

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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News from the Churches.

Ordination at New Ross.

In response to a request from the
New Ross and Waterville Baptist
Churches, a Council assembled in their
house of worship at New Ross, Oct.
21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider
the propriety of ordaining Bro. S. J.
Archibald (Lic.), to the work of the
gospel ministry. The Council was
composed as follows:

Chester—Rev. J. F. Kempton, Bros.
James Rafuse, and John Whalen.

Dalhousie East—Rev. W. J. Bleak-
ney, Deas. Thomas A. Wilson, and
Walter Wilson, Bro. C. W. Saunders.

New Germany—Rev. M. W. Brown,
Dea. Geo. Barss, Bro. Enoch Durland.

New Ross—Deas. William Corkum,
G. W. Lantz, Jos. Lantz, and Bro.
Henry Meisters.

Springfield—Rev. W. J. Bleakney,
Deas. Isaac McNair, and Wm. McNair.

Waterville—Dea. A. Vaughn.

Windsor—Rev. H. G. Foshay, and
Dea. H. Redden.

Invited members—Bro. A. Whitman
(Lic.), Rev. M. P. Freeman, Bro.
Caleb Spidle (Lic.), Bros. Jos. Lantz,
A. Bezanson, and Peter Corkum.

Rev. J. F. Kempton was appointed
Moderator; Rev. M. W. Brown, Clerk.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. J.
Foshay. The records of the church
relating to the call of Council were
read. Bro. Archibald was then called
upon to relate his religious experience,

call to ministry and views of Christian
doctrine, and was asked many questions
which were answered in a very satis-
factory manner. Rev. H. J. Foshay
moved,

That, having heard the relation of
Christian experience and views of
Christian doctrine, and call to the min-
istry, and being fully satisfied, and highly
pleased therewith—

Resolved, That we accede to the
request of the church and proceed to
the ordination of Bro. Archibald to the
work of the gospel ministry.

Seconded by Rev. W. J. Bleakney,
and unanimously passed.

In accordance with the above resolu-
tion the following arrangements were
made for ordination:

Ordination Sermon—Rev. J. F.
Kempton.

*To ask questions on Christian doc-
trine*—Rev. H. J. Foshay.

Ordaining Prayer—Rev. W. J.
Bleakney.

*Presentation of the hand of fellow-
ship and Charge to Candidate*—Rev.
M. P. Freeman.

Charge to Church—Rev. M. W.
Brown.

The Council closed with prayer.
A large congregation assembled at
3 p. m., and the above order of exercise
was carried out.

By order of Council,
J. F. KEMPTON, Moderator.
M. W. BROWN, Clerk.

After the above exercise four Dea-
cons came forward and were ordained.
Rev. M. P. Freeman offered the Ordain-
ing Prayer. A social religious meet-

ing was held in the evening. Many
taking part it was truly good to be
there, God's Spirit was moving the
hearts of the people. Some asked to
be prayed for. Bro. Archibald enters
upon his labors with bright prospects.
M. W. B.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 25th, 1884.—
Rev. H. N. Parry writes:—"I bap-
tized one a few Sabbaths ago; and
there seems a perceptible increase of
interest in our social meetings. We
hope it indicates the coming of the
Spirit with saving power among us.

MIDDLETON, N. S.—Since my last
communication to the *Messenger*, the
Rev. J. W. S. Young—accidentally, or
rather, providentially came to this place
and joined us in the precious work at
Mount Handlay. The word preached
is proving a savor of life unto life.
Sinners are seeking and finding Christ.
Yours,
E. H. SWEET.

October 28th, 1884.

WOLFVILLE.—The missionary meet-
ing on Sunday evening was largely
attended. Addresses were given by
the Pastor, Dr. Rand, and Rev. Geo.
E. Tufts, of Bellast, Me. Dr. Rand
made suitable reference to the present
serious illness of Rev. W. B. Boggs,
of India. Baptism was administered
at the close of the service.

MAINE.—Rev. W. A. Newcomb
leaves South Berwick, after a pastorate
of several years to settle at Thomaston,
one of the strongest churches in the
State.

News of the World.

The following sad intelligence comes
to us under date of Cairo, Nov. 2. A
telegram from Dongola to the Khedive
gives details of the story of Gordon's
capture, told by a sheikh who left
Sheddie on October 7th. Seven weeks
ago, Khartoum being surrounded by a
strong force of rebels, and provisions
being scarce, a feeling of discontent
and insubordination, which had for
some time existed among the garrison,
manifested itself in open opposition to
the policy of Colonel Gordon. This
feeling was shared alike by officers and
men and many of the former, who
became convinced that further prolonga-
tion of resistance to the siege was
useless, waited upon Gordon, told him
of the mutinous disposition of the
greater part of the garrison and asked
where the promised relief expedition
was and when it might be expected.

Receiving no satisfactory reply they ac-
cused Gordon of deception, of holding
out false hopes that he might achieve
greater glory in the barely possible
event of holding Khartoum until
assistance should arrive. Gordon re-
plied that the British expedition for
relief was already at Dongola and
making all possible speed towards
Khartoum. The officers then asked
Gordon to lead them northward to meet
it. Gordon agreed to do so and ordered
Colonel Stewart to procure boats for
the purpose. This Colonel Stewart
set out to do, but before he had com-
pleted the preparations eight thousand
of the garrison deserted to the rebels,
leaving only two thousand faithful to
Gordon. With his remaining followers
Gordon embarked and proceeded down
the Nile toward Shendy. As the boats
proceeded toward the river they were
beset by the rebels, who thronged the
banks and threw spears and arrows at
the floating party, wounding many
occupants of the boats, some seriously.

By some rapid means of communication
the rebels were enabled to call from the
mountains thousands of natives, who
awaited upon the banks further down
the river the approach of the boats,
many armed with rifles, which they
used with deadly effect upon the retreat-
ing garrison. While passing Shendy,
the rebels in possession of that town
opening a heavy artillery fire upon the
boats, disabling several and forcing them
so near the opposite bank that they
grounded. The remaining boats kept
on down the river, but were so fre-
quently and savagely attacked from the

banks that Gordon decided to return
rather than be exposed to certain cap-
ture by proceeding. The boats, with
the exception of one commanded by
Stewart, which was far in advance of
the others, accordingly headed towards
Shendy and proceeded up the river.
Arriving at Shendy they were again
attacked and compelled to surrender.
The occupants of the boats which had
grounded had already been captured and
taken on shore. The officers and men
are still prisoners at Shendy, but on
October 6th General Gordon was placed
in charge of a strong guard and con-
veyed to the headquarters of El Mahdi.
Colonel Stewart's boat is known to have
passed Beber, but beyond this nothing
definite can be learned of it.

On Thursday evening last Lord Ran-
dolph Churchill moved an amendment
to the address in reply to the Queen's
speech, censuring Hon. Joseph Cham-
berlain, president of the board of trade,
for inciting by his speeches interference
with the freedom of political discussion
and justifying riot and disorder. The
amendment was rejected, 178 to 114.
The Parnellites voting in the affirmative.

Rumors have reached here via Shang-
hai that a severe type of cholera is
spreading through the French squadron
under Admiral Courbet now blockading
Formosa.

The health exhibition, which lately
closed in London, shows a profit of
£30,000.

A violent storm prevailed through-
out the British Isles and neighboring
seas on Monday and Tuesday. Houses
were demolished at Shilds. Vessels
in the Clyde were driven from their
moorings, and many small wrecks are
reported along the coast.

The *Telegraph* states that Minister
Ferry has accepted England's offer to
mediate between China and France.

Official advices have been commu-
nicated to Earl Granville, state that
the Chinese government is adverse to
any mediation between that country
and France.

There will be a general movement of
the British forces up the Nile this week.
It is reported that two steam launches
have been wrecked in the cataracts.

General Wolsey has reached Dahl
with a detachment of mounted infantry.

A telegram from Nassau, N. P., on
Friday says, a hurricane over the
easterly portion of the Bahamas, from
the 10th to the 16th ult., caused much
damage to crops and ships at sea. On
the 16th the stern portion of a
schooner came ashore about six miles
north of Green Turtle Bay. Nothing
has been heard of the crew.

At the Cumberland, England, assize
nine Orangemen of Cleator parish were
arraigned upon the charge of rioting
on the 12th of July last. A body of
Catholics stoned the Orange procession.
The Orangemen replied with a volley
from their revolvers, killing one and
wounding ten of their assailants.

Emigrate has been somewhat under
excitement from the fact that Sir
Moses Montefiore had attained to one
hundred years of age. Triumphant
Arches, processions and congratulatory
addresses were the order of the day.

In reply to one of these he said
"I cannot tell a thousandth or a ten-
thousandth part of what I feel to-
day, when, by the blessing of the
Almighty, I have arrived at so full an
age. I thank Him for His merciful
providence and thank all my friends
for their great kindness."

A telegram from San Francisco on
Tuesday last gives an account of a dis-
astrous typhoon on the 15th of Sep-
tember, in China and Japan, which
caused a fearful destruction of life and
property at Yokohama and Tokyo. The
storm came up so rapidly and with such
tremendous fury that no precautions
could be taken. In Yokohama the
entire lower part of the city, called the
"Settlement," was completely wrecked
and no house was left standing. The
inhabitants made no attempt to save
their property, but fled for their lives
to escape drowning from the rushing
waters, driven upon the land by the
fury of the wind.

The newspapers make no attempt to
furnish details of the destruction in that
part of the city. They summarize
by saying, as the "Settlement" was
destroyed, it is useless to publish any
details. The higher portions of the city
being more exposed, were equally un-
fortunate. Several of the largest and
most substantial buildings were swept
away as if built of pasteboard. In that
section alone 128 houses were destroyed
and 390 damaged. The loss of life on
shore was less than at sea; out of 80

sailing vessels 53 were lost with 223
persons on board. Twelve vessels with
120 persons are also missing. Of five
lifeboats that went to the rescue of the
drowning crews four were swamped
and ten men of their crews were
drowned. The typhoon was the severest
experienced since 1870.

As the time for the decision of the
Presidential election draws near, the
anxiety becomes more intense. The
press and people are in a feverish con-
dition in anticipation of the result.
Each side seeks to sustain its favorite
candidate, and in many cases truth is
but little account as to what may be
really anticipated. The great contest is
between Blaine and Cleveland. In-
trigues between each of them with the
other four candidates are said to be
going on, so that he who is most suc-
cessful in these respects may expect to
have their votes thrown in, one or the
other side, and thus have the majority
of voters. It continues therefore to be
a sort of game, rather than a fair ex-
pression of the voice of the people.

The following table is given as the
probabilities of the decision, which
shows but one of a majority, giving a
strong temptation for corruption in the
electors as well as the candidates.

	Rep. Dem.
Alabama.....	10
Arkansas.....	7
California.....	8
Colorado.....	3
Connecticut.....	6
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	12
Illinois.....	22
Indiana.....	15
Iowa.....	13
Kansas.....	9
Kentucky.....	13
Louisiana.....	8
Maine.....	6
Maryland.....	8
Massachusetts.....	14
Michigan.....	13
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi.....	9
Missouri.....	16
Nebraska.....	5
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4
New Jersey.....	9
New York.....	36
North Carolina.....	11
Ohio.....	23
Oregon.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	30
Rhode Island.....	4
South Carolina.....	9
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	13
Vermont.....	4
Virginia.....	12
West Virginia.....	6
Wisconsin.....	11
	200 201

It will happily be but a few days
before the result will be known. New
York will decide the question.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
**The Philosophy of Ministerial
Support.**

I.
According to the wisest political
economists, the value of an object in
demand, depends upon the cost of its
production. The value of all com-
modities illustrates the truth of this
proposition.

What is true of objects, we believe
is true also of services. The value of
ministerial labor, like all other services,
must be determined by its cost. When
a strong physical constitution is first
supposed, when soundness of speech
and a full supply of brains are indis-
pensable to the ministry, some value
should be attached to the office of the
Christian minister. To the young man
endowed with these natural talents,
the eight or nine years, which he is
required to spend in preparation for the
ministry, are in themselves of inestim-
able value. These years of the very
best of life together with the expenses
of a College and Seminary course, are
not overestimated at (\$5,000.00) five
thousand dollars. No one spends more
time and money in preparation, for his
life work than the Christian minister;
no one's services therefore are more
valuable.

This is as it should be. Whatever
the service in demand, the value
attached to it and the price paid for it,
must always be commensurate with its
cost. Otherwise, labor costing the least
might receive the most lucrative sup-
port, and the Christian minister of

superior natural ability, who has in-
vested a capital of (\$5,000.00) five
thousand dollars in his calling, might
receive a less remunerative salary than
the day laborer who has never spent
a dollar to prepare him for the work of
life.

In order to meet this argument and
at the same time to formulate an excuse
for inadequately supporting the gospel,
it may be said that the churches do not
require a ministry involving such an
outlay of time and money. Some may
even argue against education as a
necessary qualification for the ministe-
rial office, yet if they demand of the
minister what an education only can
secure, they in effect demand an edu-
cated ministry, and so defeat their own
argument.

Our congregations to-day become rest-
less unless they hear intelligent
preaching. Christian men sometimes
take great pains to indicate their
utter disgust with second rate talent
in the pulpit. Fastidious churches
often require of their minister a Byron
in beauty, a Job in patience, a Moses
in meekness, a Paul in eloquence, a
Solomon in wisdom and a David in song.

To meet the demands of a materialistic
age, an educated ministry is a stern
necessity. The preaching of the gospel
is therefore a necessarily expensive
service, and the churches can supply it
only at a proportionately expensive
sacrifice.

The law of values is often disregarded
in the maintenance of the gospel. To
enter upon the pastorate of many of our
churches is to accept the offer of a
small salary. It is to labor the greater
part of the year before you receive one
half, or even one quarter of your
promised support. In many instances
alas, a portion of the salary is wanting
at the end of the year. Here there
seems to be a lamentable disproportion
between the labor done, and the pay
received for it. But the violation of the
law regulating cost and value can only
be temporary. Expensive services can
not be maintained for any length of
time in any given place without an
adequate support. They who preach
the gospel can live by the gospel only
so long as they are paid for their labors.

Provision for laborers involves provision
for their support.

When the salaries given do not meet
the expenses of the services rendered,
the laborers are retained in their em-
ployment only by means of outside
assistance. Deficient ministerial sup-
port has necessitated "foreign contri-
butions." This may be learned from
the following well known facts:—

1. In all Denominational Colleges,
Beneficiary systems are established for
the purpose of aiding indigent young
men who are studying for the ministry.
Without gratuitous assistance, students
would incur a debt which they could
not meet in an illy paid calling. Viewed
in this light, the Ministerial Education
Fund means prospectively low salaries—
an illustration of the familiar adage,
"coming events cast their shadows be-
fore."

2. A Relief and Aid Fund for our In-
firm Ministers seems to be a necessity.
This fund also discloses an inadequately
supported ministry. As the Beneficiary
System means prospectively low salaries,
so the Infirm Ministers' Relief Fund
means retrospectively meagre support.

3. Many institutions, not otherwise
noted for benevolence, grant special
favors to clergymen. Believing that
the gospel preacher is inadequately re-
munerated for his labors, railway au-
thorities, steamship companies, &c.,
reduce his travelling expenses; pub-
lishing houses supply him with books
at reduced prices; and Colleges,
Academies and Seminaries educate his
children at the lowest possible rates.

The law, "equal cost equal pay,"
being broken by deficient salaries, to
supply the demand thus created, these
or other auxiliaries are drawn into the
channel of ministerial support.

4. The "donation system" argues in
the same line. Annual donation visits
made to receive ministerial want—are
invaluable subsidies to deficient salaries.
This the preacher as a laborer receives
pay; and as a charitable institution
receives alms. The people virtually
confess their unwillingness or inability
to pay their minister; and the minister,

to secure a part of his support, com-
promises his self respect by assuming
the attitude of a beggar. The alms-
giving method of supporting the gospel
may sustain the desired quantity of
ministers, but the quality must suffer
deterioration. This may afford an ex-
planation of the present inefficient state
of the Christian ministry.

DULSIS.

For the Christian Messenger.
Sabbath School Work and Time.

Dear Mr. Selden,—
On reading Mr. Denton's excellent
paper in your last issue, on how to retain
the boys in the Sunday School, a thought
or two in relation to our Sunday Schools,
fitted through my mind, and it oc-
curred to me that, perhaps, if I put
them concisely on paper, you might be
inclined to publish them.

Firstly, a strong doubt intruded it-
self as to whether with us—Baptists—
Sunday School is now held at the most
opportune hour of the holy day. The
more consideration devoted to this
phase of the matter has but the more
firmly convinced me that the morning,
and not the afternoon, is the most ac-
ceptable time for Sunday School work.

Is it not a recognized psychological
fact that in the freshness of the morning
the mind is clearer, more vigorous, and
thus more impressionable than it is
when the deepening shades betoken a
far-spent day with its accumulated cares
and distractions? Then why not offer
the opportunity, and train the youth to
improve the shining hour?

This seems to me to be all-important,
even from another standpoint. Is it
not a lamentable fact that too generally
the rising generation treat the Sabbath
more as a time for the indulgence of
idle habits,—lounging about the home,
reading vicious literature, or sleeping
the sleep of the sluggard? Change the
Sunday School hour and what may be
confidently anticipated as the re-
sult? The child, while more di-
rectly under the parental influence
will be "up and dressed" for the
school on Sunday morning as early
as is its custom on any other day of
the week, and when the gentle, but yet com-
manding voice of the mother is no
longer heard, the habits of youth in this
important respect—the proper observance
of the early hours of the Lord's
day—will not be forgotten, and in more
ways than one will contribute for good
in the moulding and shaping the char-
acter of the man. Indeed it will be so
far-reaching that it will not be without
its effect in retaining the boy at school
when he has reached the turn-of-hood
of manhood, and his intellect is more ma-
tured.

It also forcibly suggests itself to me
that the teaching staff of our Sunday
Schools is not at all in keeping with our
educational advancement. The tod-
dler infant, guided to the school by a
mother's hand, may form the suitable
material of a class for the direction of
the youthful church member who is
filled with praiseworthy zeal, but wholly
lacks biblical knowledge and educa-
tional equipment; but the strong lad who
is daily undergoing the keen mental dis-
cipline of our public schools, becomes
restless with namby pambyisms and
manifest unpreparedness on the part of
his class leader on Sunday, and will not
be satisfied short of that description of
tuition that is begotten of close study
and judicious training. Without it the
seat is soon vacant, and the boy that we
so desire to hold is probably at the
street corner during the Sunday School
hour, and is on the path leading from
God.

AN OLD PUPIL.

A book is a living voice. It is a
spirit walking upon the face of the
earth. It continues to be the living
thought of a person separated from us
by space and time. Men pass away;
monuments crumble to dust—what re-
mains and survives is human thought
Smiles.

Spider leg penmanship is obsolete
and the tip-top of fashion is declared to
be the copper-plate style, just as it is
done on the head of the page in school
writing books.