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Poetry.

Strength for the Day.

BEFORE.

The morning breaks in clouds, the rain
is falling,
Upon the pillow still I sigh for rest;
But yet I hear so many voices calling
To work, by which my burdened soul
is pressed,
That I can only pray,
"Strength for the day."

'Tis not a prayer of faith, but weak re-
pinning,
For with the words there comes no
hope, no light.

In other lives a morning sun is shining,
While mine is but a change from night
to night.
So while I weep I pray,
"Strength for the day."

For it is hard to work in constant shadow,
Climbing with tired feet an up hill
road;
And so, while my weak heart dreads
each to-morrow,
And once again I lift my heavy load,
Desponding still I pray,
"Strength for the day."

AFTER.

Now looking back to the long hours
ended,
I wonder why I feared them as they
came:
Each brought the strength on which its
task depended,
And so my prayer was answered just
the same.
Now with new faith I pray,
"Strength for each day."

For in the one just closed I've learned
how truly
God's help is equal to our need;
Sufficient for each hour it cometh newly,
If we but follow where its teachings
lead,
Believing when we pray,
"Strength for the day."

He who has felt the load which we are
bearing,
Who walked each step along the path
we tread,
Is ever for His weary children caring,
And keeps the promise made us when
He said
He'd give us all the way,
"Strength for the day."

Religious.

What Men Owe to the Church.

One of our New York pastors, in a recent address, said one thing that deserves the widest possible circulation. "Few of you," said he, "have any idea of how much you owe to the church." We are apt to think of how much we have done for the church—of how much we have given it in money, in work, in influence—rather than of how much it has done for us. And yet the chances are, decidedly, that if the account were fairly balanced there would not be a very good showing on the credit side.

Take the mere matter of mental culture. Most of us have had the privilege, during our lives, of listening to a large amount of good preaching. Men who were keen thinkers, elegant writers and eloquent speakers, have given us their best thoughts in their best style. How many of us have ever taken into account the value of this to us simply in the way of culture? This contact of our minds with those of cultivated and able men can only have had a highly disciplinary effect. In the Sunday school, also, a fund of knowledge and experience has been accumulated by most of us, which we often find to be invaluable, and it is knowledge that we would not otherwise have been likely to obtain. Most of us, it is therefore safe to say, have received from the church more than we have given it in culture.

The same thing holds good of social position. Many a man owes all the social position that he has to his church membership. For Christ's sake he has been received into friendly terms by people who would never have looked at him for his own sake. How many a young man, coming a stranger to a

city church, has been welcomed and given the freedom of their homes by those who were his brethren in Christ. How many men owe their success in business, the fortunes they have accumulated, or the position they have achieved in their professions, to the warm sympathy and the kindly aid of Christian brethren in some critical hour of their history. A few who have been born to wealth and high social position have, perhaps, given more than they received. But of the vast majority of church members it may with strict truth be said that the church has given them more standing in the community than they have given the church.

And even as regards our spiritual life, do we sufficiently appreciate what we owe to the church? We are prone to think that the obligation lies the other way. Have we not, we ask, done our best to promote the spiritual welfare of the church? Have we not done our part, perhaps more than our part, of its work? Is not our voice often heard in its meetings? But on the other hand, what an incentive it is to doing right to know that we are expected to do right. The signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," sent an unwonted thrill of patriotism and valor through the stout heart of every British seaman at Trafalgar. And equally it is often an inspiration which makes all the difference between victory and defeat, to know that the watchful eyes of sympathetic brethren are upon us. And who among us has not gone to the social meetings of the church, despondent and heavy-hearted, with wounds bleeding from some recent defeat, perhaps, or with souls weighed down by some trial too great for us to bear alone? And how has our spiritual tone been keyed up, our hearts cheered and the burden lifted by our going thither! We have gone out from that meeting new men, and have begun again the battle of life with new courage.

We confess to a feeling of sadness whenever we hear a Christian man talking as if the church did not give him all that is his due. To our mind, it indicates that he has never once dreamed of the extent of his obligations to the church. If we appreciated those obligations better, should we not respond more promptly and more cheerfully to our duties as members of the body of Christ?

Correspondence.

Letter from Paris.

(Correspondence of the Christian Messenger.)

ROYALISTIC DISPLAY OF WAR PAINTS
—ENMITY TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC
—THE GREAT SHOW GAINING FAVOR—THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT—GENERAL GRANT SWINGING AROUND THE GLOBE.

Hotel de l'Athée, Paris,
June 21st 1878

There is nothing serious in the violent writing of the reactionist press, which predicts like a weather almanac, terrible catastrophes for France about the autumnal equinox, because the nation has decided to govern by itself, rather than by a right-divine king, or an arbitrary emperor. The spectacle for even a stranger, is still very painful to witness; defeated politicians in their rage denouncing their country before the world, as the responsible agent for the attempts on the life of the Emperor William. To find even a weak parallel, it would be necessary to go back to the days of the First Republic, to *émigrés*, and the Duke of Brunswick's proclamation, refusing people the right to select the form of government that may please them best. There is another explanation for this childish display of war paint and feathers. Of the 75 Senators to be selected at the close of the year, forty belong to that group of reactionists, whose sole aim and labor have been to obstruct the settling down of the Republic, and prevent all reforms from being effected, so that the honor

and glory of the ameliorations could not be carried to the credit of the present constitution. As the parliament will be prorogued till October, the legal measures for the senatorial elections will allow the condemned no time for twelfth hour repentance. The nation is being more attached to the Republic. The present intrigues are of no importance; it is a conspiracy of moribunds, and quite worthy of being set to *Mene Angot* music. There will be no more coups d'Etat at home, the play is too perilous, and there will be no monarchical crusaders on the part of Europe, against the most tranquil and prosperous portion of the continent, Republican France.

Last Monday there were 199,000 visitors registered at the Exhibition; there would have been 15,000 more, only the supply of tickets ran short, an unpardonable negligence on the part of the public, to leave till their arrival at the Palace, the purchasing of their tickets; the consequence was, that many persons had to return to the city to purchase tickets. The greatest number of visitors during 1867, was 172,000; and we are not yet in "the height of the season." Why this popular success? Because the native aristocracy, and the monarchists, surly from being politically out in the cold, have taken the resolution to keep aloof from the Great Show. This is a perfect example of cutting off the nose to vex the face. The immense crowd on Monday had room enough, they trooped above all to the English section, where not being a Sunday, exhibits were no longer *en chemise*. The Canadian trophy, chronically on the point of being inaugurated, had gaping thousands, to admire the gigantic specimens of the Dominion natural products, most effectively arranged, thanks to the excellent judgement and taste of those zealous officials. Professor Selwyn and Dr. May, whom I have to personally thank for their urbanity and painstaking readiness to communicate all required information. The enormous sections of woods, call up California fig tree reminiscences. The blocks of coal, of plumbago; the monster apples, the seducing furs &c., indicate that the Dominion flows with a peculiar, but valuable, milk and honey. In the corners of this trophy court are exhibits of Australian produce, woods, ores, woods, wines, preserves, &c. That of Victoria is not only striking from its look of robust plenty and richness, but also from its remarkable artistic arrangement, due to M. Savile Grant, member of the Australian commission.

The Prince of Wales, "multiplies himself" in the energetic assistance he lends to the administration of the Exhibition. A few hours after his arrival on Saturday last, he delivered an address to the assembled British class-jurors, preparatory to their commencing their associated work. He spoke well, and did not appear fatigued after his night-journey; he seems to be at home on the road. His able right hand man, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, had all papers &c., ready for the English jurors to attend on the following Monday morning, at the Corps Legislatif, and meet their international colleagues, as invited. The English and American jurors were up to time, but not a French or an Italian jurymen put in an appearance. The Latin race seem to be weak in business punctuality.

General Grant left Paris last Friday for Brussels, where he will stay one day. On Sunday he will reach Hague where a reception will be given him. From the Hague he will go to Amsterdam, Hanover, Hamburg and Copenhagen, where he will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Minister Cramer. Thence he will go to Norway and Sweden, and then visit Russia, going by way of Stockholm and Helsingford to St. Petersburg. From Russia he will return through Austria, Bavaria, and Switzerland to Paris, which he expects to reach by the end of October. The General intends to spend the winter in Europe, and to return to the United States by way of India next year.

For the Christian Messenger.

United States Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1878.

I suppose at least the younger portion of our American population, when reading or hearing of the weather indications and the like, picture in their minds "Old Probabilities" somewhat mythically, as their childish minds remember Kris Kringle; and would never recognize our pleasant middle-aged General Meyer, who has no gray hairs or flowing beard, wrinkles nor stoops. This gentleman is very much devoted to his own particular study of the elements and is quite dissatisfied with the 11 per cent of failures he is making on a daily average. He insists that in the science to which he has dedicated his life, perfection can be reached, and asserts that he can reach it within ten years. 300 telegraphic reports are received by him every eight hours.

General Meyer has a bold scheme ripening now which he has not yet suggested to Congress but which he believes will overcome the difficulties he has hitherto had to contend with, namely, the absence of weather signal stations between Newfoundland and the Eastern Continent. He proposes to anchor 6 ships at distances of 250 miles each and put them into telegraphic communication with the Atlantic Cable. This plan would not only serve his own immediate purpose, but the ships could be made floating harbors of refuge, so that boat's crew on the main channel of commerce, could reach a home and shelter within a hundred miles or so, and the news of any disaster, gale or accident could be sent home in a few hours time. The project is a bold and practicable one and worthy of its originator, who is one of the rarest minds of which our country has to boast.

General Fremont at last emerges from the retirement into which pride and poverty have kept him so long. The President has appointed him Governor of Arizona. This seems appropriate. A fitting position for the path finder.

The dilatory actions of the House Committees crowded hosts of work that should have occupied weeks of examination into the last week of the lately adjourned session of Congress. The flowery debates and astute arguments we hear in the Senate and Home constitute the show, the display, the part done expressly to be seen and heard of men. But there is no doubt that many members vote upon bills (in the last hurried week of every Congress) which they have never even heard or read. However, in such cases, they are directed by their leaders who do understand the bills, so it is just as well as if the voters themselves did, perhaps better. Some of these things are not so bad as they look, though they are bad enough. Looking over the whole session, just adjourned, there seems to have been very little accomplished. The silver bill is the only one of vast national importance that has become a law, and few other measures of interest to the whole have been passed. The remarkable feature of the session has been its utter lack of leadership—a more notable lack than can be remembered heretofore. It extends to both Houses and both parties. The senate being a smaller body has not shown this want as conspicuously as has the House, but it has been apparent nevertheless.

MERRILL.

Mr. George Smith left in an almost complete state the History of Sennacherib (in the same style as the well-known History of Assur-banipal,) with the cuneiform texts transliterated and translated. All that was wanting, according to the *Athenaeum*, was the last twenty pages, which have been supplied by the editor, Mr. Sayce. The book is being published at the expense of the late Mr. Bosanquet, and will be out shortly.

"The older the tree the thicker the bark;" but the older the dog the thinner the bark.

EDUCATIONAL.

Earl Granville on the Education of Women.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls, held on Monday June 17th, in St. James' Hall, the prizes awarded to the most successful pupils were distributed. Earl Granville presided.

After the presentation of prizes Earl Granville in the course of an excellent address said:—It could not be doubted that great changes had taken place in public opinion as to the necessity of improving the education of women of both the upper and middle classes. The united Legislature last year gave facilities for admitting women to one of the most useful and highest of our professions, and the University of London, by a majority both of the Senate and Convocation, had decided upon opening all their degrees to women upon the same conditions as to men. It might possibly be of some interest to them, but he was afraid he was committing something like a breach of red-tapeism in reading to them the resolutions which the Senate of the University of London would submit in a few days to the secretary of State for his sanction as to the conditions under which women should be admitted to degrees. They were these:

That all bye-laws and regulations contained in the calendar of the University relating to the admission of men to its examinations, and the conferring upon men of its various academical distinctions and rewards, shall, from the day of July next, be read and construed as applying to women as well as to men, save in any cases specially excepted. That all women who have already passed, or shall hereafter pass, the general examination for women shall be considered as having passed the matriculation examination.

It had been said by some, "It is all very well to offer a degree, but is it certain that there will be women found to avail themselves of it?" His own opinion was that very large numbers of women would be ready to show that they had the ability, industry, and instruction which would enable them to claim from the London University the degree of which he had been speaking. They were aware that to this time they had given no degree, but they had had examinations, and he was informed that very little difference was observable in the standard arrived at by the two sexes. Objections, but they were diminishing, were still urged against giving a high-class education to women. It was said—and he was quite shy about mentioning it—that it might turn young ladies into pedants and blue stockings. He admitted that he had certainly met in his time with some disagreeable specimens of woman-kind who deserved that title, but as far as he could remember, they were ladies who might have received some slight smattering of knowledge, but who had not received a really sound and first-rate education. The burden of proof he thought, rested with those who made the assertion; and he put it to the ladies present whether they had ever known young men pedantic and conceited in the extreme. Again it was said that by this high-class education women would be taken out of their proper sphere, but he would ask was it probable that a first-class religious, moral, and intellectual education would prevent a woman from doing her duty as daughter, wife, mother or as a single woman? He utterly disbelieved anything of the kind. He believed that the times were past when, as was said by a great literary character (who, he was happy to say, did not belong to this country), it was easier for a coquette to marry than a highly educated woman. He believed that the time would come, if it had not already, when a man would know how to appreciate those of the other sex who had fitted themselves, by industry and by study, to become really useful members of the community to which they belonged.