

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., February 8, 1882.

A WORD TO YOUNG AND OLD.

We aim to make each department of the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER interesting, instructive and profitable. We venture to affirm that the editor of the Youth's Department succeeds in giving every week as much real value to that portion of the paper as is given to any other of its columns, in the interest it awakens in many of the families who enjoy its weekly visits.

It may be that some readers pass over this department without making an effort to discover the correct answers to the Enigmas and Questions, under the impression that it would be *infra dig* for them to be looking after such trifles. To any who may be under such impression we would suggest that they might often get a new idea, or an old one reproduced, and so keep up their youthfulness even to old age, by joining with the young people in trying to discover the correct answers.

The young folks after finding what they believe to be the correct answer should write them down, and then see how near theirs are to those given in the MESSENGER of the following week.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

The work of evangelization among the heathen nations will doubtless be accomplished more effectually and generally by native preachers raised up in those nations. We are sending forth missionaries to other lands, yet the work that they can do is only preliminary to what may be looked for among the people themselves. When men are converted and become followers of Christ and are subsequently educated in the truths of the gospel, they have great advantages with their own people over those who have had to acquire a knowledge of their modes of thought in a foreign tongue.

All denominations have been desirous more or less of securing native laborers in their mission fields. Our own body have perhaps been more successful than any in training and bringing out devoted men who have occupied the position of pastors amongst their brethren, and have been the means of spreading the good news amongst their own people.

This view we held years ago when the contributions of our churches were largely appropriated to sustaining Native Preachers under the direction of Rev. A. R. Crawley in Burmah. We were however dependent on our United States brethren for the application of our funds to this work—a condition of things in which our funds were well employed for the time being, but not such as could be expected to continue.

These thoughts have been awakened by noticing a remark made by Rev. R. R. Williams, who has had charge of the Seminary for Telugu converts at Ramapatnam, belonging to our Ontario and Quebec brethren, lately held temporarily by our Brother Boggs. Mr. W. says: "They have one native preacher who holds his congregation with as firm a grip as Spurgeon. He adds, that one element of the power of the native preachers is the fact that the Bible is an Eastern book, and hence they understand it."

THE LATE LORD JUSTICE LUSH.

Our English papers have had extended notices of the life and character of the late Judge Lush, since his death a few weeks since. His standing as an active member of the Regents Park Baptist church, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Landels, rendered him somewhat conspicuous in the body, and as a Judge. He was not a mere professor, but a living devoted Christian and intimately concerned in the Sabbath School and other church work. His professional standing secured for him his advancement to the Bench of Justices, and also his subsequent elevation. We copy the following from the Baptist received by the last Mail from London:—

On all sides one hears golden opinions expressed of the late Sir Robert Lush. Perhaps the most noteworthy, as

coming from such a source, was that of the Judges of the Court of Appeal. At the sittings of this court, on Wednesday, present the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Brett, Baggallay, and Lindley, the former said:—

"Before commencing the business of the day, I think it right to express the great grief which we all feel at the death, during the last vacation, of our esteemed colleague, Lord Justice Lush. When I say, 'we all feel,' I mean the public and the profession at large, but especially the members of the judicial bench. He was a remarkable example of what can be achieved in the law by energy, industry, and perseverance. By these means he raised himself from the lowest to the highest rank in the profession. In early life combining, as he did, an excellent memory with extraordinary powers of labour, he made himself master of the remarkable intricacies which at that time beset the procedure and practice in an action at law, and his book on that subject was for many years considered as a standard work. In later life, when the progress of legal reform swept away that cumbersome and complicated process, to the elucidation of which he had devoted so much time and thought, he welcomed the advent of a simpler system of procedure with no ungrudging love. As a member of the committee of judges which revised and settled the rules under the Judicature Act, he gave willing and most efficient assistance. Those who knew him in private life knew him as kind and benevolent, pleasing in manner, and amiable in disposition. As a judge we can truly say that he was conscientious, painstaking, patient, and impartial, administering the law with sound learning and sound sense.—Mr. J. Pearson, Q. C.: On behalf of myself and my colleagues, I need hardly say how fully we reciprocate all that has fallen from your lordship."

A correspondent of the Halifax Church Guardian asks:—

"If there is any rule of the Church, or any law of the land which authorizes a clergyman of our Church to charge \$10, or any fee for conducting the funeral service and attending the funeral of a deceased member of his flock?"

The Editor replies:—

There can be no question as to the legality of marriage and funeral fees; they are of well known practice throughout the Church; indeed, some livings in England owe their importance and value to these sources of revenue. As to the amount charged we should think \$10 large, simply for an ordinary funeral, but where a minister is under expenses for horse hire, &c., such expenses should be included in bill rendered. A distinction should be drawn between these rites and the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, to charge for which would be both illegal and improper!

It is not necessary to remark further on this important ecclesiastical matter, except to say that "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The Rev. A. D. Jamieson of Maitland writes a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, published in the Church Guardian:—

"I have this year established a principle which I intend in future to carry more fully into effect than I have been able to as yet, that is, to enroll the name of every baptized member of the Church, down to the newly baptized infant, as a contributor to the funds of the B. H. M. If this were done throughout the Diocese an excellent result would, I believe, follow."

If old enough for membership, Mr. J. thinks, correctly, they are not too young to contribute to the Mission funds of the Church—surely a sound principle—if the baptized members were but intelligent believers!

The editor commends Mr. Jamieson's views, and says:—

"We have no hesitation in endorsing every word he says: When the clergy exert themselves, as the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist ministers do, to obtain subscriptions from their people by a personal house-to-house visitation, and by adopting weekly or monthly payments, we may hope to have present salaries increased and a balance in the treasury for much needed new work."

Mr. Gladstone and his eldest son attended the service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on a late Sunday evening, when Mr. Spurgeon officiated. Commenting on this, the Echo remarks: The numerous correspondents of the Ritualistic papers who are just now engaged in proving that their party has nothing to hope from the Liberals, will have a new grievance against the Premier. A few years ago the story used to be that the Premier was a secret disciple of Rome.

THE POPE AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

This "Papal Question" is very much like the troubled sea never at rest, but year by year it comes up to disturb the peace of the nations.

About eleven years ago the position and independence of the Holy See was fully defined by an international agreement known as the "Law of the Guarantees" which established the "Holy Father" in the Vatican as a spiritual power only, with a fixed status and income.

It has however long since been discovered that instead of having by that law made any progress towards a solution of the difficulties surrounding this matter, the question has only remained in abeyance. From time to time we have seen manifestoes emanating from the Papal Throne in which the Pope has been called "a prisoner in his palace," and appeals and supplications for succor have been made to all good Catholics, by which there has been excited in them all kinds of enthusiasm, and in a measure they have succeeded in disturbing the peace of the nations.

More recently, pamphlets have been published in Italian and French, in which with the greatest coolness, they talk about the restitution of Rome to the Pope, and even of the transformation of King Humbert into a vassal of the Holy See. Such projects and ideas would only excite laughter and ridicule in this age, were it not for the fact that they are discussed and debated with great seriousness, and in some respects approved of by journals supposed to be inspired by one who is regarded as the most powerful man in Europe. Anomalous as it may appear, the Holy See is now looking to Protestant Germany for aid and comfort. It is indeed troublesome for Italy as well as for the Christian world, that the idea of action on the part of Germany has arisen and assumed the appearance of consistency. It is to the caprices of this one all powerful State, and to the profound conceptions of the great Bismarck, that Leo XIII now looks for a restoration of his fallen grandeur and a recovery of his temporal power.

It must be observed that the great discredit into which the Italian Government has fallen, and the loss of the influence and authority which she enjoyed for many years, has given an opportunity for the revival of this Papal question, and a pretext for foreign intervention.

Face to face with a Government which has been going down, there has been a very cautious and sagacious Pope. Leo XIII has entirely altered the tactics of his predecessor. Pius IX was a revolutionist upside down—a Garibaldi reversed. He menaced the peace of all States from the height of his throne. His action was disagreeable to Governments. It disturbed them, and the more he separated them from himself, the closer he drew them to the Italian cause. His successor has taken quite a different path. He has sought to conciliate. He has seen where to look to obtain ecclesiastical peace, especially with Germany. He has increased his strength and has also shown a desire to use great moderation in employing it.

Such are some of the present aspects of this vexed question. Is it dangerous? Happily for the peace of the Christian world, the means of action of the Holy See are very limited. The Roman Catholic religion is no longer the growing and aggressive power its history shews it to have been, when the zeal and energy of the Jesuits were dominant in the councils of Europe. Their faith is no longer fervent enough to give rise to intervention in favor of a restoration of its former grandeur. It is in vain that the Pope talks about abandoning the Vatican to take refuge at Malta, Fulda, or Innsbruck. Experience has not indicated, that flight can be made an instrument for reviving the interests of the powers in his unhappy surroundings, or that exile is at all likely to revive the faith and energy of his followers. There is no probability of Protestant Germany resorting to violence in his behalf; such things are only done for an object which is worth the trouble, and the so-called Catholic Powers have anxieties and difficulties enough of their own, without wishing to involve new complications by a crusade in favor of the temporal power.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Professor McGregor, of Dalhousie College, has published in *The Morning Herald* several articles on Technical Education, which have presented much interesting and valuable information. As an argument to show that education of this kind should be provided in Nova Scotia, the labor was needless. For years the people of this Province have been willing that appropriations should be made for a Technical School. When the University of Halifax was founded, the opening of such a school was one of the first things expected. Whether the disappointment in this respect was owing to the management of that University, or to opposition developed outside of it, may not now be easily decided. Several years ago a Technological School was organized in this city, and a long array of teachers advertised in connection with it. For some time we have heard nothing of it, until a few days ago Dr. Honeyman announced that it had collapsed. It would be interesting to know a little more of its history.

Many persons are coming to the conclusion that the chief obstacles in the way of Technical Education for Nova Scotia, are in this city. It is quite generally believed that the friends of a certain college in Halifax are inclined to oppose any movement in favor of this education, unless that movement can be brought under their control. The articles in the *Herald* attempted to show how consolidation of the colleges would lead to the development of Technical Schools. But the scheme of consolidation has awakened very little interest outside of a certain circle in this city, because it was regarded as an indirect attempt to lead the other Colleges to accept what is known as the Dalhousie plan of 1868. It is further suggested that, in the event of the failure of Consolidation, which the friends of the scheme seem now to expect, the Government should endow certain professorships in connection with Dalhousie, and at once, by "utilizing the Chairs of Dalhousie College" as far as may be needed, open Schools of Agriculture, Mining, &c. It is evident that such a proposition must call forth opposition. A friend of Kings College may as well urge the Government to support a Professor in connection with the staff in that College and thus, by "utilizing the Chairs" of the College so far as they may be needed, enlarge and make more effective the School of Engineering that has already been opened there. Or a friend of Acadia may urge the Government to appoint one or two Professors to labor at Wolfville and thus, "by utilizing the Chairs" of the College so far as they may be needed, open at once an Agricultural School in a locality that most people will think to be as well adapted to such an object as the Grand Parade in Halifax. We incline to the opinion that the constant effort of some parties to concentrate all the public grants for higher and special education on one College in Halifax, has done more to delay Technical Education in this Province than the indifference of the people. Several years ago the House of Assembly were disposed to purchase a farm with a view of founding an Agricultural School. So far as we know, all that has been done in that direction since is to discuss the question, where shall the School be located?

There is no necessity for discussing the value of Technical Education. How can the people obtain it, is the only question concerning the subject calling for consideration. We believe that there is no difficulty in determining this, if the solution is sought by a natural method. If the Government will bring in a bill providing for the purchase of a good farm, of sufficient size in a good agricultural district, for the purpose of sustaining on it such an Agricultural School as the Province needs, the School to be under the management of a special Board created for the purpose, or under the Central Board of Agriculture;—and also providing for the establishment of a School of Mining and Engineering in Halifax, to be conducted independently of any Arts College, and under its own Board of management, we believe that they will find the way open before them, and the people ready to support them, and

that annual appropriations can be voted to such Schools without any serious opposition.

It is reported that for some years there has been a quarrel over religious subjects in the State University of Nebraska. Recently, the Board of Regents met at a time when the illness of one of the members left "the orthodox element" in the majority and they dismissed three free-thinking professors. The act, it is said, has occasioned considerable feeling. Why should it not? Why should "the orthodox element" have all the professorships in a state university? We may rest assured that; at the next meeting, the free-thinking element will make itself even with the orthodox. Indeed, according to the general history of such things, it is quite certain that in time the free-thinking element will control the business.

It may interest many of our readers of the *Sermon* on another page, to know, that Mrs. Rand, on the occasion of whose death it was preached, was, we believe the mother of two daughters and six sons, one of whom is Dr. Rand, the Chief Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick. The few well chosen words used by her pastor in reference to Mrs. R. very correctly describe her loving Christian character. We have on several occasions experienced the kind hospitality of her household, and had occasion to notice the love which—centring in the mother—bound together the family in more than ordinary ties of sympathy and kind appreciation of each other.

Eighty years ago there were 100,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, say about two per cent of the population. Now there are over 6,000,000, or about twelve per cent. This increase would be very remarkable, but for the fact that 20,000,000 have come in by immigration during the period—thus showing a real loss, while an apparent gain.

In consequence of the enormous quantity of goods sent to the Tabernacle Bazaar in aid of the completion of the Stockwell Orphanage, and the large residue of valuable articles remaining after the four days' sale of last week, it was deemed expedient to re-open the bazaar for three more days. A stranger on entering the lecture-hall and schoolroom on Tuesday last would never have imagined that all the goods crowding the numerous stalls were the remains of last week's sales, for everything appeared as fresh as it did seven days since. Mr. Spurgeon mentioned that during the week nearly £2,500 had been taken, a large sum indeed to be raised in that way.

The following is a copy the Memorial of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company presented to the House of Assembly on Wednesday last by W. C. Bill Esq., M. P. P.:—

1. That a Bill has been introduced in the House of Assembly during the present Session intitled "An Act for the Consolidation of the Nova Scotia Railways," the preamble of which states that the Province has certain rights, privileges, interests and powers respecting railways, including those owned and operated by your Memorialists;
2. That in the preamble to the Agreement annexed to said Bill, and which is part thereof, it is stated that the Province has "The right to acquire the Windsor and Annapolis Railway with 'all the privileges and franchises pertaining thereto, according to the provision of Chapter 13, of the 'Acts of 1865.'"
3. That at the close of the last Session of the Parliament of Nova Scotia an Act intitled "An Act to amend the Nova Scotia Railway Act 1880," was introduced and hurried through its several stages without the knowledge or concurrence of your Memorialists. By Section 7 of said Act, power is assumed to be taken to vary the terms of Chapter 13 of the Acts of 1865, and to authorize the Governor-in-Council to dispossess any persons or company of the use and ownership of any railway, subject to that Act, before the value of the same has been ascertained or the price paid.
4. That as soon as your Memorialists had an opportunity of seeing the said Act, which was not until after it had been assented to by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and had ascertained that it was intended to apply to their railway, they were advised to present a Petition to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council praying for its Disallowance. The decision of His Excellency on the Petition has not yet been announced.
5. That, as it is well known, your Memorialists, for the past ten years and upwards, have been willing to sell their undertaking, and they will regard with satisfaction any scheme for its acquisition on just and equitable terms under sufficient safeguards and conditions. No overtures have, however, been made

to them by the Government for the acquisition of their railway.

6. That your Memorialists are advised and believe that the option reserved to the Governor-in-Council in Chapter 13 of the Acts of 1865 to assume the ownership of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway has lapsed, any original power so conferred having ceased by reason of subsequent legislation and otherwise.

7. That, accordingly, while assuring your Honorable House of their hearty cooperation in the furtherance of any matured and just measure for the acquisition or transfer of their undertaking, your Memorialists respectfully protest against the assumption in said Bill that the Province may assume the ownership of their railway under the provisions of Cap. 13, of Acts of 1865, or Cap. 16, of the Acts of 1881, and they humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to amend the proposed Act in this respect.

And your Memorialists, &c., &c.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co.

By P. INNES,

General Manager.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

The Railway Bill has been the principal and all absorbing subject under discussion during the week. Good speeches have been delivered by quite a number of members. That of the Hon. Attorney General was perhaps the most able and elaborate. He met a number of the objections raised to that measure. There was but little business introduced each day before re-uming the debate. We shall not attempt to give any resume of the speeches.

On MONDAY the 30th, the Hon. Provincial Secretary by command laid on the table the tenders and offers received by the Government for the acquisition of the Provincial railways, with the circulars to which he had referred on a previous day, so that they might be accessible to all the members of the house.

On TUESDAY Dr. CAMPBELL gave notice that he would on a future day move a resolution respecting the obligations for which the province is to become liable under the Railway Act and Contract before the house.

Also, a resolution respecting the railway lines in doubt by the insertion in the contract of the provision of option.

Also, a resolution respecting the amount for which the province is to become liable annually.

Also, a resolution respecting the propriety of submitting the measure to the people before its ratification.

Also a resolution respecting the propriety of the Dominion Government acquiring the road East of Pictou.

Also, a resolution asking what amount of share capital has been paid by the company or will be paid by the company before delivery of the proposed Provincial guarantee.

Also, a resolution setting forth that the deposit of security and reduction of the same affords no security for construction of new railway lines.

Also, a resolution to the effect that the proposed railway route in Cape Breton and from Annapolis to Digby is not defined.

Also, a resolution to the effect that the proposed line from West River to Pictou, and Windsor Junction to Halifax are Dominion lines.

Mr. T. B. Smith asked that the Government would have the papers printed so that the members might the better learn what they comprised.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said they would be printed.

On WEDNESDAY the House had two sittings, and speeches were made in support of the Bill by Messrs. Vickery, C. A. Smith, Bell, White, Townshend, Kinney, Gayton, McGray and McDougall.

Mr. Van Blarcom presented a petition from the inhabitants of West Port, in Digby County, asking aid to a steam ferry.

Mr. Bill presented a memorial from the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, asking that statements in the preamble of the Act for the Consolidation of the Railways be erased.

On THURSDAY Dr. Campbell introduced the resolutions of which he had given notice. These were voted upon and supported by four members, Messrs. Dr. Campbell, T. B. Smith, McCurdy, and LeBlanc. After the division the Hon. Prov. Secretary announced that the government had given the necessary notice to the company requiring them to build the Cape Breton road. This was followed by cheers.

Mr. LeBlanc then said he should now feel bound to support the bill. The other amendments were therefore voted down one after the other during the afternoon and evening, with but three members voting for them.

On FRIDAY morning the House met at 11, and Mr. T. B. Smith and Mr. McCurdy spoke in opposition to the Bill. The division on the second reading took place in the afternoon, when all voted in its favor with the exception of five members—Messrs. Dr. Campbell, McCurdy, T. B. Smith, Ford and Bartling. There were several members absent who subsequently requested their names to be added to the majority. The House then went into committee and passed a