

# The Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

REV. E. McLEOD,

"THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."

Peter.

[Editor and Proprietor.]

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## SHERATON & CO., Queen Street, - Fredericton, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

HAVE much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have now completed their stock of  
**NEW GOODS**  
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

## DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND MANTLES, FURS,

In Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Astracan, Dogskin,  
Ermine—all the newest shapes—in  
TIPPIETS, RIDING BOAS AND MUFFS.

## BLANKETS, SLEIGH ROBES, HORSE RUGS, AND CAMP BLANKETING.

Grey and White Cottons,  
COTTON WARPS,  
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AND SWANSDOWNS.

## PRINTS—fast colors, AT TWELVE CENTS A YARD.

OSNABURGS,  
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## CARPETINGS, IN TAPESTRY (2 and 3 ply), WOOL, HEMP AND STRAW.

CURTAIN DAMASKS and TRIMMINGS,  
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CLARK'S 6 Cord 200 Yd. REELS,  
At 30 Cents a Dozen.

Goods charged to Wholesale Buyers at Saint John  
Prices.  
Our stock of COTTON GOODS have all been pur-  
chased before the late advance in prices, and are now worth  
more than we are selling them for.  
An inspection is respectfully solicited.

SHERATON & CO.,  
Near Phoenix Square.

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Feels it a pleasing duty to present his grateful thanks to  
his friends and the public generally, for the increased  
support for the last three years, and trusts that unremit-  
ting personal attention in every department will insure a  
continuance of that confidence it is his desire to merit and  
maintain.

## The Stock of Goods FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,

Is now Complete in every Department,  
With a full variety, comprising several lots, bought at  
LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

## DRESS GOODS

In all the New Materials at present worn.  
THIRTY PIECES PLAIN LUSTRES,  
Good value, at 12 cents.

## WOOL SHAWLS—A LARGE VARIETY, In Shepherd Checks, Tweeds, Cloth, and Blanket Wrappers.

## FLANNELS, In White, Grey, Red, Blue, Yellow, and Pancy Creases.

Of these we have received 75 pieces, bought at last year's  
prices.

## DOMESTIC GOODS—a large Stock.

PRINTS IN EVERY VARIETY,  
Fast Colors—from 12 cents.

## FURS, WARRANTED NEW, In Mock Ermine and Martin Blankets and Horse Rugs.

We purchase all Goods for Cash, in the best markets,  
from first class Merchants, in such quantities as to get  
them at the lowest prices, which enables us to offer  
Superior Inducements to Customers!

Goods sold by the piece for Cash, at St.  
John wholesale prices.

OUR MOTTO IS  
**QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS**  
**JOHN THOMAS.**  
Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1865.

## The Intelligencer.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE UNITED STATES.  
INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE  
INVENTION.

In the year 1832 a packet ship left Havre for  
New York. The passengers were merry and in-  
telligent. They beguiled the tediousness of the  
long voyage by scientific discussions. They talked  
of inventions; the discoveries of the day passed  
in review; wonderful things were told of elec-  
tricity. A gentleman from Boston, released the  
marvellous things brought to light in relation to  
that mysterious and subtle agency. Among the  
company was Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. When  
the Massachusetts gentleman closed his recital,  
Prof. Morse quietly remarked—"If these state-  
ments are true—if such discoveries have really  
been made, then I can send a message by light-  
ning round the world." Then and there the  
great discovery was made. On the wide Atlantic  
—as if the invention that was to change the face  
of the world scorned the narrow limits of states or  
nations—on the wide sea, whose waters touch all  
climes and bind all the nations of the earth in  
bonds of amity, on the great highway of the com-  
merce of the globe, the great telegraph system  
came to its birth.

THE PATHWAY OF THE TELEGRAPHIC INVENTION WAS  
through scorn, incredulity, and derision. It was  
the old story of the persecution of Galileo and the  
refusal of the old monks to look through the tele-  
scope lest they should be convinced. The old  
story of Harvey, demonstrating his theory of the  
circulation of the blood to a gossying genera-  
tion, losing his practice, and, as men thought,  
losing his senses and going mad. The old story  
of the league with the devil, on the part of the  
poor printer, who cut out the first wooden types  
with his penknife, and brought to the eye of the  
terrified literati the printed page. It was Colum-  
bus on his wild voyage for a new world. Jenner  
fleeing from his indignant countrymen and not  
daring to go out of doors at night, because he  
said the great plague of the small-pox could be stayed.  
It was Fulton starting on his steam voyage up the  
Hudson, while a crowd of maligners looked on,  
wishing him an early and a complete failure.

HOW MONEYED MEN RECEIVED THE INVENTION.  
The telegraphic demonstration was slow, great  
difficulties had to be overcome, and before the  
telegraph was a working success, Prof. Morse  
faced all opposition. He accepted ridicule and  
derision. His attempt to get subscribers to the  
stock of a company was nearly a failure. Shrewd  
men, men of forecast, would have nothing to do  
with the fiery scheme or the visionary inventor.  
One of the shrewdest men in the street, who  
might, if he would, have controlled all the lines  
in the land, shook his head at the proposal to take  
stock. "I will give Prof. Morse \$100 as a pre-  
sent," said the Great Bear of Wall-street, "but  
not one dollar for investment." So the nation  
felt. A few men joined in the new invention, but  
they were poor as the inventor. They had no  
money and but little influence.

AID FROM A STAGE DRIVER.  
An enterprising man in Western New-York  
who ran the first stage line West, and ran the  
earliest express, saw the future of the telegraph.  
He grasped it with his whole soul. Men laughed  
at his folly. He told the deriders that the tele-  
graph would succeed the mail. Then his friends  
were sure he was mad. Confident in the inven-  
tion as a success and a public benefactor, Prof.  
Morse and his few friends clung to the great dis-  
covery. Poverty, like an armed man, came upon  
him. Inventors must eat, and those who manage  
the lightning cannot live on air. Men can now  
well afford to talk, and Prof. Morse, with his  
regal income, can afford to hear how he battled  
in those dark days to keep the wolf from the door,  
how poor was the dress, how mean his shoes, how  
meagre his fare.

THE GOVERNMENT CAUTIOUSLY PROMISES AID.  
At last aid from the Government was promised  
to run an experimental line from Washington to  
Baltimore. But the discreet Government was to  
order, and a *long* telegraphic message sent over  
from Baltimore to the Capitol. It was to be no  
bogus message, but one sent over the wires to  
the satisfaction of the Government. So little faith  
had the leading men of the nation, at that time,  
that the thing was at all practical. Mr. John C.  
Spencer was at the head of the treasury. He  
was, certainly, of the average intelligence of the  
people. He was to pay the money when the mes-  
sage had really passed over the wires. He had  
not the least idea of what the invention was, and  
in a conversation with a gentleman, Mr. S. asked  
"how large a bundle could be sent over the wires,  
and whether the mails could not be sent that way?"  
Who wonders that an old lady carried her  
umbrella into the office at Buffalo with a request  
that it might be sent to Cleveland by lightning?  
It was supposed by scientific men that a trench  
must be dug from Baltimore to Washington to  
complete the circuit, without which the lines could  
not be worked, and this delayed for a long time  
the completion of the trial lines to the National Cap-  
itol. Men were ignorant of the fact that the earth  
formed the most perfect circuit.

All the preliminary troubles over the inven-  
tor saw the work of his brain demonstrated and take  
its place among the most beneficent discoveries of  
the world, and himself placed high among the  
benefactors of his race. He saw himself and  
children raised to affluence, which was liberally  
shared by those heroic men who stood by him and  
partook of his trials, and with him breathed the  
storms of contumely and scorn.

SUCCESS SECURED.  
There is nothing like success. Stock could not  
be presented so fast as to meet the demand.  
Companies multiplied, wires spread under all parts  
of the heavens, and ran in all directions over the  
land and under the seas. Three great lines were  
created. The Morse Company so well known took  
the lead. House's line, which printed words, be-  
came popular, and Paine's, more curious and  
scientific than all, took down the message, and by  
a chemical process, changes the character by ob-  
literating a part of the words, and doing all in an  
instant. But these three lines ran into one an-  
other. They interfered with the business of each  
other, underbid, and made a rivalry that allowed  
no profit, while the public was badly served.  
The companies were all poor and made no money.

## CONSOLIDATION EFFECTED.

A consolidation was suggested and agreed to  
between the three companies, all the lines then in  
existence, and the consolidated company were  
called the "Six Nations Telegraph Company,"  
after the Six Indian Nations.

A division was then made of the territory of the  
United States and the companies occupying cer-  
tain portions took a name by which it was  
to be known. To the American Telegraph Com-  
pany, to be located in New York, was allowed the  
seaboard from Halifax to New Orleans, with  
branches reaching to Canada. The United States  
Telegraph Company took the inland lines, and  
embraced the different telegraph companies in the  
land not consolidated in the American Telegraph  
Companies.

## A NEW ERA CREATED.

This consolidation introduced a new era in tele-  
graphing. It called into the service of the lines  
the ablest talent in the land. It made telegraph-  
ing the most profitable business in the country.  
It produced harmony, concord, and system among  
the lines. The public are and have been better  
served, so the Companies say. The monopoly has  
not only not increased the tariff of prices as they  
affirm, but has ranged the prices actually lower  
down than they were before. The Companies have  
resolved to make the telegraph a public neces-  
sity to every man and to put its facilities within  
the reach of all classes and conditions, rather than  
make gain by exorbitant charges. During the  
war, till the third year, the old prices ruled, and  
when they were raised they were raised only 50 per  
cent, while nearly all the business of the land was  
raised fully 300 per cent. But it is evident that  
a large portion of the people are debarred from  
the use of the telegraphs by the present high rates.  
Its use could be made as universal as the most  
common necessities that are found under every roof.  
Through the length and breadth of the land the  
now silent machines could click with unhesitating  
permanence like the needles in a factory. The im-  
mense dividends of the companies and their profit-  
able how easily such a reduction could be made  
and the telegraph be used no less by the laborer  
than by the millionaire.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. BUILDING ON BROADWAY.

One of the most interesting places, for a stranger  
to visit, is the American Telegraph building on  
Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. The great brown  
stone edifice, from basement to roof, is devoted to  
the work of the Telegraph Company. It has a  
capital of \$2,200,000. It employs 20,000 miles of  
wires. It has 80 offices in different parts of the  
country. A pay roll on which the names of 2,000  
employees are written. The annual expenses of  
the Company fall but little below the great sum of  
\$700,000. No common man can be employed.  
The business demands persons of intelligence,  
quickness, and parts, and such men cannot be had  
without a good compensation. It takes \$275,000  
to meet the demand of the pay-roll—\$59,000 is  
paid for messages alone, and the batteries call for  
the outlay of \$20,000.

The building is a curiosity. It stacks of mys-  
tery. Well was it that Morse lived not when  
wifery was an "abomination and a wizard" was  
not allowed to live in the land. The office for  
messages is on the street floor, fitted up as elegantly  
as a bank, where system and quickness  
rules disturbed only by the endless click, click,  
of the hundred instruments that fill the room. Here  
Morse, House, and Paine meet, and each do their  
work. The House printing instrument is a model  
of accuracy and swiftness; no less than seven  
thousand words can be transmitted to Philadelphia  
in an hour. The telegraphing is done by the ear.  
The messages are written as they come clicking  
over the wires. The ear is proved to be more  
accurate than the eye, and fewer mistakes are  
made than in the old method of words or symbols.  
When the messages are over the words are all  
written, for they are taken down as fast as they  
come, and the message is ready for immediate dis-  
tribution. All messages are numbered and re-  
corded in a book with the accuracy of a bank  
account. The system is becoming an important  
source of evidence in our courts. The fact that a  
message was sent, to whom, from whom, the date,  
and the import, are all recorded.

## TELEGRAPHIC MACHINERY.

The battery room is a study. The company  
use 1,700 cups or cells, and the complicated sim-  
plicity of the wires and the cupola on the roof  
where all the wires are concentrated, is a theme of  
constant wonder. Special wires are devoted to  
special kinds of business. The Brokers' board  
are exclusively employed for their use. Ex-  
press men, Railroad men, the Press, the Police,  
have each a line to themselves. One line is de-  
voted to Philadelphia exclusively. Another line is de-  
voted to Boston. The messages are sent by in-  
strument and returned by another, so that message after  
message can be sent along with wonderful rapidity;  
one after the other in rapid succession, and ac-  
curacy—despatch will follow despatch with no inter-  
ruption. One of the most curious things in this  
office is a telegraph switch, not unlike in practical  
use the railroad switch on a railroad track. By  
this invention messages can be switched off at  
any moment to let an "incoming despatch have  
the track." This is the invention of the talent of  
the office, Gen. Lefferts, the engineer, leading in  
the invention. It is a most curious machine.

## BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TELEGRAPHIC OPERATIONS.

The forecast of the men who conduct this busi-  
ness induced them to attempt to make the tele-  
graph a common necessity—like the Croton  
water, the Express, and the Post-office. It has  
been brought to the door of each man. Men buy  
and sell, travel and live by lightning. The  
American Telegraph Company embraces various  
companies, stretching from Halifax to New Or-  
leans, from Sandy Hook to Montreal, covering the  
whole intermediate country with a network of  
wires vibrating with intelligence, borne on the  
wings of lightning. The great building occupied  
by this company, the perfection of the mechanical  
arrangement, the system and number of employees,  
and the telegraphic talent concentrated in this  
establishment not only show the amount of busi-  
ness done, but make it worthy of a visit from any  
one who would know the wondrous march of intel-  
ligent mechanism. The company have in their  
city 40 offices. Everything now seems to be done  
of the day. It seems to go wherever light and  
water go. The system here is so perfect that it  
touches nearly every man's house within a circuit of  
twenty miles, and is connected with the main  
office in the city. If a lady is sick she telegraphs  
to her husband's place of business, and requests  
him to come home and bring the doctor. If a

gentleman concludes to go to Europe, instead of  
going home he telegraphs for his carpet bag to be  
at the steamer at noon. If a merchant invites a  
friend to dine with him he telegraphs that his wife  
may have a good dinner on the table, and good  
looks on her face. The Chief of Police sits in his  
office and converses with his men in every station  
within the whole circuit of 30 miles through which  
his district extends. He can move men from any  
section, concentrate them at any point, and quell  
a riot before rioters have time to act. Wires are  
connected with all the markets—with the drovers'  
rendezvous—with all cities and villages of im-  
portance around New York for a distance of 20 miles.

## TELEGRAPHIC SWITCH.

Not the least interesting part of this institution  
is that department assigned to women. It was  
early discovered that telegraphing was a work  
peculiarly adapted to women. They were in-  
structed in the art. Rooms have been provided  
for those who wish to learn telegraphy, and, when  
instructed, employment and good pay are  
secured. The room adapted to female operators  
is cheerful and well carpeted and elegant. It is  
under the charge of a lady superintendent who has  
an annual salary of \$950. Most of the city  
business is done by female operators. Ladies are  
also employed on the line of railroads and in small  
country towns. They can do their sewing or  
reading and pursue their studies, and yet attend  
all the duties of their office, and at the same time  
earn a handsome salary. They make the best  
operators. Their ear is quick. They are more  
trustworthy than men and more truthful. Some  
of them are elegantly dressed; all of them are in  
neat attire, none others being employed. Their  
influence is found to be good all along the lines.  
Men are more attentive and civil where lady  
operators are employed.

## CONCLUSION.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since  
Prof. Morse gave the world this wonderful inven-  
tion. The march of the business has steadily in-  
creased, and the end is not yet. The telegraph  
wires quiver with intelligence over all the civilized  
world. Soon, it is hoped, the Atlantic Cable will  
bind the two continents in bonds of amity and  
concord.

## THE LATE REV. ROBERT BAIRD, OF NEW YORK.

He was not eloquent, as that much abused word  
is often applied. He was slow of speech rather.  
He had not fortune, nor place, nor circumstances  
to help him into sudden influence and power, to  
command attention, respect and easy audience.  
He began at the lowest round of the ladder by  
which men rise to great usefulness. He humbled  
himself and was exalted. So timid by nature that  
he could not stand the ridicule of school boys, but  
fled home to his parents again and again; he  
mastered himself first, and then learned to lead  
others. Beginning with the cause of secular and  
religious education in New Jersey, and going on-  
ward with the Bible work, the Temperance cause,  
the spread of the Gospel among the Roman Catho-  
lics, the cause of Christian Union and the Con-  
version of the World, he pushed his work over  
the entire land of his birth, over the continent of  
Europe into the Levant, and his name became  
familiar to all civilized countries from the lowliest  
cot to the royal palace. He crossed the Atlantic  
Ocean eighteen times, in the service of God and  
his fellow men. He sailed more than the distance  
of twice around the globe. He travelled by land  
more than 300,000 miles. Yet he never met  
with an accident of any moment. Five of the  
ships in which he crossed the sea were afterwards  
wrecked and lost, while he was safe. God took  
care of his servant.

It is pleasant to mark the simplicity with which  
he mentions in his letters his reception by the  
monarchs to whom he was presented. He was  
presenting the cause of temperance in Europe,  
and went to Stockholm. A few days there and  
the good old king Bernadotte sent for him:

"At the time appointed we rode to the palace.  
According to its western etiquette, we passed  
through a company of royal guards sitting quietly  
on their noble horses. In an instant we found  
ourselves at the foot of the great staircase that  
leads up to the apartments of the king, which  
were in the north side of the palace. Mounting  
up three immense flights of stone steps, and passing  
by another company of guards, whose duty it is  
to defend the immediate approach to the royal  
abode, we entered a vast ante-chamber. Here we  
were met by one of the aids of the king and con-  
ducted through a long and splendid hall, or *salon*,  
rather, whose walls were adorned with some ad-  
mirable paintings, and where are found some  
exquisite statues chiseled from the purest marble  
of Carrara. From its further end we were usher-  
ed into the throne room, where we found his  
majesty waiting to receive us. He had just  
been holding an audience with some of the foreign  
ambassadors.

"Dressed somewhat after the manner of a  
general of the highest rank, wearing on the breast  
of his closely-buttoned coat the various insignia of  
the four or five orders of the kingdom, as well as  
those of other countries which have been conferred  
upon him, he received us with the dignity which  
characterizes the manners of a gallant and veteran  
general, and the grace and suavity of an accom-  
plished prince. Entering at once upon the sub-  
ject which occasioned the interview, he returned  
his thanks for the history of the temperance socie-  
ties, said he had read it through with great  
interest, and that 'if we would permit it—to use  
his own polite and kind language—'he would  
have the volume translated into Swedish, published  
at his own expense, and circulated throughout  
the kingdom.' In reply, he was assured that no-  
thing could give greater satisfaction to the friends  
of the temperance cause in America than to hear  
that his majesty had adopted such a resolution.

A conversation then ensued in which the king  
spoke in a manner every way worthy of an en-  
lightened and excellent ruler, of the evils of in-  
temperance, deplored their prevalence in Sweden;  
and while he expressed his fears that these evils  
were too wide-spread and inveterate to admit of  
remedy, yet he avowed his readiness to encourage  
any measure which experience had demonstrated  
to be useful in other countries in effecting their  
diminution or extermination.

In a similar manner he was received by the  
monarchs of Denmark, Prussia, Russia, France,  
and at various times, and in the palace of the  
Russian Emperor an apartment was assigned to  
him as long as he chose to stay.—N. Y. Observer.

## COUNSEL TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

An earnest young minister who is just entering  
upon his life-work inquires, "How can I have a  
working church?"

Our first counsel is—*work yourself.* Paul  
wrote an epistle once to a young minister, in which  
he said: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee.  
Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly  
to them." A lazy minister commonly makes a  
lazy church. If you shirk your duties; if you are  
inviting other clergymen into your pulpit, con-  
stantly to rob you of the joy of preaching Christ;  
if you are seen often in bookstores and picture  
galleries, or on pleasure drives, than among the  
households of your flock—then your people will  
hold you cheap, and their own Christian duties  
also.

Go to your own pulpit as often as possible, even  
if you go with an aching head. Take Monday for  
rest, and for miscellaneous, easy occupations. Lay  
the keel of your sermon on Tuesday morning; on  
Tuesday is worth two Saturdays for sermon  
preparation. Keep the sermon upon your mind,  
and get hints and helps for it every-where; and  
when the inspiration is on, then write as fast as  
the mind can think. Take your mornings for  
study, and your afternoons for pastoral visits, and  
sleep as much of the night as you can, if you want  
to keep the congregation awake on the next Sun-  
day. Sleep is the minister's best medicine; for  
the hardest strain he encounters is on his nervous  
sensibilities.

Visit every family (especially the poor, the un-  
believing, and the most irreligious); and when  
with them, talk them into an interest in the church  
and its great work. Get as much money and as  
much labor out of non-professors as you can; it is  
often a means of grace to them. If your last ser-  
mon has kindled a flame in their hearts, blow it  
up into a flame, by prompt appeal and by prayer.  
If they are in trouble, sympathize with them; you  
can't do your people any good, if you can't make  
them love you.

Don't make the houses of your prominent men  
and best men a running place or a loitering place;  
such people do not need much looking after; give  
more time to looking up stragglers. You will  
often find your best workers in the most unpro-  
mising quarters. Napoleon said that he "made  
his marshals out of mud." Do not push into  
prominence any man merely on account of his  
wealth or social rank. Christ's church should be  
a model republic. These only should be promi-  
nent who earn their place by praying the most  
and living the best and working the hardest.  
Several of the leading men in my own congrega-  
tion stand higher in the prayer meeting and in the  
Sunday-school than they do on Uncle Sam's tax  
lists.—T. L. Cuyler, in the Independent.

## ON THE STRONG SIDE.

A large number of passengers were waiting at  
a certain railway junction, for a train which was  
an hour or more behind time. A discussion took  
place between a minister and a follower of the  
modern school of infidelity respecting the truth of  
revealed religion. The advocate of error was  
superior to his opponent in natural talents and  
dialectical skill. The minister had probably never  
before met with one who called in question all the  
foundations of belief, and who would admit as valid  
no arguments founded on the Bible, as those  
principles universally received by the Church. He  
now felt the want of a knowledge of those philoso-  
phical principles and systems, which, when pur-  
suing his preparatory studies he thought too far  
removed from the simplicity of the Gospel to claim  
his attention.

A plain man very modestly came to his as-  
sistance, by quietly begging leave to ask a question  
or two as for information. The infidel willingly  
turned his attention to him, thinking that he might  
make a proselyte; but he soon found his questions  
embarrassing, and sought to renew the discussion  
with his clerical opponent. The latter excused  
himself by frankly confessing that he had given  
his attention to the study of the Gospel which he  
was called to preach, rather than to the attacks  
that were made upon it by its enemies.

It was then proposed that a vote should be  
taken by those present on the question in dispute.  
A majority voted with the infidel. A heavy-built  
farmer who had paid earnest attention to all that  
was said, happened to step out for a moment just  
before the vote was taken. When he came in he  
was asked, "Which side are you on?"

"Oh," said he, "I am on the side of the  
strongest."

"I thought so," said the questioner, "all men  
of sense are on that side."

"I'm not quite sure of that. Our friend here,"  
turning to the infidel, "don't lack sense or  
learning."

"Of course he don't, but what has that to do  
with the matter?"

"He isn't on the strongest side. You just now  
said all men of sense were on that side."

"What do you mean by the strongest side?"

"I mean the Lord's side. The side that He is  
on will conquer. In the Lord Jehovah is ever-  
lasting strength. Hence I call His side the strong-  
est side."

No reply was made to this remark. The infidel  
went out to see if the train was coming, and his  
supporter went in the direction of a drinking  
saloon.

In all disputes, men like to be on the strongest  
side. Why is it that in one contest, and that the  
most important one the world ever witnessed, so  
many are willing to be on the weakest side? It  
is certain that in the contest between God and  
Satan, God will prevail. Why will men prefer to  
share in the defeat and ruin of Satan, to sharing  
in the victory and glory of God?—N. Y. Observer.

RICH, BUT NOT TOWARD GOD.—Recently there  
died in London a Scotchman worth some eight  
millions, of our money. His uniform answer,  
when solicited for charity, was, "I make it a rule  
never to give to anything." He is gone where he  
could take nothing with him. Some accounts in-  
timate that he had a premonition of his reception  
in the unseen world. One who knew him well,  
says that he fell down in his dressing room; that  
he had just time to ring his bell and creep on to  
the bed; he was insensible. But he had been  
conscious; he had felt he was in a moment to  
stand before the living God; and the look of in-  
describable, unutterable fear and horror fixed  
on his glazed eye, was something fearful to  
behold. Muller asks whether a man who has laid  
up four or five thousand pounds on earth or one  
who has laid up the same amount in heaven is in  
the best position?

## FRUIT MULTIPLYING.

A Christian woman, having her heart stirred by  
contact with a zealous city missionary, earnestly  
longed to do something for Jesus, and found her  
way to the Soldiers' Hospital. Her soul was  
quicken, as she went, and opportunities opened  
on every hand, difficulties vanished, and, ere she  
was aware, Divine Love made her the chariot of  
Aminadab. And then it was easy to interest her  
friends and engage their co-operation. So the  
little spark continued to spread, kindling more  
and more as new fuel fed the flame, and extending  
the light and heat in every direction.

Twelve or thirteen years ago, a man in business  
down town went into one of the stations of the  
New York City Mission. The services interested  
him, and he repeated his visit. He made himself  
known to the missionary, and encouraged him in  
his work. He invited his acquaintances to the  
mission station, and in many ways manifested his  
interest in the work of evangelization. Among  
others, a young man was induced to attend, who  
had previously been a neglecter of religion. The  
truth reached his heart, and he became a subject  
of renewing grace. The merchant first noticed  
became so engaged in the work of the Lord that  
he lost all relish for business, and, after diligent  
inquiry and prayer, consecrated himself to the  
ministry, and is now successfully preaching the  
Gospel. The young man, too, of whom we have  
spoken, often had serious thoughts as to his duty,  
and many times inquired, "Lord, what wilt thou  
have me to do?" The way was, in due time,  
marked out, and he entered on a course of prepara-  
tion for the sacred office.

One year ago, in one of the little villages along  
the line of the new improvements in Westchester  
county, a city missionary preached the first sermon  
to a small company in a schoolroom. As the few  
praying souls who commenced the enterprise con-  
tinued to meet, the Lord graciously visited them,  
and soon they were increased in numbers, and in  
the might of faith they rose up to build. The  
other day, the same city missionary was again in-  
vited to the same place, and found a beautiful  
house of worship finished and paid for, and the  
young man referred to above, who was converted  
at his mission station in New York, duly installed  
as the pastor.

Who can tell what chains of causes shall be set  
in operation by a single visit to a mission station?  
Who can estimate the value of the unconscious  
influence of a holy man whose heart is on fire to  
save souls?

Pastors, ministers, missionaries, teachers,  
parents, and others, who are often refreshed  
and comforted amid their toils, and encourage-  
ments by the unfoldings of the results of prayers  
and efforts of years-long gone. Let no Christian,  
however humble, think that any work for the  
Master shall fail of its appropriate result.

A young man, voluntarily working among the  
soldiers, spoke to one in a brotherly way, and  
gave him some good advice as he went to the  
battle field. Not long since, the soldier, returning  
home, met the young man, and told him that he  
had been converted, and that the Lord had blessed  
his efforts among his comrades, and that fifty or  
more had given their hearts to Jesus.

Is there any harvest that can be compared with  
this? A little seed bringing forth its fruit, and  
that again reproducing its kind, and so on and on,  
in endless succession, unto life eternal.

"Therefore, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always  
abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as  
ye know that your labor is not in vain in the  
Lord."—N. Y. Observer.

## REVIVALS.

It is often made an objection to revivals of re-  
ligion, that they are "mere temporary excite-  
ments." True enough; the actual scenes of the  
revival may be transient. So is an April rain  
transient; but the earth feels it for the whole  
season. Pentecost lasted one day. But that one  
day changed the moral face of the globe. Luther's  
Reformation work was comprised within a few  
years; Europe and the world felt it to this hour.  
The memorable revival of 1857 began with a few  
praying hearts in New-York—it culminated in a  
few weeks; its outward phenomena ceased in a  
twelve-month. The influence spread across the  
seas, and around the globe. Did the results end  
with the end of the excitement? Have its con-  
verts all gone back to unbelief and ungodliness?  
No! That revival has its enduring monuments  
in nearly every church on this continent. Its  
history will blaze on one of the brightest pages of  
God's record-books, which shall "be opened" on  
the day of judgment.

Revivals are temporary in duration. This is  
partly to be accounted for through God's sov-  
ereignty, and partly through human imperfection.  
Revivals are commonly short-lived, and they often  
are attended with a few excesses and false con-<