

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW SERIES.

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WHOLE SERIES.

Vol. XLVII, No. 51.

News from the Churches.

HALIFAX.—The ordinance of Christian Baptism was administered in Granville Street Church on Sunday last by the pastor, Rev. Alex. MacArthur, to three persons. One was a young man, and another his mother. The latter, when asked in the previous meeting how long she had seen that baptism should be on a profession of faith, said that from her earliest religious experience, twenty years ago, although in connection with another church, she had been fully convinced that this was the teaching of the Scriptures.

HAWKESBURY.—Rev. W. H. Robinson writes respecting this church:—

Dear Editor,—Nearly two months have passed since I resigned the pastorate of the Hawkesbury Church, and said "good-bye" to the kind friends there. The period of my ministry with this church was a very pleasant one, one characterized by the utmost harmony and mutual good will, and one I trust that was likewise profitable to both pastor and people. I reluctantly submitted my resignation, but felt that a change was imperative. I was anxious to secure another minister to take my place at once, so that the work might move steadily on and the church not suffer, as so many of our churches do, by pastoral changes. Accordingly, before leaving, I corresponded with some of my brethren relative to their visiting this church, and becoming its pastor. From one brother I received some encouragement, though no decided answer in the affirmative. No minister as yet has visited them, and they have had no preaching since I left. They are hoping and praying that the Lord will soon send some good man to preach to them the blessed gospel of the Son of God.

Brethren, we have great need to pray that the Lord "will send forth more laborers into his harvest." If any of my brethren in the ministry think of making a change, let me say that Hawkesbury is a desirable field. They have a very nice new church and a good parsonage. This is one of the few churches that pay its pastor quarterly and has no deficit at the end of the year.

CANNING.—I now find myself pleasantly located at Canning. This field taken in connection with Perea offers plenty of work. While there is not the interest manifested in religion by the mass of the people that we would desire, still there is a faithful band of workers "whose hearts God has touched," who have been bravely holding the fort while without a minister, and who now heartily co-operate with their pastor in seeking to advance the Redeemer's Kingdom. Our preaching services are largely attended, and we trust that many will be led to embrace the truth.

Yours &c.,

W. H. ROBINSON.

December 10th.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—This pretty town is blessed with an enterprising Baptist Church. Strictly speaking, the church has its centre outside, and has radiated into Dorchester, but we believe that the branches will all come to the understanding that the common place of business, is the spot for the centre of a large and influential body. A meeting-house has been built, the vestry has been occupied for some time, and the main room will be finished in the spring.—all, I am told, free of debt. Last winter, the numbers largely increased under the able ministrations of Rev. F. O. Weeks, but Bro. W. resigned, and left them pastorless.

On Tuesday evening, 11th inst., however, the world in general was given

to understand that a new shepherd had come to lead the flock. A very pleasant service was held for the purpose of recognizing the new minister, Rev. Mr. Dykeman, and welcoming him to the ranks of the ministry in Wetmoreland. Rev. Messrs. Gates of Moncton, Corey and McDonald of Sackville, and Steele of Amherst, took part in the proceedings. Deacon Palmer stated the fact that Bro. Dykeman had received a unanimous invitation to the oversight of the church, and the pastor closed by some appropriate remarks. We trust that the union thus formed may be lasting—that there be no resignation addresses for many a long day, that there be no "hiring by the year," but a steady increase of power on the part of the pastor, and of affection on the part of the people, and that a substantial personage may ere long be the happy home of this worthy brother and his family. There is a significance in the name. It is a marsh country, and it is productive only as it is well-dyked. May it be *nomen et omen*.

D. A. S.

Baptists themselves have often wondered how it happens that their denomination, which is so completely devoid of external means of securing unity, should yet be the most homogeneous and the most solid of all. The secret lies precisely in the fact that the Baptist position is thoroughly logical, thoroughly Scriptural, and a thoroughly true. The only other thoroughly logical system with which I am acquainted is the Roman Catholic, and this is neither Scriptural nor true. To illustrate the coherence of the Baptist system still further, conceive of a Baptist abandoning (what no true Baptist ever did, would, or could abandon) liberty of conscience. What follows? The right to compel others to accept our views. What does this involve? The right to force into outward conformity those who do not heartily embrace our principles, and so the right to introduce nominal Christians into our communion. What then? Our strongest extra-Scriptural argument against infant baptism falls to the ground. Against all who have said, or may hereafter act so ill advisedly as to say, that "if the Baptists had come into power they would have been no less intolerant and persecuting than others," I assert, therefore, with the utmost confidence, that *Baptists could never by any possibility have persecuted; for any party that persecutes is ipso facto non-Baptist—anti-Baptist.*—A. H. Newman.

The infant born to the Chinese Minister in Washington during the summer, being a girl, has been allowed to leave the house but once since its birth. It is carried into the yard adjoining the legation, but gets no fresh air in any other way. Her little feet are already being bandaged to keep them small.

The relative profit of theology and politics in England may be seen in the fact that Rev. Stephen Gladstone receives more from his recital of Hawarden than his father does for his services as Prime Minister.

Budd's Cream Emulsion in General Debility and Waste of Flesh.—In conditions of General Debility, Waste of Flesh, Coughs, and tendency to Lung and Bronchial Affections, which are so often found in young children, nursing mothers and young women, in the lack of vitality attending old age, and the prostration following Fevers, Diphtheria and other acute diseases, **Budd's Cream Emulsion** will at once give strength, and vigor to the emaciated, and produce immediate increase of flesh. Sold by all. Price 50 cts.

"Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, ulcers, and mattery sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

Home News

Nova Scotia.

The Allan steamer *Parisian* arrived early on Sunday morning from Liverpool, G. B., with the mails. Very stormy weather was experienced for the first six days of the passage, and on Wednesday last a heavy gale was encountered, but the ship received no damage. She brought 39 cabin, 29 intermediate and 93 steerage passengers.

Among the former were Sir Charles Tupper, Lady Tupper, and Miss Tupper, and his private Secretary C. C. Chipman, and wife. Hon. A. G. Jones, Capt. Wylie states that this was the worst passage the *Parisian* ever made.

As she steamed up the harbor the fire in the Queen building was at its height and formed a grand sight for those on board. A *Herald* Reporter states that in an interview with Sir Charles he referred to the rumor of his having succeeded in negotiating a commercial treaty with France, and said that it was altogether unfounded. He had not negotiated any treaty, nor had he gone to France for any such purpose. It may be added, as already stated, that the high commissioner's visit to Paris at that time was as Canadian representative at the cable conference. A few days before leaving Sir Charles had an audience with the Queen and was introduced by the Marquis of Lorne, and subsequently invited by the Princess Louise to see some of the more interesting portions of Windsor Castle. After Sir Charles had received the letters and telegrams awaiting his arrival he left immediately in the train with the mails.

DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FIRE.—Halifax was visited on Sunday morning last by the worst fire that we have had since the destruction of the F. R. House. The handsome stone structure known as the Queen Building at the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets, opposite Messrs. Doull & Miller's. The building was occupied principally by insurance and lawyers' offices as follows:

Stephen Tobin, agent of the Queen Insurance Company.

Mathew B. Almon, general insurance agent, representing the fire department of the Guardian company, of London, and several others.

Graham, Tupper & Borden, barristers, solicitors, etc.

Antonio M. DeZee, consul of Spain.

Nathan K. Bigelow, agent of Hamilton powder company.

W. Wingfield-Ronney, C. E., agent for the Acadian fish guano work, etc., and the floating iron dock.

V. J. Gibson, merchant tailor, etc.

P. Farham Ladden, manufacturers' agent.

Frank H. Bell, solicitor, etc.

William R. Anderson, manager Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

James F. Donohoe, agent of the building.

F. W. Hales, mining engineer, etc.

May Johnson, representing Mrs. O. S. O'Dell, of St. John, box manufacturer.

Edward O'Connor, Tobin's bookkeeper.

George McHardy, junior and family.

The investigation seems to show that the fire commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning in the store of V. J. Gibson on Hollis Street where a stove had been used in the work-room on the previous evening. The fire must have smouldered until morning and then communicated with the store below and thence to the elevator in the northern part of the building and up through the whole of the interior. The upper part of the building was occupied by George McHardy and his wife and two nieces, Martha and Alice Boutillier. McHardy was the janitor of the building. His wife keeps a second hand clothing store in Argyle Street. One room was occupied as a bedroom by Mr. E. F. O'Connor bookkeeper to Mr. Stephen Tobin who had his insurance office in the building.

Mr. McHardy in his account of the origin and progress of the fire says: "At half-past eleven I went down to the boiler room and split up some kindling wood. Everything was all right there then. The fire in the furnace was black out. Everything was all right, as far as I could see, and myself and family went to bed. Shortly after four o'clock this (Sunday) morning I woke up; I don't know why; I felt that it had been a cold night, and I jumped out of bed and struck a match to look at the clock, with the intention of going down stairs to see that the pipes were not frozen. As I lit the match I was surprised to notice that there was smoke in the room. I opened the door of the room, and a dense volume of smoke rushed in. I shouted to my wife and children, and to the other women. The smoke was so thick in the hall way that I dared not go into it, so I shouted as loud as I could to Martha, who slept at the other end of the hall. By this time my wife had thrown a feather bed out of the window on to the roof of the building below, occupied by Farquhar, Forrest & Co., and threw the two children out on it, my wife and I following. Alice Boutillier jumped out of another window on the same floor and cut her face and hurt her arms. I was nearly suffocated with the smoke and shouted to the night operator of the telephone office opposite for assistance.

The telephone operator says he immediately set the bells of the telephone at the police station and central engine house ringing with the heavy battery. Then rushed down to the street, saw night watchman Burke coming around the corner of the building from Prince street told him the building was on fire, and asked him to sound an alarm from Harrington's corner. All this was done in less than a minute. The firemen started before the alarm sounded and were at the scene of the conflagration before the bells had rung. Meanwhile police officers Francis and Keating had arrived, and I had called upon Stephen Tobin, Fred Gundry, H. Y. Clarke, telephoned Manager Mohr, and others who have telephones at their residences. I afterwards called upon Drs. Trenaman and Almon, sent a message to M. F. Eagar that the block was on fire and rung for J. F. Kenny, but could get no reply from him. So that within three minutes of the first discovery of the fire the firemen and policemen were on the ground, and all these interested people had been notified and were on their way to the scene of the disaster.

Martha Boutillier had heard McHardy's shouts and got out of bed on to the roof and ran along and jumped off down to the adjoining roof about 25 feet. She struck on her head and became unconscious and it was afterwards discovered had fractured her skull. Alice also in jumping out on the roof from a window about 12 or 13 feet broke her arm and received other serious injuries. Here on the open roof the mother and two children and two nieces remained until rescued through a trap door on the roof over Messrs. Farquhar and Forrest's office.

Mr. O'Connor is believed to have been in bed at the time and being very deaf it is supposed he perished without knowing the danger or making an effort to escape probably suffocated by the smoke.

The value of the building is estimated at \$100,000. Its original cost was \$80,000 and has had considerable sums expended on it since. It was insured for \$30,000. Mr. Gibson's stock had \$19,000 of insurance on it, and M. B. Almon's \$500. Others had small sums. Messrs. Graham, Tupper and Borden's Library was valued at \$10,000, but partially saved and that greatly injured by fire and water.

The fire must have originated but a few feet from where the one began which gave us so much trouble and loss on the 1st of January 1887. That one being in wooden buildings extended rapidly that it soon ran along three or four hundred feet up the hill and along Granville Street, whereas here by the well directed and vigorous efforts of the firemen, it was confined to the one building in which it commenced.

Some of the firemen also received injuries from the falling of slates and ceilings.

It appears that there was in the upper part of the building a tank containing 4,000 gallons of water. But no one could reach it through the smoke, and the water was therefore only of use when the bottom of the tank was burst through.

The charred remains of poor O'Connor were found at half past eleven on Sunday morning. The head and arms were burnt off, and the trunk badly roasted. The remains were wrapped in cloth and removed to the morgue where an inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of "Died by suffocation," given.

The conduct of Mr. Boutillier the night operator at the Telephone Office is highly spoken of, as he rendered valuable service in sending messages on every hand to parties having offices in the building.

Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., report amongst other patents that of H. F. Coombs, Charlotetown, P. E. I., a hutter tub. We are not informed as to what the improvement is that is patented.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomas DeWolfe was occupied with a planing machine in the DeWolfe carriage factory on Robie Street, when his left hand was caught, and the two principal fingers taken completely off.

A man named William Rugg, formerly in the army, committed suicide on Sunday last by hanging, apparently from grief at the loss of his wife, a colored woman, who died in the hospital about a fortnight ago.

The investigation respecting the loss of the *Princess Louise* closed on Saturday. The decision has not yet been given.

ITCHING PILLS—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWATNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Itch, Salt Rashes, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes; \$1.25 (in stamps). Address, Dr. SWATNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Dominion of Canada.

A strike took place at Winnipeg among the railway engineers, firemen and other operatives in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. It appears to have been the whole of the employees to the number of about 3300. All trains are stopped. The mails have been despatched by sleighs. The company is seeking men in Ontario to take the places of the strikers.

It appears that about a year and a half ago, owing to the exorbitant cost of living in the North-West, bonuses of \$12 per month to engineers and \$7 to firemen were paid. Latterly this has been reduced one-half. This reduction was given as an excuse for the strike, which it is believed, would have taken place under any circumstances. A memorandum setting forth some sixteen demands, tantamount, the General Manager says, to running the road according to their views, was about to be handed in, and in the event of refusal a general strike was contemplated.

Hon. Wm. MacDougall lectured to a large audience at Ottawa on the Ontario boundary question. He convincingly proved the correctness of the arbitrators' award, and upheld the cause of Ontario.

Messrs. Pipes and Fielding are still at Ottawa endeavoring to press their claims upon the Dominion Government in regard to the transfer of the Picton Branch. Nothing definite has yet been done, the business of the delegation being retarded through the illness of Mr. Pope, acting Minister of Railways.

All persons about to visit foreign lands, sailors, fishermen, lumbermen, and miners should take with them a supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is both for internal and external use and is worth its weight in gold.

I certify that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in Camp Sussex this year, by the application of *Minard's Liniment*.

C. CRAWFORD, Lieut.-Col.

No other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as *Ayer's Sarsaparilla*. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

News of the World.

O'Donnell was hanged on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. He was visited on Sunday by Father Flenny and other priests. Application was telegraphed from the President of the United States through the U. S. minister Lowell to Lord Granville to have the proceedings stayed, to which it was replied that all the circumstances had been carefully examined and considered to the manner usual in cases of capital convictions, and Her Majesty's Government found no grounds upon which it would be justified in advising the Crown to interfere with the sentence of the law or its execution.

O'Donnell conversed with his brother half an hour and he gave him final instructions with regard to certain private matters. They spoke Irish to prevent the warders understanding. The unexpended American fund subscribed for the defence will be divided among his wife and other dependent relatives.

England was visited by a terrific storm on Tuesday evening of last week. The gale was especially severe in Ireland, Scotland and North Wales. In the midland counties of England huge trees were torn up and carried away. There was great destruction of property and personal injury, also loss of life. The low lying districts of Birmingham were flooded. A large gas holder near Bradford capsized. Two large chemical works at Widnes were damaged. At Leicester carriage works were destroyed. At Birkenhead on the Mersey, great damage was done. The chief officer of a steamer just arrived from Glasgow was blown upon the quay by the gale and killed. In Liverpool cabs were overturned in the streets and many buildings were damaged. A ship was blown from her moorings in Belfast Harbor. At South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, vessels broke adrift in the harbor. Three wharves were sunk. The British ship *Liverpool*, Capt. Davidson, Quebec, November 7th, for Greenock, is a total wreck near Stranraer, Scotland. Nineteen of the crew were drowned. Only one man and a boy were saved. The ship has gone to pieces and the cargo washed ashore. At Hull two persons were killed and several injured. At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number of others injured. Three persons were killed at

Manchester by falling houses. At Dawsbury three persons were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons also at Liverpool, Yorkshire.

At Wolverhampton the exhibition building, which was only partially completed, was destroyed by the storm. A boat was wrecked while entering Galway harbor, and four persons were drowned.

At Newry, Ireland, the gale was very severe destroying much property and bending lamp posts in the streets. At Glasgow the damage to property was very great.

It is reported that the poet Tennyson's title will be Baron Tennyson D'Eyncourt of Aldworth.

The police have seized a quantity of arms, ammunition, military pouches and belts in a house on Dolier Street, Dublin, occupied by a man named Dunn, who has been arrested.

The Press Association states that the British Parliament will be further prorogued until February.

France is proposing shortly to commence a five operations against China. Admiral Lespes was to sail on Thursday last, to take command of the French fleet in Chinese waters.

At a Cabinet Council on Tuesday, Premier Ferry stated that he had telegraphed Admiral Courbet to resume operations with ultimate vigor.

The deficit in the Egyptian budget for 1883 is estimated at £3,000,000.

The German *Kreuz Zeitung* learns that England is disposed to utilize the Turkish troops and Turkish fleet against the forces of El Mahdi.

Baker Pasha despairs of an advance from Suakim with his present force and will act entirely on the defensive until he feels strong enough to march across the country.

It is reported in London that Lord Hartington, the English Secretary of State for India, has ordered six regiments of native troops to prepare to sail for Egypt.

It is rumored that England is making preparations to fortify Assouan and to hold it permanently. Assouan is situated near the first Cataract of the Nile, and it is believed should El Mahdi attempt to advance upon Cairo he will be opposed at this point by English troops.

The garrison at Siokai, under command of Abraham Bey has been abandoned to its fate. At last accounts the place was encompassed and besieged by 15,000 rebels.

The Egyptian Government has received news that El Mahdi is advancing on Darfour with 100,000 men.

The United States Consul at Cairo, reports 50,000 deaths from cholera in that country during the epidemic which raged between June 22nd and September 1st.

Major Mallet, with a battalion of European volunteers at Cairo, will start immediately for Suakim.

At Madrid, Spain, the Free traders are preparing to support Senor Gomez, and Senor Gove, against the Cavalan protectionists. A meeting was held on Monday to open the campaign. 2,000 persons were present. The speakers urged the conclusion of a treaty with England and the United States.

It is stated that Senor Sagasta returns to office. King Alfonso will visit England in the spring, as the former is anxious that the King should be well known by his fellow sovereigns.

Louis Anderson was found at Lacrosse, Wis., on the 10th inst., under a haystack, which fell upon him Nov. 17 since which time he has been without food or water, and exposed to severe weather.

The Mormons are much aggrieved at the reference to them in the President's message to Congress. They charge the opposition to them as arising from the Mormon priesthood's assumption of rule by divine right. They also recognize the fact that their whole system will be jeopardized if they retain polygamy, whereas with that feature abolished they will likely have an indefinite lease of life for Mormon theocracy. The present legislature, although made up of Monogamous Mormons, is thoroughly a creature of the church. It is probable, therefore, that while the church will keep up a sham show of opposition it will instruct the legislature to pass a law making polygamy a crime, and the territory, thus purged of the only wrong known to the general public, will apply for admission as a State, with a good prospect of getting, and giving the priesthood proportionately increased power.