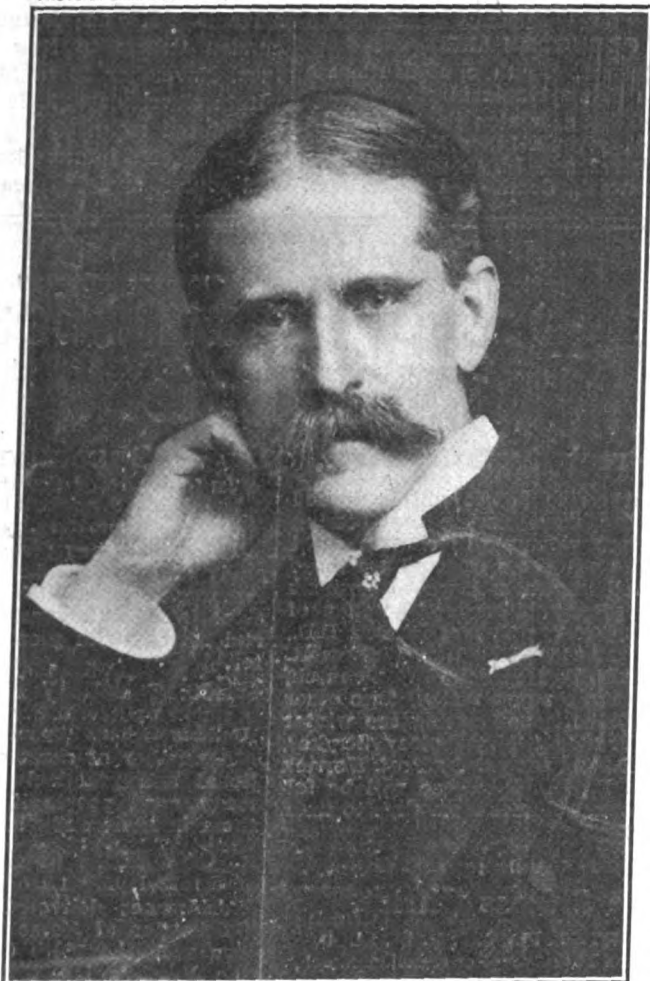


Presbyterian Banner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

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No. 23

Chronicle and Comment.

An Imperial Visit. Kaiser William is in England and his reception by the people cannot be described as enthusiastic. On the contrary, it has occasioned a rather surprising outburst of anti-German feeling, if the newspapers express the sentiments of the people. What was done by the German press during the Boer war has not been forgotten and is now bearing fruit. "The gross, mendacious insults of the German press" sowed the wind; now may come the whirlwind. Many have been the conjectures as to the object of the visit. Delagoa Bay, China, Shanghai, South and Central Africa, the Bagdad railway, enmity between England and Russia—all these are put forward as subjects for discussion and new conventions. One paper accuses Germany of violating the agreement for alliance, made in 1901. Another says British interests in Shanghai are imperiled in consideration of a barren concession at Delagoa Bay. Some German papers almost denounce the Emperor for showing any goodwill towards the English. The Berliner Post, however, says the idea of the journey is "to arouse congenial, personal relations between the sovereigns" and "dissipating the ill-humor that has arisen between English and German opinion in late years." The States have no political differences, but various common intellectual interests for ages past, etc. Mr. Balfour has given expression to much the same sentiment and says the newspaper conjectures are groundless, mere idle fancies. He also takes occasion to say there is no apprehension of war between great powers in any quarter whatever. The empires are peace. Still the most serious papers in England insist the Emperor has some important object in view, but they are clearly at sea in their guesses as to what it is.

The Anthracite Region.

Mr. Mitchell recently reported to his union that 30,000 miners in the anthracite field were unemployed. Of this number 18,000 were idle because the mines had been flooded

by the strike of engineers and pumpmen, which action he approves. Other 12,000 were still on strike because most of them declined to sign agreements not to molest non-union men or men who had worked during the strike, because the operators refused to employ men charged with rioting, etc. For these 30,000 men, therefore, he asks appropriations from the union. Perhaps a large number of them are now employed, as a number of operators and their employes have come to agreements. Both sides have made statements of their cases to the Commission, and these have now been given to the public. Not much light is thrown on the controversy, as the statements add but little to what had already been published. The real battle seems to be to compel the operators to deal with the United Mine Worker's Union and not with the employes. At Wilkesbarre, John Smith, after the evidence was in, plead guilty to the charge of murdering Daniel Sweeney, a non-union watchman, and was convicted of murder in the second degree. Five others are accused, one of whom has confessed. It is not true, therefore, that no effort has been made to punish the rioters. At Lattimer union men have marked non-union men's houses by painting their gates white. At West Lykens the house of Charles Weinich was wrecked with dynamite on the night of Nov. 11. The family barely escaped instant death, because only a small part of the dynamite exploded. Weinich worked during the strike. The Ministerial Association at Hazleton, Nov. 12, entered an "earnest protest against the boycott, intimidation, threats and violence that have existed to a greater or less extent during the past five months, and, notwithstanding that the strike is declared off, still exist. We deplore," says the resolutions, "the effort of any person or persons to create the impression that the men have not been molested in the exercise of their rights as citizens of this commonwealth." The resolutions were passed unanimously.

Commercial.

November 11 the new Chamber of Commerce building in New York was opened. Among the notables present were President Roosevelt, Ex-President Cleveland, the ambassadors of Great Britain and France, and others too numerous to mention. The dedication was simple and dignified, and some of the speeches were on a high plane. Mr. Cleveland said: "It need not surprise us if the popular estimate of this business organization should fail to take into account all that it has done to promote high and patriotic purposes not always related, in a narrow sense, to commerce. No associated body of our citizens felt more deeply and effectively the throbbing of patriotism and devotion to country when our government was threatened by armed rebellion; its protest and aid was immediately forthcoming when, afterward, an insidious attack was made upon financial integrity through an attempted debasement of our currency; from no quarter has a more earnest and insistent demand been heard for the adjustment of international disputes by arbitration; its espousal of the cause of business education among our people has been hearty and practical; it has advocated enlarged reciprocity of business relations between nations and the removal of their vexatious hindrances; and last, but by no means least, it has promptly and with an open hand relieved distress and alleviated disaster." In part, Mr. Roosevelt said: "This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad and at home. We have passed that stage of national development when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with sincere and friendly good-will. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well. We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is even stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations."

Political.

President Roosevelt has surprised many of his adherents by appointing W. M. Byrne United States District Attorney. The New York Evening Post, a staunch supporter of the President, says: "The Addicks' tool named by the President, was a man whose appointment is conspicuously unfit, quite apart from his political affiliations. During his first term of office—which he resigned at the word of command from Addicks—he had a notorious record for inefficiency.—To take him at the behest of Addicks is an unspeakable degradation." Senator Platt, of New York, has given out that he "has consented to accept a re-election," but the Post serves notice that it will make the campaign lively for him. In Delaware, Colorado, and Oregon, legislative deadlocks are expected in canvassing for Senators. The report that Senator Hanna would leave the Senate is denied, although he has suffered a good deal from ill-health. The most prominent candidates for the speakership of the next House are Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. The position is one of the most important in the government; by many it is put second to the Presidency only.—Cuba has put a new phase on the question of reciprocity by positively refusing to accept the treaty offered. The ground of refusal is that the 20 per cent. aid on sugar will not now counterbalance the loss of revenue from other sources that the treaty would entail. Gen. Bliss has been ordered to Cuba to report upon the revenue of the country and what effect reciprocity would have on trade conditions. Matters in Hawaii do not seem to go on favorably. The report of the Governor shows that almost all exports have fallen off during the year ending June 30. Various reports represent the condition of affairs as extremely discouraging. Politically, the Republican party is now in the ascendancy.

About 10,000 of these peculiar people emigrated from Russia to Canada not many years ago. It is said the Canadian government spent £10,000 to assist their immigration, and Tolstol de-

have arisen among the Hindus, the Brahms Samoj, the Arya Samoj, in particular. There are many minor sects, some of which are Christian to a great extent, as the Chet Raimijas, the Nishkankies, the Sot Gurias, in North India. All this indicates a religious revolution going on among the people. The three Christian sects mentioned all recognize Jesus as their only object of worship. Their followers number thousands of adherents. To all this, add the Christian churches established, with a membership of over two millions, of whom about seven hundred thousand are Protestant. Many churches are independent of foreign support, several missions are carried on by native Christians alone. All this shows how strong the influences exerted by the Church of Christ in India.

Looking back as I do over one-third of a century, it is to me wonderful what has been done for India in that period. Noth-

ing can be more assuring that God reigns and that he has taken India in hand that it shall be made subject to the gospel.

I am glad to see the grand improvement you have made in the Banner. I congratulate you and your coadjutors. The picture of the 62 new missionaries going out to reinforce the missions in different parts of the world was of special interest to us. Two of them are my third daughter Lillian and her husband, the Rev. Frank B. McCaskey. My eldest daughter came out with me and is teacher of Art in this school. You remember my son William, who graduated at Washington and Jefferson in '97. He is now Associate Professor in the Biological Department, Chicago University. I hope my younger son, John, will go to W. & J., or rather to the academy in Washington this year. One year should put him into college.

The Successful Minister.

By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

The highest aim and ambition of every true minister of Jesus Christ is to achieve spiritual success. For this he prays and for this he labors; and for the lack of this neither fame nor popular favor or large salary can be any compensation. He is not blind to the fact that in his success two factors must be reckoned with—the human and the divine. The planting of the wisest Paul and the watering of the most eloquent apostles will avail nothing unless God gives the increase. Not by human might or power, but by the agency of the Holy Spirit can success be secured. The minister may pray ever so fervently for the blessing of the Divine Spirit, but he cannot dictate and demand that blessing. Yet there are certain things that the ambassador of Jesus Christ must be and must do if his ministry is to bear spiritual fruits. For doing his duty he is responsible; for spiritual results he rolls the responsibility over upon the Master he serves. He works, but he does not worry.

1. The first essential to success is that a minister should not only love his work, but love that Divine Master and Owner, whose blood-redeemed servant he is. Paul clove to the root and the core of the matter when he said "the love of Christ constraineth us." Not only his love for us, but ours for him. The curse of a vast deal of preaching and teaching is that self is—in some shape—at the bottom of it, and Christ is not there at all. "Whose I am and whom I serve." The more entirely a minister can fulfill this vital and indispensable condition the stronger he will be, the happier he will be, yes, and the holier he will be also. Just as sure as the heart-thermometer shows a lowering of the Christ-love, just so surely will the sermons and the prayers feel the chilling effect; and a cold pulpit sends its frost through the whole congregation. On the other hand, when a minister brings Jesus Christ with him into the pulpit, then there is a "tongue of fire" there which

will burn its way into the hearts and consciences of the auditors. Genius, scholarship, rhetoric, are but "tinkling cymbals," in comparison with this indwelling o'er-mastering grace of personal love for a personal Saviour. If such men as Brainerd, McCheyne, Summerfield, Spurgeon, or Moody were sitting by my side, they would say "Amen" to every word I have just written. "More love to Thee, oh, Christ," is the prayer that should be oftenest on every minister's lips.

2. As the spiritually successful minister is a man whose highest inspiration is a supreme love of Christ, so it is his foremost aim to induce his hearers to give their hearts to Jesus. He knows no other way to save a life but to save the heart that animates and controls that life; and the only way to save that heart is to enthrone Jesus Christ there. Winning people to trust, to obey, to follow Christ—that is his "high calling." There is a constant temptation with ministers to ignore this, or to substitute something else for it. One minister who lives much in an atmosphere of books is tempted to preach chiefly to the intellect and give much valuable instruction. Another is deeply interested in sociology, and aims to reform social wrongs, to promote humanitarian enterprises and Christian citizenship. The gospel of Jesus Christ goes infinitely deeper than mental instruction or social reforms or excellent philanthropies of various kinds. It aims to change human hearts and to put Jesus Christ there. His message was "come unto me," "follow me;" and no minister ought to feel that his work is successful unless (by the Holy Spirit's aid) he can win people to the service of Christ. His vital purpose is to form character—to make bad people good and good people better; this means heart-work; this means regeneration; this means salvation for this world and another. My brother, do you something wrong in your aims or your fall right there? Then there must be

methods, or your spirit; for the Christian ministry that yields no fruits of Christian lives is about equivalent to a medical practice that gives no verdicts. To search honestly for the cause of failure is often the first step to success.

3. The minister who intensely loves his Master, and with singleness of heart labors for the salvation of his fellow-men, works at an immense advantage. He is not obliged to manufacture his weapons, or invent his arguments, or construct his own motive power. "Preach the Word" is his divine commission; "lo! I am with you always" is his promise of divine support. My observance has been that those ministers who have had the most spiritual success (for that is the point I am discussing) have been men who had an implicit faith in the supernatural inspiration and the divine authority of their Bible, and who have kept at the front the great central themes of revelation. They have wasted no time or breath in defending God's Book, which they hold to be self-evidencing; they have planted themselves on the adamant of God's unshakable truth and preached with the light of eternity flashing in the faces of their auditors. They have never frittered away their sermons on secondary topics, or blinked human depravity, or concealed hell, or belauded the Atonement, or dwarfed God's infinite love, or Christ's infinite claims, or the indispensable need of the Holy Spirit at every step. They have aimed to make sin horrible, and Christ lovable, and a life of fruitful service the only life worth living. Such preaching the promise-keeping God has stamped with success, and will do it while the world stands. Try it and see.

4. One day in seven is not enough for such a minister. He proclaims boldly yet lovingly God's glorious message from his pulpit and then follows it up through the week. A sermon that will not bear to be followed up is not worth preaching. In his pastoral visits a minister can come to close quarters with individual souls and preach eye to eye. No one can dodge such preaching or go to sleep under it. As many souls are won to Christ outside of the pulpit as in the pulpit. Eloquence or fine music may attract a crowd; but a mass-meeting is not a church. Nothing but thorough pastoral work (in its widest sense) can organize, train and develop a compact, praying, money-giving, mission-working, society-leavening and soul-saving church. No earthly throne comes within ten leagues of such a pulpit; no monarch's crown compares in splendor with the diadem which the glorified Jesus will place on the brow of every successful minister—whose success was only won by burying self out of sight and exalting, like Paul—"Christ and him crucified." What this old sinning and suffering world needs most is more such ministers at home and in foreign fields. Shall it not have them?
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier) says if any sufferer from kidney and bladder disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He has nothing whatever to sell.