

The Christian Messenger. Halifax, N. S., November 19, 1884.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER:

Three years ago I connected myself with the Christian Visitor. For a long time previously I had felt a great desire to have a denominational paper put into every Baptist family in these provinces. Had there been an opening at the time I would have worked on the Christian Messenger; but there was not, and so I united with Dr. Hopper in conducting the Visitor. The pecuniary rewards have been small, but I have had the satisfaction of introducing the paper into a large number of families where no denominational paper was found.

The experience thus gained has intensified my desire to see all our households supplied with either one or the other of our journals.

A few weeks ago I learned that Mr. Selden would sell the Messenger. After purchasing it I informed the agent of the One Paper Company of the fact, and told him that so soon as the company was prepared to unite the papers I would sell the Messenger on equitable terms. I also published the same in the Messenger. No reply however was received to this communication sent to the agent; but an inflammatory Circular was issued by him to the stockholders and pastors of our churches calling them to a meeting at Wolfville. That meeting was held. The secular press is now making merry over the circular which it publishes and also over the meeting; and prophesies that a heavy storm is about to burst on the Baptists of these provinces.

After purchasing the Messenger, I learned from Mr. Selden, that he sold it under pressure from the One Paper Company movement. I felt that under the circumstances it was an injustice to him to be so deprived of his position. I therefore requested him to continue in connection with the paper, the remuneration for which would be some offset to the disadvantages that he would otherwise suffer. This I regarded as simple justice to one who had for about thirty years faithfully served the denomination, Mr. Selden being as able as ever to perform the labor to which he has been accustomed.

I did what I believed would be acceptable to the denomination at large. I now feel assured that it will meet with their approval.

But the agent of the one paper project complains of unfairness because I bought the Messenger. In reply, I would say, that I did not believe that the Company would be ready in the near future to carry out their plans. Two years ago it appeared that they were on the eve of consummating their project. So much so that Dr. Hopper and myself fixed a price to charge them for the Visitor. But the enterprise subsided, so that it was generally believed to be abandoned. When I purchased the Messenger I was not alone in believing that we should have a repetition of the same experience.

When the subscribers of the Messenger come to understand the real state of things, they will not want a "one paper," which comes into existence through any injustice to the honored editor who has served them so long.

When a similar enterprise was started in Ontario with Senator MacMaster at its head, fifteen thousand dollars, I am told, were paid down to satisfy the proprietors for vested rights. I do not say that a like sum would be required to satisfy Mr. Selden. He would, I know, suffer, rather than put a claim of this kind into the market for a price; but that is an additional reason why he should be indemnified to the extent of his reasonable claims. This is his due and would be honorable treatment from the body he has served so well. Within a fortnight, I expect the agents of the company will come to me to purchase the Messenger. I shall charge them the price I gave Mr. Selden. In addition to this, I shall ask the agents to indemnify Mr. Selden for the loss to him arising from the sale of the paper to the Company. Governments and educational institutions act on these principles. Should the representatives of the Company not see this as I do, I will ask them to refer the

matter to A. C. Robbins, Esq., of Yarmouth, to Dr. T. H. Rand, of Acadia College, to the Hon. Dr. Parker, of Halifax, and to E. D. King, Esq., Vice President of their Company. The well known standing of these gentlemen is a sufficient guarantee that justice will be done to all concerned.

Truly Yours, E. M. SAUNDERS.

Mutual Confidence and Charity essential to Denominational Unity and Progress.

As a denomination we are persuaded that we hold truth in its revealed entirety. We ought to be the strongest and most progressive of all the denominations. Why is it not so? Among other reasons we believe that a lack of the virtues found at the head of this article, is an efficient cause why our chariot wheels move so slowly.

In proof of this, reference may be made to a few exhibitions upon which none can look back with pleasure. At Yarmouth we were convulsed on the subject of foreign missions. The cause of that trouble was not out of sight. There was certainly a want of confidence and Christian charity among the brethren. We shall never forget how the venerable Dr. Crawley stood up in the large assembly and said, "The spirit manifest among us to day is certainly not the spirit of Christ."

The evil of that day passed away when confidence and love were restored.

A scene of a kindred character is now only about a year old. I refer to the intense excitement caused by the founding of the education Chair at Acadia. The past should teach us; but we are dull to learn. If we do not get on our knees and remain there till we are filled with the spirit of Christ, we may have another exhibition refreshing to the world but weakening to the Christian church. A sensational circular and a fever-and-ague meeting make a beginning exceedingly gratifying to a spirit greedy for such sensations as now exist among our Episcopalian neighbors at Windsor College. But this must not be. Although the land has been sown with suspicions, and protests have been made at midnight against a brother making a cent out of the Christian Messenger—a brother who would scorn, under the circumstances, to do so, and who had so publicly and privately recorded himself, yet love and confidence must not be driven from the hearts of God's servants. If there is not mutual trust and charity coupled with unselfish and fair dealing, no "one paper," or a dozen papers can hold the body together in the bonds of peace and fellowship. Retrogression, weakness, discord and heart-burnings will assuredly be the result in spite of all the mechanical and artificial arrangements within the bounds of human possibility. As for ourselves, we are resolved by the help of divine grace to save the body from another scene, over which angels might weep. So we frankly say to all, that notwithstanding the unworthy suspicions that have been expressed, the unjust and unwise things that have been said and done, we shall persist in trusting and loving the brethren.

It is not a little cutting however to denominational pride to have friends, men of other denominations, enquire into the nature and extent of the trouble predicted in the secular press, as about to break out among the Baptists—a prediction founded on the circular and the meeting in question. This should cause us to pause and humble ourselves. If we do, all will be well.

Brethren, let us live in peace, even if we have to suffer wrong in so doing; and then the God of peace will dwell among us.

Miss WRIGHT, by a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, informs Mrs. Selden that the Hanoverian arrived there on Wednesday morning after a most delightful passage, with the sea as smooth as Halifax Harbor. She had had a happy immunity from sea sickness, but Miss Gray had suffered considerably. This calm seems the more remarkable, seeing that on that day Wednesday, the 5th inst. was the date of the fearful storm on our shores which was so destructive at Quebec and many other places.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "ONE PAPER" COMPANY AND PASTORS OF THE CHURCHES, AND THE READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER GENERALLY.

Dear Brethren,—

The Circular recently issued by Rev. C. Goodspeed to the Stockholders and Pastors of the Churches, and since published in the secular press, concerning the sale and purchase of the Christian Messenger, seems to demand a word of explanation from me. The charge it contains that this was done, "While negotiations with us"—the One Paper Company—"were pending." I regard as a slight mistake, arising from Mr. Goodspeed having made me a second proposal in the following terms:

"2nd. If you get a bona fide offer of more than \$— (the sum he had previously named, but which I had declined except the publication of the paper were continued in Halifax), "in the course of one week, we will consider whether we cannot make an advance."

I do not suppose that Mr. Goodspeed intended by this to embarrass me, for our intercourse had all along been of the most friendly character, but as any one will see it did make it a very difficult thing for me to treat with himself or any one else after such a proposal.

Mr. G. knew that two other parties were purposing to treat with me for the purchase of the paper, to prevent its publication going away from Halifax. One of these—not Dr. Saunders—he had induced to relinquish the preference I had promised to give him. I regarded his (Mr. Goodspeed's) proposal quoted above, as declining my proposal, and as a barrier to further negotiations on my part with him and with others in any honorable way. Therefore in the course of conversation with Dr. Saunders on the subject, I concluded to let him have it at the same rate and terms I had offered it to Mr. Goodspeed, but which he did not accept. Additional advantages appeared with the latter arrangement. I wish it to be distinctly understood I have had no reason to suppose that my friend Mr. Goodspeed intended to treat me in any other way than with the utmost consideration and kindness.

S. SELDEN.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

The recent disturbances at King's College, Windsor, and at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, have disclosed an undesirable condition of college discipline. This is a subject of many sides, and there is only one thought that is adequate to meet it in its variety and fullness. That thought is Christian manhood,—the bringing of the life under subjection to Christ. A self-control which is the outcome of Christian principles is one of the great ends which should be reached by a college life.

Opportunities for effective training within the sphere of conduct are no doubt more frequent and timely where students go into residence, than where they merely attend the college classes. In all the colleges of the Maritime Provinces, except Dalhousie, college life, we believe, includes residence on the premises. It is a great thing for students to be so conditioned that they may freely mingle with one another in the social life which is inseparable from residence,—a great thing if intercourse and conduct are keyed to the standard of Christian manliness. The attrition of mind with mind and spirit with spirit may generate the atmosphere in which all sound scholarship and noble purpose come to fruition.

Many young men are weak in manly character. They need to have the uplifting and strengthening energy which the daily contact with wise Christian teachers affords. Living human hearts charged with the purpose which comes of vital relations to Christ will touch and transmute character as nothing else can. A college discipline which is the outcome of such forces becomes a pervading and penetrating thing. The subtle play of life on life and its wonderful faculty of changing and passing into whatever it really touches, to come out again in fresh combinations, with a new birth of new creations and growths, are elements of surpassing moment in the educational process. And so it comes to this, in the last analysis:—How shall the individual mind and heart be awakened into true life, and get under control? Life can only be developed and trained by processes of life. The living teacher, with his strong personality rooted in the giver of life, is the ordained means of human ministrations to these high ends.

SAVING AND SPENDING.

"When young, save; when old, spend." But each must have something of the spirit of the other; save generously, spend thriftily. Spend upward,—that is, for the higher faculties, for the mind rather than for the body, for culture rather than for amusement. The secret and essence of thrift consists in getting things into higher values. As the cloed turns into a flower, and the flower inspires a poet; as bread becomes vital force, and vital force feeds moral purpose and aspiration, so should all our saving—and out-go have regard to the higher ranges and appetites of our nature. If one has a dollar or a hundred to spend, one should put it into something above the average of one's nature,—a picture, a book, a gift. Thrift consists of the putting out no less than of the ingathering. In all our saving and spending we should preserve a keen and controlling sense of stewardship, never forgetting the ultimate use of money, and the great realities that under-lie life.

Every Christian is bound first of all to render liberally of his substance to God,—for his name's sake, for the poor, the perishing, the lost. If Christians were but as thrifty in getting and spending for the glory of Christ and his kingdom as they often are for their own ease and comfort, or for the adornment of their persons, the ministers of the word would receive a reasonable support for their labors, and the treasury of the Lord would not lack for means to publish the gospel to the ends of the earth. How long must it be said that "the children of this world are wiser in their day and generation than the children of light?"

HERE are two items from the Herald of two weeks ago which will shock our readers. We suppose the victims referred to patronize duly licensed establishments in buying their liquor. The time must be very near when the Christian conscience of our people will disavow all connection with the liquor traffic, and demand prohibition.

Item.—A fine-looking woman dressed in silk and wearing a display of jewelry, was rolling drunk in the public gardens one day this week.

Item.—An aged and respectable looking woman, overcome by the "ardent," was seen wending her way along Granville Street last evening, followed by a crowd of street arabs. When in front of Buckley & Allen's bookstore she fell in the gutter, striking her head on the curbing, where she lay in an unconscious state. Two young men conveyed the unfortunate to the police station, where she was cared for.

THE BAPTIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1884, has six articles as follows:—

- 1. "Life" and "Death" in the New Testament, by Rev. John Greene, A. M.
2. Two Phases of "Emerson" thought, by Rev. J. C. Allen.
3. "Pauperism," by Rev. C. R. Henderson, D. D.
4. "War Correspondents," by David D. Thompson, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
5. "The Exegete and the Theologian," by Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, D.D.
6. "Luther as a Bible Translator," by Dr. Edward Rhein, of Germany. Translated by Rev. James F. Morton, A. M., Newton Centre, Mass. (son of our afflicted brother Rev. R. S. Morton.)

The latter article of 24 pages does not read like a translation, but rather like an original essay it is so flowing and clear in its style. The first article is full of interest especially to the Greek scholar, seeing that it has a constant reference to the original language in which the New Testament was written. The third article "Pauperism," attacks an evil that has of late been making fearful strides in parts of the United States, and should be banished as soon as possible.

The following from a letter just received from a Nova Scotian, for some years pastor of the Baptist Church at Fitchburg, Mass., will show how the MESSENGER is appreciated by friends at a distance:—

Dear Messenger,—

Your weekly visits to me are like the songs of spring birds. And now as much as ever, and more if possible, I hope you will help Acadia along. At this distance away we can

discover the relation of Acadia to the welfare of the denomination, better probably than many of the Baptists near by. I wish we had two or three Monroes, as Dalhousie has one, who would have it in their good will to endow Acadia. Acadia—charming name! as thou dost prosper, the denomination in the province will thrive.

Yours cordially, I. R. WHEELOCK. Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 14, 1884.

THE glimpses we occasionally get of "the dark continent" reveal to us the vast fields that are being opened up to Christian labor and civilization. The fearful condition of the thousands who are subjected to the rapacity of men who are even lower down in the scale of morality than the degraded African, calls loudly for the aid of Christians to rescue them from such a state:

Perhaps since Dr. Livingstone described the horrors of the slave trade, and "Chinese" Gordon sought to stamp it out, a more lurid light has not been cast upon it than by Mr. H. M. Stanley, who, speaking in Manchester a few days ago, thus described a scene he had himself witnessed:—

A slave trade was a great blight, which clung to Africa like an aggravated pest, destroying men faster than children could be born. He overtook a party of Arab marauders on the Congo in November of last year, over 1,200 miles from the sea. They had utterly desolated a number of villages, massacred all the adult males who had not at once fled, and carried off the women and children. He never saw such a sight before. In a small camp 300 fighting men kept in manacles and fetters, 2,300 naked women and children, their poor bodies encrusted with dirt, all emaciated and weary through much misery. It was like ravening human kennels—a sight to make angels weep, cruel enough to make strong men cry "Vengeance on the murderers." Here was the net result of the burning of 118 villages, and the devastation of forty three districts, to glut the avaricious soul of a man who had constituted himself chief of a district some 200 miles higher up. Though over seventy-five years old, here he was prosecuting his murderous business, having shed so much human blood in three months that, if collected into a tank, it might have sufficed to drown him and all his thirty wives and concubines. Those 2,300 slaves would have to be transported over 200 miles in canoes, and such as could not be fed would die, and perhaps 800—perhaps 900—of all the number would never reach their destination.

In connection with the marvellous enlargement of some of the towns in England to which we last week referred, we find that Mr. Gladstone in one of his recent speeches presented a somewhat startling picture. He said, "let us just consider what Liverpool is, that town which I well recollect as a boy with a population of 100,000, and a little grey smoke curling above it in a clear sky, must now be considered as virtually containing a population of seven or eight hundred thousand people." That is to say, the great towns are becoming rapidly larger, and whenever the labour market gets out of gear through the periodical stagnation of trade, distress, both sudden and sharp, falls upon the people. In the crises to which they are accustomed, in common with ourselves, our forefathers had to deal with thousands where there are now millions; and it is this mighty increase of numbers which perplexes, or even altogether baffles us, when we attempt to put right what is wrong in the social or industrial world.

We find the following in the Amherst Gazette:

"The Baptist Church here has invited next year's Convention to this town with the understanding that the members will take care of none but members of convention, delegates from sister conventions, and from W. M. A. Societies."

This is surely as much as can be expected of any church.

ANY subscriptions can be paid at the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER office in Halifax, whether the proprietor is present or not.

The Scott Act was carried in Norfolk county on Tuesday by a majority of 993.

Official returns give the Scott act 730 majority in Renfrew county, Ontario.

Licensed victuallers held a meeting in Ottawa the same day and determined to boycott all persons and newspapers supporting the Scott Act.

Beyond the Sea.

The cholera has broken out in Paris. The mortality is alarming; and it is feared it will linger through the winter and break out afresh in the Spring. London is greatly scared. The population in some of the poorer districts is in a most filthy condition, and should the cholera once get an introduction to these districts, the ravages would be fearful.

General Wolsely telegraphs that nothing is known to him of General Gordon's death. When last heard from he was holding Khartoum, and had supplies for a long time. The report is that Colonels Stuart and Power, and M. Herber, French Consul, left Khartoum on the 10th of September. No doubt now exists of the death of these persons.

The French are disposed to bring the war in China to an end. Missionaries have been murdered and missionary premises destroyed. All this tends to make the war unpopular. The French are disposed to close the war without an indemnity.

The House of Commons has passed the Franchise Bill, and it is now before the Lords. There are signs of its passing, on the condition that the Government immediately introduce a Bill for the redistribution of seats in Parliament. The Lords have marked the drift of popular sentiment, and shape their course accordingly.

The scheme to confederate the West India Islands with Canada did not carry in the Council of Jamaica. Mr. Solomon could not get one man to vote with him.

In America.

We regret to see that the trouble at Windsor College has not been settled. Serious charges are made against the President. It is said to see an old school rent by internal dissension.

Death has been busy among prominent citizens in Halifax. Edw. Smith, Esq., long known in the city as a successful man in business, passed away after a brief illness. Mr. J. C. Halliburton, too, has been numbered with those who have departed this life. His death revives the story of a duel between him and the late Joseph Howe. Mr. Halliburton is said to have been happily married, his mark, Mr. Howe then first into the air, and friendship was restored. Dr. Jennings, a well known Physician is another prominent citizen who has been numbered with the dead. These deaths are keenly felt by the community.

Cleveland is certainly elected. The Republican party won a victory over the Democrats, when they elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860. For twenty-four years they have held the reins of power. Now they are thrown in the shadows of the defeated. "The Examiner," N.Y. says, the "nastiest" Presidential campaign ever known to the country has just closed. The changes in public offices will be numbered by the thousand.

Home News

Nova Scotia.

THE N. S. GRAND DIVISION, SOBS OF TEMPERANCE, assembled in annual Session on Tuesday evening in Halifax. About twenty-five representatives from subordinate divisions were initiated, several ladies being among the number. The grand worthy patriarch in his annual report, reviewed the progress of the temperance movement in the various counties of the province, most of which showed a very satisfactory rate. He was pleased to notice the march of this enlightened sentiment. The grand scribe's report, which was next read, showed that the membership of the order had kept on increasing and now amounts to 16,643, 8,574 having been initiated during the year; 61 new divisions have been formed, one having been recently organized in the county of Richmond, which before had none. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$22,712 from the 275 divisions in the jurisdiction and from other sources.

Business was resumed on Wednesday morning. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

- G. W. P.—Rev. John Murray, Sydney, C. B.
G. W. A.—Walter Mills, Granville Ferry, N. S.
G. Scribe—Rev. R. Alder Temple, Halifax, N. S.
Grand Treas.—Henry A. Taylor, Halifax, N. S.
G. Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Bradshaw, Cornwallis, N. S.
G. Conductor—Heber Mumford, Halifax, N. S.
G. Sentinel—Thomas Offen, Halifax, N. S.
P. G. W. P.—Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth, N. S.

Some time was taken up with a discussion on the Watchman, its official organ. General dissatisfaction was expressed as to the way in which it had been conducted during the past year. The Scribe given by the City Divisions was a highly satisfactory affair. Speeches readings, music, songs, recitations, followed each other, rapidly through the evening. The speakers were Rev. W.