insolence, England brings law and order to every land she touches. Her colonies have free government. There is and has been a growing disposition in England for a better understanding with the United States in the interest of civilization."

THE Cuban rebellion continues and the Spanish government has not yet found the means of reducing the malecontents to submission. A good deal of excitement has been felt in Havana during the past week. The insurgents have invaded the province of Matanzas and though the Spanish authorities made tight of any danger to the city and declared that the insurgents were retreating, yet according to the last accounts received, the city of fortifying the city was being pushed vigorously and a very nervous feeling was prevailing among the merchants who fear an uprising in Havana and the entrance of the insurgent troops into the city, which, it is said, would certainly be the signal for wholesale looting and serious disorders. The Spanish authorities declare however, that there is absolutely no danger of the insurgent troops getting near Havana.

THE W. R. M. U. matter appears this week on the *FREE* page. The reason of its being out of place is that the copy was mislaid and was not found until this page had been made up.

Mrs. Kingsley, who is conducting some extraordinary "explorations in Africa," writes that she has been associating with cannibals for months, and that one of the strange things she had seen recently was a number of human corpses hung up in a Fawgo house like hams, to be eaten by the occupants!

Yinard's Lament—Once tried always used.





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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st, 1906.

THE PASSING YEAR.

Ceaslessly the sublime procession of the years files by. Without pause or rest the ever varying pageant of time moves on.

The year of 1895 of the Christian era has been added to the infinite past, and we look up to give each other greeting in the name of the New Year that has been born.

fair promises which that faithless ruler never meant to keep, and, according to what seems the most trustworthy information, while he skillfully plays on the mutual jealousies of European governments to prevent intervention, the perfidious Turk is losing the protection thus secured to let loose against the Armenian Christians the worst elements in his dominions and to carry persecution and outrage to the point of extermination.

On this continent the year has been marked with a good degree of prosperity. Both in the United States and in Canada the harvest has been excellent. In the States industrial and commercial operations have been characterized by a growing confidence and in both countries more or less of a revival in trade has been experienced.

The spiritual blessings of the year command our gratitude. In spite of all the unfaithfulness of those who profess to live by faith in Christ, these blessings have certainly been very great, and the Christian people of these provinces have shared in them richly.

And now as we turn from the past to the future and give to each other a New Year's greeting, let us resolve to do what we can to make the year for ourselves and for others a happy one. Our years can be happy only as they are spent wisely and righteously, and we can spend them so only as we live to God.

Dancing, card-playing, Etc.

Following is a brief abstract of a sermon recently preached by the people by the pastor of the First church, Halifax: In connection with the text, 'Is the young man Abraham safe?' various questions which beset young men were considered.

It is significant, it was said, that those outside the ranks of believers usually feel that such things are inconsistent with christian profession, and therefore those following such pursuits fall on that account, in the estimation of these outsiders.

Sundries.

Several letters that appeared in the Messenger and Visitor in September and October, on "The Standing Committees," "The State of the Denominations," etc., should have been followed by remarks from the chairman of the standing committee on the state of the denomination.

Horton Collegiate Academy.

We have crossed the narrow span of three months in H. C. A., narrow when we look back but it appeared quite a gulph when we came here last September.

The beauty of the scenery and the healthy features of the locality can hardly be exaggerated. The conditions for making an all round man are, I believe, second to none.

Some times the University is looked upon as of first importance, and it may be to some, but to the students of the Academy its training is of the greatest moment.

Then in view of this we are led to see the importance of the home life in our school. That environment plays an essential part in the education of the mind and heart nobody will deny.

Character building if pointed out as a student of intellectual attainments. A student is impressed by coming in contact with Mr. Oakes that the moral is more essential for true success than the mental.

Wishing the faculty and students a merry Xmas and a happy New Year and hoping we shall reunite in great numbers and with a determination to excel which knows no defeat I close by thanking you Mr. Editor for this space.

Echoes from Cape Breton.

The season's greetings to the Messenger and Visitor staff and to our many friends among its readers.

Glouce Bay has been fortunate enough to secure the services of a man of devotion, ability, and experience in the person of Bro. F. Beattie.

Bro. Bowler, who begins his work there (O. V.) on the 6th prox. We hail his coming with delight, and believe the church, having the common sense to send him an unanimous and hearty call, based upon his past record without ever seeing the man, will never have cause to regret their action.

Bro. Bowler, to visit Port Mores, Homeville and Mira and administer the Lord's Supper in connection with the services held. Ten years ago yesterday, I had the privilege to preach the same precious gospel on the same platforms, at which time marvelous displays of Divine power were manifested all over this field.

At this meeting we hope to have every church on the island represented, and from it we are confidently hoping for rich results. Besides our home interests we shall discuss the larger enterprises of the denomination and should any of all our brethren at the head of any or all of these departments see the way clear to come we shall give them a hearty welcome and a generous hearing.

Wishing the faculty and students a merry Xmas and a happy New Year and hoping we shall reunite in great numbers and with a determination to excel which knows no defeat I close by thanking you Mr. Editor for this space.

become new." At the next meeting he old the people what the Lord had done for him, and henceforth—for this winter at least—the room in which

is to be our preaching station for that community—our first meeting to be there on Xmas Eve (O. V.) May that the blessing resulting from the consecration of this man and his "bar" to God may overreach and far outweigh the evil resulting from their former desecration to the service of Satan.

Professor Sayce's Progress. In a book of much learning and more audacity, by Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, the Principal of Queen's College, Kingston (West Indies) ever in English, Williams & Norgate, 8vo, 7s. 6d., there occurs the following autobiographical reminiscence:—

It was the custom at Queen's College, Oxford, twenty years ago, for the graduates at the end of the term to appear before the 'Dons' in Common Room, when the lecturers would comment upon the signs of improvement, or otherwise, perceptible in the examination papers written at Collections, and well remember Mr. Sayce's addressing the late Provost, Dr. Jackson, in March, 1874, to the following effect:—

Our W. M. A. S. observed appointed for a course. Day following manner: The banks by the in their homes in the morning afternoon was devoted to visiting who are not members of the Although no new names were of we felt encouraged as we talked work and need of workers, and will soon have additions to our rship. Our regular meeting, D was a Missionary Tea, held residence of the president, Mrs. Withers. After tea had been the enjoyed by all, the meeting was and conducted by the president usual manner. The program consisted of music, readings and recollections of the evening's entertainment. A nice little sum for Home Missions

Manager's Corner. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. Renew for 1896. Begin now with the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. When paid in advance the description is light; you do notice it. Allow your account to run and you are frightened the bill is presented. Avoid rears. The date on the label of paper should be correct. S times it is wrong and the fa ours. Always write when notice mistakes. Look at paper to see that date is "rig

W. B. M. CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS COLUMN Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. J. Halifax, N.S. For Miss Gray and all the in the town who seem so

A happy New Year, filled service for the Master to all laborers. Twelve months of working watching have passed into the shall meet them once again. Forgetting the mistakes, unimproved opportunities forward with renewed energy more heartily in the work "looking unto Jesus."

Oh what rich supplies For the poor and needy Living streams shall rise For the sad and sinful Shall His grace abound For the faint and feeble Perfect rest shall be found Onward then, and fear no Children of the day! For His word shall never Never pass away.

Below you will see the programme for our January meeting. Many of the topics to the Secretaries of our Society to reach the President in prepare for the meeting. decided to print the program columns so all may have an of seeing them and thinking subject.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY MEETING. Hymn. Prayer. Responsive Reading. Hymn. Prayers. Praise for the work done in Himplatam and petition still greater blessing. Hymn. Reading Tidings. Discussion. How much more Society do this year than last. Hymn. Minutes of last meeting. Reading. Mr. Morse's letter as Editor and Visitor of Dec. 4th. Dostology. Greenville Centre, N. S.

Our W. M. A. S. observed appointed for a course. Day following manner: The banks by the in their homes in the morning afternoon was devoted to visiting who are not members of the Although no new names were of we felt encouraged as we talked work and need of workers, and will soon have additions to our rship. Our regular meeting, D was a Missionary Tea, held residence of the president, Mrs. Withers. After tea had been the enjoyed by all, the meeting was and conducted by the president usual manner. The program consisted of music, readings and recollections of the evening's entertainment. A nice little sum for Home Missions

Don't "stop" your paper cause bill is presented for amount due. "Mistakes will occur the best regulated families." There are 6000 papers to look after a week. It is a goodly list, means work.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: We are laborers together with God. Contributors to this column will please send Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N.B. For Miss Gray and all the native workers in Hantsport, the girls' school and those in the town who seem so near the Kingdom.

A happy New Year, filled with blessed service for the Master to all our fellow laborers.

Twelve months of working, waiting, watching have passed into eternity! We shall meet them once again.

Forgetting the mistakes, failures and unimproved opportunities let us press forward with renewed energy to engage more heartily in the work of the Lord, "looking unto Jesus."

Standing at the portals Of the opening year, Words of comfort meet us Hushing every fear; Spoken through the silence By our Father's voice Tender, strong and faithful, Making us rejoice. Onward then and fear not Children of the day, For His word shall never, Never pass away.

For the year before us, Oh what rich supplies! For the poor and needy Living streams shall rise; For the sad and sinful Shall His grace abound; For the faint and feeble Perfect strength be found. Onward then, and fear not Children of the day! For His word shall never, Never pass away.

Below you will see the suggested programme for our January W. B. M. U. meeting. Many of the Tidings are sent to the Secretaries of our Societies and do not reach the President in time to prepare for the meeting. We have decided to print the programme in our columns so all may have an opportunity of seeing them and thinking over the subject.

SEGGED PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY. Hymn. Prayer. Responsive Reading. Hymn. Prayer. Praise for the work already done in Hantsport and petition for a still greater blessing.

Our W. B. M. U. observed the day appointed for Crusade Day in the following manner: Prayer by the sisters in their homes in the morning. The afternoon was devoted to visiting sisters who are not members of the Society. Although no new names were obtained, we felt encouraged as we talked of our work and need of workers, and trust we will soon have additions to our membership.

Manager's Corner.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR. Renew for 1896.

Begin now with the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. When paid in advance the subscription is light; you do not notice it.

Allow your account to run behind and you are frightened when the bill is presented. Avoid arrears. The date on the label of your paper should be correct. Sometimes it is wrong and the fault is ours. Always write when you notice mistakes. Look at your paper to see that date is "right."

The year marked on label means beginning of year, not end of year, to which your subscription is paid. If your label reads 1895, and is correctly marked, you owe this office for year 1895. If there is a mistake write the Business Manager and give him a clear idea of the difficulty. Let us begin the year aright, with mutual good-will and definite understanding.

Don't "stop" your paper because bill is presented for amount not due. "Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families." There are 6000 papers to look after each week. It is a goodly list, and means work.

Work of the Vote-Buyer Summed Up.

Whether principal or agent this person's work can be described in three plain assertions. It is inimical to the State, for it gnaws at the root of righteous government. That sort of government known as probity, is conditioned upon the rightness of the men who compose its legislative and executive bodies. The vote-buyer would invest with the power and honor of a place in the government, those who do not possess the noble traits of patriotism and disinterested citizenship. A just administration of the State's affairs, righteous government, depends also upon the clearness, fearlessness and strength of the government's conscience and its unrestricted freedom of action. The good Ship of State in order to reach the port of ideal destination, Liberty, Prosperity, Peace, must have her compass quick and correct and her rigging unhampered. The vote-buyer would bind action and gag conscience. It is racial to the party and injurious to its possibility of victory. The honorable victory of the party is conditioned upon its reputation for honesty of motive and the soundness of its policy. The vote-buyer would stamp the party with the stigma of dishonesty and cast upon its policy the reproach of purchased adherents.

It is criminal to the elector, for it makes void his personality and relegates him for a creature or a fool. The elector's personality is that which wields the ballot unmenaced by promise, threat or obligation. The vote-buyer would fish him of his franchise entirely, or secure it, by golden bands, dazzling promises, threats of boy-cots or openly avowed enmity, to his own purpose. Let the elector reject with scorn this man's insidious advances; and in the courts of common justice and at the bar of public opinion bear witness against him! Let the party expose, denounce and prosecute him! Let the State pass sentence that shall banish him to the traitor's Limbo and sink his memory deep in the Erebus of oblivion.

H. SPENCER BAKER, Pastor, Baptist church, Milton, Queens Co., N. S.

Yarmouth County Quarterly Meeting.

One of the most interesting and profitable sessions in the history of this institution, was held with the Hantsport on Tuesday, Dec. 17th. The forenoon was occupied with business and reports from the churches. The letters, in some cases, were, in regard to spiritual health, quite encouraging; but, in general, they showed that Holy Ghost power is the greatest need of the churches in this county. The afternoon was taken up with a paper on "New Testament churches, their devotion to God and spirituality, and how far our churches possess these divine requirements," by pastor Saunders; another on "Some of the elements that constitute a strong church," by pastor Thomas; and an address on "How to increase the attendance and power of the prayer meeting," by pastor Bishop. There were all excellent productions. They were clear, forcible, instructive and practical. In the evening pastor Foster preached a sermon with the clear gospel ring to it, and which made a deep impression. His text was, "Arise let us go hence,"—John 14:31. A lively and interesting evangelistic meeting followed with pastor Thomas as leader. A collection for denominational objects was taken, and the meeting adjourned to hold its next session with the West Yarmouth church.

In connection with the business of this meeting a resolution was passed expressing our regret that our beloved brother, Rev. P. Beatty, is about to leave this county for service in another field, also placing on record our very high appreciation of his character, and expressing our earnest desire that he may be successful in his new sphere of labor as he has been helpful and useful here. JAS. W. TINGLEY, Sec'y.

After one of the hard fought battles of the civil war a Confederate chaplain was called to see a dying soldier. Taking his hands, he said, "Well, my brother, what can I do for you?"

He supposed of course, that the young fellow would want to cry to God for help in his extremity; it was not so. "Chaplain," he said, "I want you to cut a lock of hair for my mother; and then chaplain, I want you to kneel down and return thanks to God for me." "For what?" asked the chaplain. "Oh, she is a good mother. Her teachings are now my comfort. And then chaplain, thank Him for giving me dying grace. He has made this hard bed feel as soft as downy pillows are. And, oh chaplain, thank Him for the promised home in glory—I will soon be there." "And so," said the chaplain, "I knelt by his bed with not a petition to utter; only praises and thanksgiving for a good mother, a Christian hope, dying grace, and an eternal home in glory."—West Texas Baptist.

Mr. John E. Hardman, S. B. M. U. of Halifax, N. S., has been appointed to the vacancy in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, caused by the resignation of Prof. Carlyle. Mr. Hardman has been connected with gold mining in the province of Nova Scotia for the past fifteen years, and is well known in the profession. He has the reputation of being a skilled engineer in mining and metallurgy, and was for some time president of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia. His latest enterprise has been in the direction of opening up the large river chain in Beauce county, Quebec. Mr. Hardman's services will be valued, acquisition to McGill University. For Billions—Minard's Family Pills.

DEMINATIONAL NEWS.

Churches and individuals contributing to the work of the denomination should send their contributions to the treasurer of denominational funds, Rev. A. Coburn, Westville, N. S., or to the Treasurer of the Convention funds for New Brunswick and P. E. Island, Rev. T. H. E. McKee, at the residence of the funds of the N. B. Convention.

MEADOW, ELGIN.—The Lord is still blessing us on this field. On Sunday Dec. 15th, I baptized two and again on the 22nd five more. To God be all the glory. A. A. RYLANDER.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Dec. 22, we were again privileged in the administration of the ordinance of baptism. The candidates were sisters Muriel Scott, Maggie Vandersteit, Daisy Suttis and Mand Mann. Others will follow. Dec. 25, '95. C. W. COREY.

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Since Nov. 17th, the last date reported, there has been baptism by Pastor Freeman every Sunday. The total number thus added in the last thirty days, makes a total of seventy-five baptized since September. SUSSEX.—Two more were baptized last Sunday. Though we are not holding any special meetings the work goes on. We expect to have baptism again on the first Sunday of the new year. Xmas did not pass without leaving us something by which to remember its "good will." We wish to express our thanks to the friends here and elsewhere who so well perpetuated the custom inaugurated on the first Xmas by wise men of the east. Dec. 27, '95. J. B. CHAMPION.

GRANVILLE, N. S.—We have been holding some special meetings at Lower Granville, N. S., we found the cause very low, and a great deal of ill feeling existing among the members, but we are glad to say that there are better days in store for the Lower Granville Baptist church. Yesterday, (the 23rd) Christmas day, was a day of great joy, we had meeting at 3 and 7 p. m. After the afternoon meeting I baptized my first candidate in Nova Scotia, a dear sister whose name is Etie McCall, aged 15 years, the wife of Mr. McCall, who was very ill, and it being the day kept in memory of our Lord's birth into the world, made it the more impressive. The people say they never saw baptism on Christmas day before. Pray for us brethren that the good work may go on. JAS. A. PORTER.

KINGSCLEAR AND PRINCE WILLIAM.—Having closed my labors with the Prince William and Kingsclear churches, it may be fitting to say a few words with reference to that field. During the year in which I labored there I received from the dear people of these churches many expressions of kindness which I shall never forget. Any pastor desiring a field of labor would be sure to find in these churches a warm hearted, sympathetic people, and a number of faithful, earnest workers to co-operate with him in the work of the Lord. Before leaving the field I had the satisfaction of knowing that the balance of my salary was squared up, and a new pastor was in prospect. In closing I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the B. Y. P. U. of Prince William in presenting me with five dollars in cash. May God bless the donors.

The above note was without signature. We presume that it was written by Bro. Whitman.—Ed.

CHESTER, N. S.—Some time has passed since any word has been sent from Chester. We have been working on sometimes encouraged and sometimes discouraged. Congregations have been good, but prayer meetings many times far from satisfactory. During the past year we have made some improvements on our house of worship at Chester. The vestry has been papered and varnished throughout. This has done by the "Miss Society." The roof has been shingled and some fifty dollars expense put upon the audience room. During November some special meetings were held at Western Shore, God was with us and quite a number were baptized. We expect to commence special meetings at Chester with the week of prayer and are praying for and expecting a blessing. H. N. P.

WEST YARMOUTH.—We have visited the baptismal waters once since last reporting, the candidate being Capt. James Bell, of Yarmouth, who is now in command of an ocean steamship on a round of the world voyage. The general work of the church is in a healthy condition. The Sabbath schools are well revived and the B. Y. P. U. in each section have taken new leases of life. The pastor has a large and enthusiastic C. C. class. We voted to have a reunion and roll call with supper on the afternoon and evening of our next conference day. A Xmas concert was given last Sabbath evening, Dec. 22nd, under the united auspices of the Sabbath schools, with the result of an offering of about \$10.00 for Church Edifice Fund. Mrs. Thomas Bell, of Yarmouth, who is now in command of an ocean steamship on a round of the world voyage, was present and gave a most interesting account of her youngest brother, Wm. F. Harrison, of Margerville, who had many expressions of sympathy from our really generous hearted people. They are uniformly kind, fresh better, from most of a dose and our different things have been sent in to our home. All these acts of thoughtfulness, are much appreciated, and go to strengthen the bonds of mutual love, which exist. The winter is a dreary and cold one, but in this his first pastorate in the peninsula province. Financially we bid fair to exceed the record of other years. The pastor's salary is paid with great promptness every Monday morning. No arrears are allowed. B. H. THOMAS.

Parley Ellerson, a rancher, his wife and two children were murdered and their home at Hayson, Ariz., burned by Apaches last Friday. Two bodies were cast into the Gila river and incinerated. The home of Ellerson's father quite near was besieged and it is not known whether he shared the same fate.

NOTICIE!

Pastors, Agents, and all others accustomed to collect and forward subscriptions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR are cordially requested to "fall in line" at the beginning of the year.—Renewals and new subscriptions should now be the order of the day. Revised mailing lists will be forwarded to all who desire the same. The Business Manager is ready to furnish blank receipts, envelopes, and all necessary information. He would esteem it a favor if agents would write at once stating their needs and naming districts they are accustomed to look after and for which they desire lists. Kindly bear in mind that he is not yet as familiar with his field as his worthy predecessor.

A Practical Joke. On the evening of the 23rd of Dec., just for the sake of starting some real fun Christmas, and to make everybody feel good, a large crowd of friends took possession of the parsonage. They had killed the fatted calf and the fatted pig, now they were going to make merry. After an hour or so of music, singing and pleasant conversation, deacon Bent in his usual happy manner, in behalf of the company, presented to Pastor and Mrs. Webb, provision, useful articles and cash, to the amount of nearly forty dollars, as a small token of their good feelings toward them. Just as Mr. Webb was about to respond, deacon Charles Marshall claimed the floor. He said he had a little surprise for some one. After giving utterance to a few kind words he unfolded a rather large parcel, and in behalf of the good people of Springfield, East Dalhousie and New Albany, presented a very fine fur coat to the pastor. After a good deal of hand shaking and a good many compliments the friends left for their homes. It was indeed a genuine surprise. The pastor and his family desire to publicly thank their friends for pleasing upon them such a practical joke. J. WEBB.

Springfield, Anna. Co., N. S.

Money Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From Dec. 11th to Dec. 20th. Forbes' Point, F. M. \$6.50; Campbelltown, F. M. \$5; Osborne, Tidings 25c; Reports 35c; Malone Bay, F. M. \$8; Mission to the West, F. M. \$10; New Glasgow, Tidings, 25c; Onslow West, to constitute Mrs. John A. Dickson a life member of the Union, F. M. \$25; Boylston, F. M. \$2.50; Port Maitland, F. M. \$4; Mission Band, F. M. \$10; Forbes' Point, Reports 10c; Atonement, F. M. \$11.32; Fredrick, R. H. Phillips, to constitute his wife a life member of the Union F. M. \$25; Sydney, collection thank offering meeting, F. M. \$5.50; Miss Amelia Freeman, Atonement, Scotch Village, F. M. \$7; collection missionary meeting, G. I. M. \$3.60, H. M. \$1.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

NOTICES. The P. E. Island Baptist Association having requested that text may be procured a complete set of its published minutes, any person having copies on hand are requested to forward them to the undersigned at Bay View post office. ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y.

The Annapolis County Conference of Baptist Churches will meet at Turbotville Monday, Jan. 13th, 1896, at 10 o'clock p. m., for pre-dedicatory services under the direction of pastor Brown. The place of worship has been recently changed and beautified. Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, prayer service; at 10 a. m., annual election of officers, reports of churches, and general business until noon; at 2 p. m., Revivals, discussed by pastor Kinley; the church as a moral force, discussed by pastor White; the economic value of christianity, discussed by pastor Locke; at 7 p. m., B. Y. P. U. Rally, which is sure to be enthusiastic and helpful. J. T. EATON, Sec'y. Clementsport, Dec. 25, '95.

The Queens County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the Mill Cove Baptist church, on the first Friday in January, 1896, 2:30 o'clock, at 7 o'clock p. m., Friday afternoon and evening sessions devoted to Sabbath school work; Saturday morning to quarterly business; Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock, quarterly Conference; Saturday, 7:30 p. m., the Temperance union will be discussed; Sunday morning, devotional services; Sunday afternoon, Women's Missionary meeting. We hope to see representatives from all the missionary societies in this district. Sunday evening devotional services. We, in the name of our Master, earnestly request that each church and pastor will attend to the business of electing delegates, to represent each church in the district, and that the delegates make a special effort to be present, in order to extend the kingdom of our dear Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Collections to be equably divided between Home and Foreign Missions. C. N. B. REEVEY, Sec'y. Treas. Flower's Cove, Queens Co., N. B.

It is expected that several expeditions will start out for Antarctic exploration the coming year. But the first landing on the vast and mysterious Antarctic continent was made in the winter of 1844-45 by a Norwegian, Borchgrevink. This determined explorer has written an account of his adventures, which with his own illustrations, will appear in the January Century.

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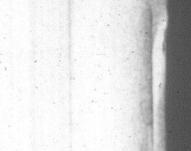
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WANTED.—All the Minutes of the New Brunswick Association, from 1821 to 1847, except the years 1841, '42, '44 and '46. 2. Minutes of the Eastern N. B. Association for 1850. 3. Any copies of the Eastern, Western and northern N. B. Associations that have been published since 1881 apart from the Year Book. 4. "Baptist Missionary Magazine of N. S. and N. B." for Jan., April and July 1827 and April 1829. 5. Reports of the Canadian Baptist Telling Mission previous to 1885. 6. Any pamphlets containing histories of Baptist Churches or Associations in the Maritime Provinces. The stamps necessary for transmission will be forwarded if names and addresses of senders are given. Address: Rev. A. G. CURTIS, Halifax, N. S.



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