

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVII, No. 6.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, February 8, 1882.

WHOLE SERIES.
Vol. XLVI, No. 6.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Grand Division Quarterly Session at Port Williams.

Division reports were read and remarks made on the life and demise of Past M. W. A., Dr. Cramp.

The Grand Division session held with "Lilly of the Valley" Division, was very harmonious and interesting. The various reports show the noble old order in a prosperous condition. This champion of Temperance stands as a bold warrior in the front of the battle with unfurled banner displaying the indelibly stamped words, "No surrender." This cause of humanity is a righteous one, and must eventually conquer all its foes.

A Public Meeting was held in the Baptist Vestry. It was well filled, excellent addresses and good music enlivened the meeting. The famed "Druggist," H. A. Taylor kept gloom off by two readings, in his own way. That "patent spring bedstead," invented by a Cornwallis man, present, tended to stimulate home manufactures. Those terrible "Bees" which he, Bro. Taylor, in vain sought to tame. This recitation, as may be expected caused a slight buzz. Our construction of the reading runs thus—"The Bee" (liquor vender), robs the "fair flowers," (our youth,) of their sweetness and vitality, (health and cash,) transferring the same to the "hive," not to make good honey, so tempting, for outsiders, but to propagate the "Bee" race. Invaders are often terribly stung, frequently the most innocent suffer, and so deep and fatal is the sting that even the notorious "Barrington St. Druggist's remedy" fails to remove the "Bee remainder." The sure remedy is to remove the hive far away. But remember brother workers, you may expect some severe stings, as your opponents are "legion," and they will not willingly abandon their fortified positions.

The Financial Scheme.—Each of our eight thousand temperance workers associated with our order will be called on to subscribe the modest sum of 25 cents per annum towards the Grand Division Agency Fund. Who among our wisest will venture to predict the noble results accruing to our order and to our common humanity if this scheme is faithfully carried into execution.

Temperance workers rally around our Agency Committee and place them in funds speedily so they can send out their pickets and get ready for the grand attack.

Temperance "Watchman."—This now really interesting paper should have a wide and generous circulation. Send this "herald" broadcast over the country. The Press is the power to-day for good or evil. Let not our friends forget this fact.

Public Temperance Meetings.—Let these be held monthly under the auspices of the Divisions, and thus keep our noble cause constantly before the people.

In Memoriam.—In all our joy comes sadness, Life's but a dream—to sin—is madness. Three standard-bearers, transferred from the Division below to the "Union" above.

Depty. W. H. Taylor of Annapolis. Angus Gidney of Bridgetown, and Past M. W. A., Dr. Cramp, of Wolfville.

Each in their respective spheres were useful good men.

Tender and touching addresses relative to the life and demise of Dr. Cramp, were given by G. W. P. Butler, Bro. Rev. Alder Temple, G. S. Rev. Mr. Rogers, G. Chap., and others. Said the G. W. P. Though in theology differing I had a high regard for Bro. Dr. Cramp, his work was faithfully

and promptly done. Said the others—"Bro. Cramp stood boldly in defence of our noble principles acknowledged in the halls of our Legislature, and on other public occasions when our cause had not the influence it now wields, and fewer supports of high mental culture. The lives of such characters stand out as "landmarks." May many others emulate their example. Yours in L. P. & F.,
W. J. GATES.

The Salvation Army.

I remember that a week previous to Mr. Raiton's visit to our city a year ago, you gave a very good selected outline of the Salvation Army's work.

I respectfully ask you to publish the following recent comments on their work, by the London secular Press. As long as we have the "lower classes" in Halifax, to the extent and numerical greatness, which it is acknowledged exist—we must ever be interested in such a religious movement as the Salvation Army.

It is readily admitted that the Evangelical Churches in our city, have hardly commenced to do a similar work for Albermarle Street or City Street. Will the Baptist and other denominations assist in a vigorous effort this year in Christianizing *Heathen* Halifax?

Yours etc,

D. MACGREGOR.

Halifax, Jan. 28, 1882.

[We question the propriety of applying the term "heathen," even to the morally *sever* parts of our city. There may be as much heathenism of a certain kind, even in Tower Road, as in "Albermarle Street or City St." Mr. McGregor has not yet seen heathenism in its own home.—Ed.]

From *London News*. Nothing is easier than to ridicule The Salvation Army. Yet great latitude must be permitted in every case where earnest men strive to rescue their fellows, and there is always danger in setting up as judges of religious and moral means destined for use under conditions with which we are unacquainted. The most wary man sometimes detects himself in the act of reasoning out the value to others of a particular agency from the basis of its application to himself. Hence, no doubt, a large number of excellent people who go regularly to church or chapel, look dubiously upon the men and women that, with banners and religious song, perambulate the streets, attended by a howling mob, while quiet folk generally wonder why such demonstrations are allowed. Of course, the Army takes a different view of the case. Respectable church and chapel goers are out of its calculation altogether. The howling mob are the delight of the "Soldiers." To catch the noisy throng and draw it towards the "barracks," is the sole end and aim of the display, while every distinctive feature of the subsequent operation shows a studious regard, not for the opinion of "respectability," but for that of the men and women to whom the doors of churches and chapels would hardly open. The Officers of the Salvation Army preach to the people in language that all understand, and ply them with arguments of a very intelligible sort.

The Salvation Army may or may not take the most judicious method of effecting the objects which it proclaims. Cool observers, not affected by the zeal of those whom they criticize, are very apt to think meanly of the judgement of enthusiasts. Perhaps both parties are in the right, inasmuch as the decision of these, as of so many other questions, depends upon the point of view.

From *London Times*. We must beware how we quarrel with the rude remedies, and uncouth methods employed by those who honestly believe there is a great work to be done. If we do not like these singular modes of propagandism, and conversion, we need not assist the "roughs" to put them down. Another course lies before us all. It is to do the work in a better way.

From *London Telegraph*. The idea of a religious propaganda, working through military forms, is evolved easily enough from the phrasology of Scripture. Living at a time when the earth resounded to the tread of Rome's invincible legions, the first missionaries of Christianity loved to speak of themselves as "soldiers," and to draw their illustrations from the circumstances and incidents of warfare. Religious orders sprang up in course of time, practically to carry out the idea, not, it is true, by adopting military nomenclature—though some of them had, and still have their generals—but by submitting themselves to the soldier's rules of unquestioning obedience and entire devotion. It was, however, reserved for the present day to witness a missionary organization formed in all essential respects upon the model of an army.

From *London Spectator*. It seems to us certain that if any powerful impression is to be made by a religious body on the consciences of rough men whose lives have hitherto been lives of physical excitement, so far as they have been lives of any excitement at all, you must be prepared to expect that the new influence will produce a considerable physical perturbation too, which it would be dangerous to the purpose of the propagandists wholly to discountenance or repress.

News of the World.

The terrible cruelties of the Russians upon unoffending Jews are calling forth the severest condemnation of the public in England and the United States. Public meetings have been held in London and some of the principal cities of England and Scotland to express the public indignation. It appears from the Correspondent of the *London Times* that the government have not only refused to protect the Jews, but have in many cases justified the public officials and soldiers in their outrages. With the hope to divert the attention of the people from the Nihilistic channels they have allowed the masses every indulgence on those victims of prejudice and hatred.

The first mob rising was at Elizabethgrad, in South Russia, a place one-third of whose population were Jews. The mob attacked the synagogues, and for two days was in complete possession of the Jewish quarter, the soldiers who ought to have put down the riot joining instead in the terrible work that was done. It is estimated that 100 shops and 500 houses were destroyed, with loss to the Jews of \$1,500,000. The men were killed, beaten and driven away, the defenceless women were outraged, and all were bereft of homes and means to seek new ones. This outbreak was the only thing needed to incite others. The ignorant peasants, brutalized by their own miseries and envious of the comparative prosperity of their hated neighbors, were ready to attribute to them all evils, and were frenzied enough for any excess or violence. The spirit of the authorities was quickly caught, and it was plain that there was no help for the Jews.

It is said that at Kieff the attack was announced in advance, and the Governor was called upon to protect the 20,000 Jews of that city; to which his reply was that he was not going to give his soldiers any trouble for the sake of a pack of Jews. And thus encouraged the mob worked its will without interference, outraging women and young girls in the sight of their helpless husbands, fathers and brothers, and destroying everything within reach. The terrible reckoning is made up that during the following eight months not less than 160 villages and towns were the scene of like persecution, almost beyond credence in character for inhumanity.

The London police have received a handbill from Scotland Yard, offering a reward of £600 for information which will lead to the discovery of the persons who stole the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres from the vault at Duncouth House, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. A free pardon is also offered to accomplices who give information.

Several of the Lady Leaguers in Ireland have been released from Kilmainham Jail on conditions. Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick owing to the ill-feeling existing between certain classes of citizens, and the mili-

tary officer commanding has addressed a communication to the magistrates, pointing out that soldiers are unable to walk on the streets at night without being stoned, and giving warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self-defence if the attacks continue. The magistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve peace.

Fifteen arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Huddy and his nephew.

Mr. Dillon received a message from Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and wrote in reply as follows:—"I have received your message that if I desire to go to the continent the gates of Kilmainham prison will open to me. I do not know why the message was sent to me, as I have made no communication to you. If any representations have been made by my friends they are without my consent or knowledge. I must request that you will not address to me any further communication."

The Land Act Commissioners in Ireland are making remarkable reductions in rent.

There has been much excitement in Paris by the failure of the Union Generale Bank. The President and Secretary have been arrested and legal proceedings will be commenced against several of the Directors. The Institution appears to have been a gigantic swindle.

An immense crowd collected outside the Union Generale on Monday afternoon, clamoring loudly for restitution of their deposits. It is rumored that the Union Generale had some funds of the Land League.

A despatch from Paris states that on handling Defreyne's portfolio of the Prime Minister, Gambetta, reminded him that England had accepted the project of armed intervention in the event of Egypt falling into anarchy.

It is generally felt that the failure of Gambetta gives greater security and stability to the republic. He had a grand opportunity to combine with influential men in his government, but wished to rule too much by his own will and was not able to accomplish his object.

M. DeFreycinet in submitting his programme to the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday last said liberty and progress are necessary for France. The Government will apply in a liberal sense laws relative to the press and the right of public meeting. A bill will be submitted sanctioning the rights of association while maintaining the rights of State. The revision of the constitution ought to be postponed until the expiration of the present Legislature. The judicial, military and educational reforms initiated by the late Cabinet will be directed to give impetus to labor. Nations do not live by politics, but by business. The Government does not intend to propose compulsory conversion of debt or purchase of railways by the State. No efforts will be spared to arrive at a definite solution of tariff questions and for the moral and intellectual improvements of the people. His speech was received with cheers.

General Garibaldi has been given up by his physicians.

Spain has had a little unpleasantness with the Papal nuncio at Madrid. The Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed to him the great dissatisfaction of the Government at the behavior of several archbishops and bishops who, he said, openly encouraged the Carlist pilgrimage to Rome. It appears that Don Carlos has urged the movement on his partisans.

On Saturday last Judge Cox overruled the motion for a new trial in the Guiteau case, and sentenced him to be hanged June 30th, between 12 and 2 p. m., in Washington Jail.

Last week a steamer from Glasgow landed at New York 1,000 tons of potatoes, 18,000 tons more are en route. There are numerous fires reported in New York and other cities of the United States. Perhaps the most disastrous of these was that of the former World newspaper building at the corner of Park Row and Beekman streets, more recently occupied by the N. York Putner Company and a number of other offices and stores. It broke out on Tuesday morning and in a few minutes a sheet of flame shot up to the roof of the building and the entire structure, with its crowded offices and busy throng of men and women, was wrapped in flames. The unfortunate people who occupied the offices in this tinder-box structure were suddenly confronted by death in its most awful form. There was wit-

nessed the awful spectacle of poor working girls sinking back in an ocean of flame, and men and women leaping in frantic terror from upper windows. Horror stricken, the firemen and spectators seemed for a moment to be paralyzed by the frightful scenes that occurred, and the work of destruction went on with amazing rapidity. Narrow escapes and deeds of heroism were numerous. Reports place the loss of life all the way from five to fifty. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at over one million dollars.

The building was an old structure, five stories high. It is supposed that the conflagration originated in the engine room and the flames shot up swiftly through the elevator passage.

The public debt statement, issued on the 1st. June shows a decrease of \$12,979,836.36 during January. The total debt to date is \$1,998,538,349.32.

Oscar L. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, on Tuesday, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 15 years in the State prison.

The coroner's jury in the Spuyten-Duyval disaster brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree against the conductor and a brakeman.

At Chicago Tuesday last, Miss Celia Beilman met Mr. Morris Simon, Jr., on the street and asked him what he meant by circulating a scandal about her, and gave him a severe cuffing. She will also institute a suit for \$10,000 damages for slander.

The weather in the Western States has been remarkably mild, on Thursday last the thermometer registered 71 above. There has been but one inch of snow in the Missouri Valley this winter, and but a few days of cold weather. It has been the mildest season ever known. The farmers are jubilant, and some have already done some ploughing.

At New Orleans, there was a high wind on Friday night the steamboats Pargoud and Thompson Dan broke loose and drifted into the New Orleans Pacific R. R. wharf at Gouldsboro, opposite the city, and the boats and wharf were much damaged. Ten loaded and six empty coal boats, belonging to Brown & Jones, broke loose, and nine of them sank, including four loaded ones containing 50,000 barrels of coal. The damage is \$50,000.

News of the Churches.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6, 1882.

Rev. Henry H. Johnson, pastor of the African Baptist Church, writes:—"My heart is refreshed, because of the great work of grace in progress among my people. Christians are solemn and melted down in view of their past neglect of duty, and are pouring out their souls to God in deep contrition. Backsliders are being reclaimed and unbelievers happily converted. Thirteen are rejoicing in hope. Others are deeply convicted and bowed down as under sentence of death, crying out "men and brethren what shall we do?" The whole number received into the Church is twenty-five, including the newly converted, the reclaimed, and those received by letter. The glorious work is still advancing. We have crowded houses, and some times they are very solemn. God works to please himself and shall have all the glory. "Brethren pray for us."

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—Dear Bro; Selden.—I baptized one, Jan. 15th, and four, Jan. 29th, at Hebron.

Bro. Perry also baptized four at Carleton, on the 29th.

A. COHOON.

Notices.

Mr. Selden.—Will you be kind enough to insert the following note, which explains itself, in this week's issue of the *Messenger*, and hand the accompanying \$10 to the proper authorities:

The Rev. E. WHITMAN of Hantsport, handed me, shortly after Thanksgiving Day, \$10, the proceeds of a collection for the Infants' Home, which I was to leave at your office, but totally forgot to do so; a letter from him tells me that my neglect is doing him injury, which I hope to avert by the publication of this explanation. HALIFAX.

REGENT DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

Specimens of Exotic Sensitive Plants, from D. S. Jones, Bristol, N. B.
Silver Ore, Blue Wing Mine, Arizona, Capt. Barker, Iowa.
Specimens of Silver Ore, Colorado, Mrs. W. T. Piers, Denver, Co.
Manganese Ore, from New Brunswick, from two Students, H. B. Ellis, and John Calhoun.

ALBERT COLDWELL.

CONVENTION FUNDS RECEIVED.

First Yarmouth Ch.—Instalment. \$50 00
First Cornwallis Church, " 37 50
\$87 50

G. E. DAY.

Yarmouth, Feb. 3, 1882.

HOME MISSIONS.

Amount received for Home Mission Board, Jan. 26th, Dr. Day by Convention Funds.....\$190 83

Wanted—At least \$1000 to pay present liabilities.

J. A. GORDON,
Treas. Home Mission Board,
Milton, Yarmouth, Feb. 2nd, 1882.

Mr. D. McGregor, Publishers' Agent, 145 Hollis Street, will supply copies of the *CHRISTIAN MESSENGER*—either edition—to persons leaving their names at his establishment, and will send them to their residences every week if desired.

Acknowledgments.

TRYON, P. E. I.—The Church and Congregation in this place, made me their Annual donation on the 26th ult., amounting to \$70.00. May the Lord reward the donors a hundred fold.

E. B. COREY.

I wish to thank the members of the church and congregation at Falmouth Mountain, for a donation received on the 23rd of December last. Also to the young men and women at Windsor Plains, who presented their pastor with a sum of money on the 26th ult. Such acts of kindness certainly speak loudly to the ministers that his services are appreciated by those to whom he minister, especially when they are unsought and unlooked for. May God bless the donors, and add abundantly to their stores.

A. W. JORDAN.

AMHERST.—We have just cleared away the debris of our annual donation. The settees, chairs, lamps, baskets, paper wrappings, &c., &c., have all been deposited, the floors scrubbed, rooms set to rights, and we ourselves have subsided into our usual placidity. The spoils remain; a bedroom set, a tea set, rocking chairs, tables, as well as many of the substantial and comforts of life, and hard cash \$200—in all say three hundred dollars. Furniture preponderates, because we have just entered a new parsonage, which is convenient, commodious, and comfortable, besides gratifying our taste by being one of the most slightly residences in the place. Our people have this year risen to the high water mark of kindness to their minister and his family, having, in addition to all the above, sent him to the old country, provided a supply, and paid the usual salary. We never boast in Amherst, but the denomination ought to know these things.

The best of all is, that we believe the Holy Spirit is blessing our ministry, refreshing His people, and turning sinners to Himself.

D. A. S.

The subscribers would hereby gratefully acknowledge the remarkable kindness of the people of Granville, in extending to them so generous a reception on their return to their former field of gospel labour. Since the return tangible expressions of kindness and regard have followed each other in rapid succession. As prominent among these they would mention—a lovely all wool carpet, a splendid baseburner for the parsonage hall, a magnificent wood pile consisting of 30 loads of hard wood, and as a culmination, one of the most magnificent donation visits ever given to a pastor in the county, amounting to \$184.50 chiefly in cash, made on Wednesday evening January 25, 1882. Such manifestations of kindness prompt them to respond with grateful hearts, to the language of the Psalmist—"Our lines have fallen to us in a pleasant place, yea, we have a goodly heritage,"

ISAIAH WALLACE,
FRANCIS E. WALLACE,
Lower Granville, Jan. 31, 1882.

Moneys Received.

N. E. Ross, \$2; M. L. Long, \$2; J. H. Cook, \$4; J. D. Masters, \$4.50; C. Jost, \$23.36; T. A. Wilson, \$1; C. A. McBurnie, \$1; J. M. Layton, \$4; Capt. David Reid, \$7; Rev. J. B. Woodland, \$2; A. J. Walker, \$11.50; J. Lantz, \$4; X. A. Chipman, \$2; J. Wheelock, \$2; M. E. Marshall, \$8; J. M. Parker, \$10; Wm. Lent, \$2.