

The Christian Messenger.

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WHOLE SERIES.
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Poetry.

Mission of little Feet.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it.
No babe within our arms to leap;
No little feet toward slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,
Our lips to their sweet words lending.
No rosy boys at wintry morn,
With satchel to the school-house hastening;
No merry shouts as home they rush;
No precious morsel for their tasting.
Tall, grave, grown people at the door;
Tall, grave, grown people at the table;
The men on business all intent,
The dames lugubrious as they able.
Life's song indeed would lose its charm
Were there no babies to begeth in it;
A doleful place this world would be
Were there no little people in it.

Correspondence.

Our Missions, Foreign and French.

Mr. Editor,—
In connection with the great ingathering recently reported among the Telooquoos, allow me to remind your readers of the tract written by Rev. W. S. McKenzie, D. D., upon the "Lone Star Mission."

I have proved that a very interesting Missionary Concert may be given, with the Telooquo Field as a subject. Dr. McKenzie's tract and the recent reports from abroad furnish abundant information.

Does not the history of the "Lone Star Mission" teach us to be faithful to our work for the French? For twenty-five years, at least, the work among the Telooquoos was, as we should say, unsuccessful. Again and again the question of abandoning it was seriously entertained. But now there are more than 10,000 members of Baptist Churches in that field.

We have not worked so long for the French as did our U. S. Brethren for the Telooquoos, nor have supplied half the forces the work demanded. Having put our hand to the plough shall we look backward?

"We are unable to find any clause in the great Commission for retreating soldiers, and venture to express the hope that the Board will never detain itself in seeking to find it," said the Committee on the Telooquo Field in 1853. Let the Baptists of N. S. and P. E. I., say the same of the French Mission in 1878.

Let them do more—Let them say to our Board, "Go forward," and furnish the means for their advance. M.

Sept. 7, 1878.

For the Christian Messenger.

United States Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1878.

The famous California agitator, the so-called leader of the workingmen's party, Dennis Kearney, paid Washington a visit last week, so we have had an opportunity to see and hear this "sand lot" stump orator. He said he had not intended coming here at present as his time was all taken up with engagements in other parts of the country, but upon hearing that it was said in this city that he would be arrested if he should come here and attempt to speak to a crowd from the Capitol steps, he changed his mind and concluded to come and do that very thing. The day Kearney arrived here he visited the White House and called upon the President whom he found, as does every visitor, all smiles and pleasant manners. Mr. Hayes expressed his ideas on the Chinese question very briefly and concisely, listened with apparent interest to a few of Dennis's in-

vectives, regretted he had no more time to spare his visitor and politely bowed him from the room. Then our Irish friend betook himself to the State Department and the offices of several other of the Cabinet members, meeting with politeness and attention wherever he went. Although he could not fail to admire our magnificent government buildings, Kearney promptly averred that smaller and cheaper buildings ought to be used and the extra money lent on long time to the starting people with whom the country is overrun, to enable them to buy land and settle upon it. He said Washington had no attractions for him. He did not like to see so many fine buildings when he knew so many people here and elsewhere were starving. Although it had been actually announced that Kearney would not be allowed to speak on the Capitol steps, he was there on the very moment appointed and commenced a speech in the presence of two or three thousand people. The Capitol Police tried to prevent it, but their efforts were entirely ineffectual, and although they forbade the lighting of the lamps the call for "light" was promptly responded to by persons in the crowd who climbed the lamp posts and lighted the gas.

With the President and a majority of his Cabinet members absent as well as most of our other prominent citizens, Washington is as quiet as it is possible for it to be both politically and socially. Even the Mexican question fails to excite the interest which it would in other seasons and the repeated rumors of frontier outbreaks have no other effect than to elicit a few blandly quiet remarks about it in a Cabinet meeting.

The census returns just completed by Assessors of the District of Columbia gives Washington a population of 131,947, of whom 45,912 are colored. There are 70 persons between 90 and 100 years old and 22 who are over 100; one person being 110. Of those who have passed their hundredth year only one is white.

MERRILL.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Paris.

No. 20.

(Correspondence of the Christian Messenger.)

THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK—ITS PARTICIPATION AT THE FRENCH SHOW—INTERESTING EXHIBITS OF A THRIFTY PEOPLE—TROCADERO, THE ARTISTS PARADISE—HOW THE GOLDEN THREADS ARE SPUN—FASHIONABLE DOLL BABIES—"IVORINE," GLASS BLOWING, ETC., ETC.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
August 30th, 1878.

Amongst the nations who have responded to the appeal of France, the Exhibition of her ancient ally, Denmark, is received with much sympathy. During the great wars following the French Revolution, and in the coalitions of the European States resulting from the conquests of Napoleon I., Denmark steadfastly remained the friend of France, and putting herself at the head of the neutral maritime powers suffered losses which have not yet been repaid. Copenhagen was bombarded and half destroyed in August and September, 1807, and the Danish fleet was captured and conveyed to England. By the treaties of 1815, the Peninsular kingdom was reduced to a state of the third order; although the energetic character of her people, her advanced civilization and naval importance, ensured her a certain amount of influence throughout Europe—even when the events of 1864-65 deprived her of half her territory, and more than a third of her inhabitants. At present the population of Denmark does not exceed 1,800,000 souls. But the subjects of Christian IX are distinguished for loyalty, courage, perseverance, love of family, and studious and meditative habits. Having reaped nothing but mortification from politics, they have taken refuge in labor, where they know

that activity and probity ever bear the palm. From these causes, the Danish Exhibition is not the least interesting in the Palace of the Champ de Mars, representing as it does, the vitality and skill of this little country in peaceful arts.

The facade of the Danish section, in the street of the Nations, is copied from the Bourse of Copenhagen. It is a small building of brick and sculptured white stone, lacking neither elegance nor originality of design. On each side of the entrance rise two stucco columns, imitating marble. Between each pair is a niche, at present empty. The columns nearest the entrance support projecting pilasters, above which are two other columns of lesser proportions, which form a frame for the curious mullioned windows of the first floor. The gable is ornamented with two beautiful Caryatides, between which the royal scepter is sculptured. A truncated pyramid surrounded by a sphere crowns the pediment. Within, Denmark occupies but one-half of the transverse triforium; the right is occupied by Greece, and the piquant contrast between the products of the country and the period of Pericles, and those of the cold and foggy Baltic Islands, is continued through the galleries appertaining to the facade. Throughout, and even in the vestibule of the Direction of the Communal Schools of Copenhagen education is greatly considered in this kingdom, especially primary instruction, which is gratuitous and compulsory.

The show-cases of the first room contains specimens of printing and Danish book-making, ships, rigging, and perfumery. More worthy of note are the beautiful ceramic collections of Madame Ipson and Peter E. Schou, of Copenhagen. Several of the specimens have been bought by the Vienna Museum. The fine buffet-sideboards are the prizes of a lottery formed on behalf of the Institution for Idiots. The centre of the hall is in the form of a semi-circular rotunda, at the upper part of which is a kind of fresco representing the different types of the country in national costume. Shop-keepers, sailors, fishermen, workmen, and peasants, follow each other hand in hand, and carrying garlands. Perhaps it is the neighborhood of Greece which has inspired this reminiscence of the Panathenaic procession. On entering the third hall which is devoted to clothing, the skin of the formidable white bear contrasts in its vividness with the soft shading of the elder down.

Denmark possesses towards the North Pole several islands, one of which, Iceland, is three times as large as herself. Unfortunately, the name is but too significant of the nature of the country. It is only represented at the Exhibition by some furs prepared by the furriers of Copenhagen.

In this same hall is a large collection of tapestries, woven embroideries and other objects, the work of the Danish women; various products of textile industry, nearly all which are still manufactured by the country people, with the exception of the cloth, linen, and cotton tissues made at Copenhagen, and exhibited here. Denmark being an essentially agricultural country, most of the machines exhibited in the gallery reserved to mechanics, are instruments of agriculture. The western part of Jutland is almost entirely composed of flat land and somewhat poor, but the eastern part the soil of which is chalk or clay, and perfectly irrigated, is both rich and well cultivated. Zealand and the southern islands are still more fertile, possessing an undulating surface and alluvial or sandy soils admirably adapted for culture.

In the hall of alimentary products are numerous samples of the cereals of the country. Oats and barley rank first as in all northern climates. Rye and wheat follow. Laaland wheat is justly celebrated, and known to all agriculturists. The Danish agricultural exhibition is completed by interesting meteorological and statistical tables, which enable visitors to arrive at the exact condition and progress of the

rural economy of Denmark, by maps, plans, models of farms, and drawings of the different types of the equine and bovine races of the country.

Visitors apparently prefer the Champ de Mars to the Trocadero; at the commencement, the opposite taste was evident. People soon tire of architecture, and the Trocadero has few popular exhibits infinite in their variety. It is the intellectual moiety of the Palace—less the "elevator." Its various halls devoted to retrospective art, corresponding to so many epochs or ages, rivet the attention even of the ordinary indifferent. The masses commence to take in, that our ancestors had to work their way to civilization, and that all those morsels of flint, roughly hewn or polished, typically represent human progress, as accurately as Shakespeare's seven ages, does the life of man. The collection of retrospective objects from the museum of Bordeaux is most instructive and some of the antique jewelry might set ladies to reflect on the clauses of the Decalogue touching covetousness.

The Process Gallery is not only one of the Exhibition's most curious features, but it is of importance in the influence it may have in giving technical education to the world in certain minute but lucrative branches of industry, which have hitherto been, in their most successful development, essentially Parisian. A hundred little things that are continually in domestic use are manufactured before the eyes of the visitors themselves, who purchase them in large quantities; and it may, therefore, not be uninteresting if we glance at some of the principal industries so represented.

To commence, we may mention a curious industry, which cannot fail to attract the visitors' attention soon after entering the gallery. We allude to the filigree work. Few of us have not often had occasion to admire the delicate and ingenious work of this description for which Genoa is so famous, and which has its origin in the dimmest antiquity. The workman takes in his hand a simple silver thread; he folds it bends it, turns it, and twists it, in a thousand different ways, and with a rapidity which baffles description produces in a few minutes the most diverse objects, end the most astonishing effects.

Passing hence we glance at a modiste, who is dressing dolls in the newest and most approved Parisian fashions, and then we arrive at a stand where "skilled" workmen are supposed to be engaged in the production of numerous pretty conceits in ivory, mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell. Elephants' tusks are to be seen here in great variety, as well as ivory brooches, ear-rings, and other ornaments; but the mechanical link between these two forms of inorganic creation is missing, and the process of evolution, like some great secret of nature, is allowed to remain unexplained. The inventors, however, of an imitation, called "Ivoryine," are more generous. They show you some small brown squares of a material which, in appearance, is not unlike chocolate—but they do not explain its composition. This they heat, and when it is in a liquid state they pour it into moulds, which at the end of half-an-hour, turn it out again in the guise of what seems to be ivory penholders.

We then pass in review, men who, by blowing bubbles from glass in a state of fusion, and, by tempering them in a chemical bath and other expedients, produce large imitation pearls, and all those gaudy beads for which the aborigines of Africa barter their dearest possessions; others who make all kinds of waterproof clothing, manufacturing even the material by rolling the liquid India-rubber on to the cloth; and then a number of nimble-fingered ladies and gentlemen, who are making chignons, braids, pads, fringes, plaits and all other necessities for the ornamentation of a young lady's hair, and the covering of middle-aged ladies' heads. We stop for a moment before the tables where gentlemen and ladies are painting on china lovely pieces of scenery, and beautiful representations of romantic and poetic scenes. We pass some lace workers;

give a hurried look at the process of button manufacture; and stop one moment before the diamond cutters, polishers and setters, before we make our way out of the gallery. After this trip, let the visitor next make a promenade through the English colonies. Canada is so far advanced as to represent by her products and manufactured goods an integral part of England; but New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, what superb samples of wool and of mohair; what richness of mineral wealth, what granaries of food supplies; and, side by side, there are the marks and tokens of skilled industry, working up and fashioning these natural products on the spot.

LOUIS.

Canadian Industries and their Development.

(From the London Mining Journal.)

The appointment of the Marquis of LORNE to the Governor-Generalship of Canada has given such general satisfaction throughout the Dominion that it is felt by all that the effect will be to cause a revival of business, in the advantage of which all will participate. No selection says one influential Ontario journal could have shown greater confidence in the future of the country, and none could be more beneficial. It will turn all eyes in Britain towards Canada, and bring thousands to admire the natural scenery and study the material resources of the country, whilst another observes that the additional bond created justifies the hope that the direct interest, which will now be taken in Canada will increase even the material prospects of the Dominion. Now, it can scarcely be doubted that the attainment of success in the development of the natural and industrial resources of a country is much facilitated by the superintendence of the necessary works being in the hands of natives, who may be assumed to be better acquainted with advantages that can be turned to account, and with the general mode of doing business, than outsiders can be expected to be; but this view likewise assumes that the natives possess scientific knowledge of as high a standard as that which can be imported, for otherwise the advantage will be with the imported managers or workmen, and the natives will sink into obscurity.

The great efforts made in Nova Scotia for facilitating the acquisition of the requisite technical knowledge without leaving the Dominion have frequently been referred to in the *Mining Journal* and mention may now be made of a movement which, to judge from the result of the past year's operations, is likely to prove a very important one. The Technological Institute was established a year ago, for the purpose of providing in Halifax instruction in those branches of science, art and literature which are especially useful to persons desirous of qualifying themselves for engaging either as workmen, foremen, managers, or proprietors in the various mechanical, agricultural, mining and chemical industries, and already a very large number of students have been enrolled. The Faculty of Instructors is an unusually strong one, and it is evident that there has been a determination to avoid waste of energy by the creation of ornamental officials, for Professor Lawson, the president, holds the chair of agricultural chemistry and botany; Dr. Somers, the vice-president, that of zoology; the Rev. D. Honeyman, the treasurer, that of geology, palaeontology, and mineralogy; and Dr. Bayne, the secretary, that of industrial chemistry. There are twelve other instructors, all gentlemen of established position, such as Messrs. H. S. Poole, the Government Inspector of Mines; R. G. Fraser the Government Analyst; and Mr. Keating, the City Engineer. The teachings of the Institute are intended to facilitate the development of the "unlimited natural resources" of the province, for, as Prof. Lawson remarked at the annual meeting, it is not the possession of raw material, the most valuable mines, the richest soils, or teeming waters that enable a country