

# PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

"GO YE, THEREFORE, TEACH ALL NATIONS."

VOL. VIII.

MONMOUTH, OREGON; COLUSA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1878.

NO. 43.

## Pacific CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,

Devoted to the cause of Primitive Christianity, and the diffusion of general information.

Price Per Year, in Advance, \$2.50

All business letters should be addressed to the Messenger Publishing Co., Monmouth, Oregon. Articles intended for publication, should be addressed to one of the editors. Subscriptions and communications in California, should be addressed to Thos. Porter, Colusa, Cal.

Advertisers will find this one of the best mediums on the Pacific Coast for making their business known.

## Correspondence.

### Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ENGLISH NAVAL EXHIBIT.—AN EXCEEDINGLY POOR DISPLAY OF THE STRONGEST NAVAL POWER.—WHAT THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS DONE.—INTERESTING SIGHT AND PLEASANT RAMBLES.—DIAMONDS.

PARIS, Sept. 26, 1878.

Let us finish to-day our tramp and rambles on Champ de Mars so pleasantly begun and described in my last letter. The first house we visit contains the exhibit of the English Navy. Not a single engine or boiler is to be seen, not one of those gems of engineering which propelled the little steam launches of their navy under charge of jolly British tars, and flaunting under British bunting; in fact they have scarcely any naval exhibition whatever, while the marine exhibits of France are superb. What England shows may be summed up in few words; a series of models, and very beautiful models, by the Cunard, White Star, and Imrie companies, and two or three ship-building companies and firms; one anchor; one screw propeller, and one boat-lowering apparatus, models and a few pleasure boats. And this is the naval collection of Great Britain! This pitiful exhibition is all the more conspicuously small from the extent of the crowded French annexes, which cover an area of at least a hundred times the extent of the British naval shed, covering nearly the whole extent of the river side.

The enormous French Annex which fills the British side of the *berge*, is appropriated to the special exhibition of the Chambers of Commerce and ports of France. Each port exhibits separately its principal imports and exports, the packages in which they arrive, marks, and other commercial characteristics and local peculiarities, charts, plans, statistics, engineering and other reports and drawings. It is a commercial museum on a scale never before attempted, and the arrangement is as simple, and, consequently, as sensible, as could be conceived. It is an exhibition worthy of the government and local authorities of the great nation.

Passing beneath the dry arch of the Jeva Bridge, another annex of the same size as the preceding is reached. This is divided into three sections, devoted respectively to means of saving life from fire and water and navigation, and all are as well filled as possible. The last and most important includes several engines, boilers, and other ship machinery of large size, and small apparatus and fittings innumerable; and there are some very curious models of coast protectors, floating batteries, and special vessels built for speed, and to

draw little water, double cigar boats, and several other curious forms, one of these is lettered "Havre of New York."

All the immense annexes which run the whole length of the Champ de Mars on the French side, which occupy nearly all its width, proved insufficient, for just beyond the nautical annex is an additional one of considerable size, for pumps and other hydraulic apparatus in motion; and there almost every imaginable kind of pump, lifting, forcing, centrifugal, revolving and chain pumps; garden engines, &c., are to be seen, in action, bringing tons of water out of the Seine and pouring it back again.

At this point the waterside is blocked, but by ascending a large flight of wooden steps, which pass over the Avenue de la Bourdonnaye into the Agricultural Section; or, if possessed of a season ticket, by passing out of one gate and entering that opposite, you arrive at the office and wharf of the little steam fly boats that run from here to Paris; and then, a little further on, the salt water aquarium is reached. It occupies a large space, but except with respect to oyster breeding and cultivation, which has been prosecuted with much skill and some success in France, the aquarium possesses scarcely any interest—a few eels and small fish are all it contains. The oyster beds of Areachon and other places, the mode of planting them, and the processes employed in the beds are well illustrated.

Returning over the bridge, or through the gates, the French division of the horticultural portion lies facing us. Its arrangements are identical with those of the other side which I described in my last letter, and it is, I need scarcely say, fully as well stocked and as brilliant, including a grand fountain, a splendid lawn, and superb flowers. At the sides, also, are two large buildings, but they are not devoted to the general Exhibition, but to the flower and fruit shows which occur every fortnight, and retain their attractions for some days. These shows are always interesting.

There remain but the separate buildings in this angle of the grounds to be described. An excellent French restaurant and cafe of the highest class occupies the position corresponding with that of the Belgian establishment already mentioned. Behind the former is the exhibition of the Government tobacco factory, where a number of young women are engaged in cigarette making, &c. A little further on is a collection of the castings of the famous foundry of the Val d'Osne, and some smaller exhibitions. Then comes a large building belonging to the great iron and machinery works of Crenot, with a model of a very large steam hammer in front; exhibitions of the productions of several other large manufacturing establishments; one of the great gas company of Paris; a handsome pavilion containing the collection of the Minister of Public Works, including all the building materials employed—stone, marble, terra-cotta, plain and decorative—and a number of fine illustrative maps and models, in relief, of mines and quarries, contained in a building which itself forms part of the Exhibition, and all arranged and ticketed with the precision which characterises our friends here.

Very near the preceding is a little temple built of terra-cotta, and con-

taining a good collection of busts, statuettes, and ornamental work in the same material. A few steps further is the exhibition of other great iron works, those of St. Chamond; then, a large building containing an immense collection of every kind of stove and apparatus connected with heating and lighting; and then a glass house, which brings us nearly up to the corner of the terrace of the "iron palace" itself. Here will be found a busy little establishment making and selling the much loved *gaufres* of the Parisians.

Before going home let us brush away our mental tears, fasten magnifying glasses in our eyes and take a solid look at the diamond show in the Exhibition building. Notice the enamelled bracelets with quaint designs of flowers and birds, a Byzantine *parure* in cats-eyes, and a Louis XVI watch, an exquisite work of art, supported by two recumbent figures in gold. New and curious is the combination of lace and jewels. One exhibitor places a necklace of diamonds with pearl drops on a narrow ruching of *point a l'angeville*; another makes the lace in silver filigree, and sets the diamonds upon it in a lace pattern. Muslin embroidery is likewise imitated in silver filigree, and gems. The flowers and bouquets are as unlike as possible from the heavy so-called floral ornaments of a few years since. They are studied from nature; the veins of the leaves are marked by the interstices of the stones, and the high relief of certain gems here and there, where a petal may be folded back or a leaf crumpled, takes away the uniformity. Motion, too, is added without angularity; the pendant blossoms hook one into the other, and the others are supported on stems that tremble at each movement, as light and well-balanced is the silver background. Some of the most effective branches and flowers have colored stones mixed with the brilliants. An exquisite bunch of various blossoms is made of brilliants and yellow diamonds. Here are *degroises* and *buttercups*, grasses and *campanella*. Each blossom can be detached from the rest and worn separately. A lovely branch of *laburnum* is also composed of brilliants for the light pointed leaflets, and of yellow diamonds for the golden rain of flower; a heartsease is in diamonds and amethysts, the latter naturally forming the people petals of the quaint blossom; *degroises* in brilliants, mounted with artificial leaves and ox-eyed daisies.

ALPHA.

### The Grangeville Camp-Meeting.

OAKLAND, CAL., Oct. 1, 1878.

Bro. Stanley:

While waiting for the evening train to carry me to the State Meeting, I will say, I am, this morning, just home from the Grangeville camp-meeting, in Tulare county. The church before numbered some forty, including some of my old friends. The table was free, and the meeting lasted ten days, closing last Lord's day night, after which I was driven 18 miles to take the cars a 2 o'clock in the morning. The church bore all the expenses, only calling on the multitude to contribute voluntarily; this they did liberally. It was thought that more was received than would have been for tickets sold. This voluntary aid carried, I presume, half the expenses. On the last Lord's day I thought there were 1000 people

present. The best of order prevailed, not a thing occurred to mar the peace, or disturb anyone, I think.

The order was, meeting at 6.30 A. M., for singing, reading, prayer and exhortation, one hour and thirty minutes. Sisters and the new members took part freely, tearfully, and most encouragingly. One sister melted all hearts, after dismissal, praying for her parents and children. Others, young and tender, with trembling voices, said, "Surely I shall try to be more pious and devoted," &c. At 10 we met for Bible reading and preaching, and spent two and a half hours. Then at 2 P. M. we met for Bible reading, &c., for two hours. Preaching at 7 P. M.,—singing and all—two hours. On Lord's days we met at 9 A. M. Thus, we spent about eight hours daily at the stand, the class numbering from forty to one thousand the last day, as I judge. In the day time it was smaller, of course; many of the best workers being out in the interest of the table, etc. But with one voice all agreed that our Bible readings were our most profitable meetings. Many of the best Bible students get up voluntarily and testify that they are the best and most profitable meetings they ever attended. Several times the attention of the congregation was called to the fact that we have harmony and the best of feeling in these meetings, and never any important differences, though all are encouraged to express themselves freely.

Of course the meeting was a happy success. The church received 48, if I counted correctly; some ten or twelve of them simply taking membership by letter and commendation; the rest were from the world, from the different denominations, and a few reclaimed wanderers. A local co-operation was formed, and the five officers of the Grangeville congregation were requested to act as an evangelizing committee, raise funds, employ and send out home evangelists, hear their reports, etc., and report to the next annual camp-meeting. To this effort we look with great interest. They determined to hold regular church prayer meetings, young people's prayer meetings, and Lord's day Bible school, weekly meetings of the church, mission meetings all around, as they could, and so make all useful.

Tulare is rather a new region. This is the only organized congregation, though there are in it several good and true evangelists, as Bros. Sharp, Dewit, Price, Lewis, etc., one whose name I cannot remember, and several just as able to preach, who are not numbered among the preachers yet. Several of the new converts, I hope, will be very largely useful.

If I am asked why the same labor elsewhere has not resulted so happily, I can answer, without supposing that God was not in a good humor, and hence would not aid. They had no personal or church difficulties; no old sores, or backsliders serving as stumbling-blocks. They had not been preached to death, or burdened with an organ. They prayed much, and I trust, with clean hands and pure hearts. Often was heard the hearty and tearful "Amen." "so love I," "the Lord grant it," &c. And the hearty shake of the hand meant something. One young sister excused her absence in most careful manner, but explained afterwards, that she had been some distance after a dear friend. And her heart was cheered

by hearing her confess the Savior.

Near Grangeville I was told was one organization for promoting infidelity. Some of those immersed were of the number who did not formerly believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. Several young men of this class, at the close, asked the prayers of God's people. I trust they will believe to the saving of their souls soon.

I have been now seven months holding protracted meetings, and have had good and happy success everywhere, according to the opinion of the churches—everywhere some additions—but this is the best meeting I have attended. In fact, I can hardly see how it could have been better, only all the people did not obey. It was thought the additions would have been largely increased if one could have continued, as we should, but for the State Meeting.

I am sorry I see but little prospect of being able to continue these evangelical labors, though the brethren seem to value my work, at least as highly as I do. I find myself, unexpectedly, able, to preach two or three times a day, besides conducting the Bible meetings, etc., and I am not aware that I have any use for life, or anything else, but to spend it in this cause. The Lord direct our steps and establish our goings.

Affectionately,

C. KENDRICK.

### The Useful And The Beautiful.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest monarchs, with cedar, and the gold, and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity, himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence to this day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust, but its cistern and aqueduct remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours in Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmor, in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountain sparkles in its rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its save mounds of crumbling brick-work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should rise above the deep ocean time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the mist of antiquity, it would probably be that of the man who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation, imparting to works some of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monument of historical tradition or mere magnificence.—*Edinburg Review*.

The Isle of Cyprus is believed by many scholars to be the 'Littim of the Bible'

Miss Mary Stump