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TERMS AND NOTICES.  
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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1897.

### THE "INTELLIGENCER"

ITS ORIGIN.

On the first day of January, 1853, the first number of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER was issued. But few knew previous to its being received by them that the undertaking had been contemplated. Its appearance startled many, and grave fears were entertained that its career would be short—that it must of necessity die. Some there were who thought it a sad departure from the right way—"The good old way," as they were pleased to call it; and imagined—and indeed assumed the prophetic for the occasion—and predicted that no good could possibly come of it. Its publication was not the result of any sudden impulse, but owing to the certain conviction of duty the founder owed to the F. C. Baptist denomination, the cause of Christ generally, as well as the neglected and ignorant of our Province. From the time of his becoming identified with the Free Baptist denomination (about twenty-five years ago), he felt an anxious solicitude for the prosperity and usefulness of that branch of the Christian Church. For several years in this city, he believed a religious journal would be of almost incalculable benefit to the denomination to which he belonged, would conduce greatly to the dissemination of Gospel truth, and be a source of much good to the general public. He communicated his views on the subject to other brethren in the denomination; they met with no favour, however, and the good brethren, in the fulness of their hearts, and purely from brotherly love, with one accord discouraged the undertaking, seeming to believe that should such a thing be done not only would the denomination be seriously injured, but they feared it might prove the ruin of "good brother McLeod" as well. Years elapsed. During these years he was not idle, but continued to labor as a Christian minister, chiefly in the capacity of a home missionary. By traveling in different parts of the country, he became familiar with the various wants of the people. He perceived the religious and moral destitution so fearfully prevalent in many communities; he saw that there was no inconsiderable amount of ignorance in relation to what had been, and was then being, accomplished in the great work of saving souls; men were ignorant as to the means God was employing in the work, and most deplorably unconscious of their individual responsibility. He discovered also that there existed very erroneous ideas of the doctrines held by the Free Baptist denomination. Men professing to be ministers and pretending to hold our views, had visited the Province and had taught much error; so that wrong impressions existed, and in many places the Free Baptists (or "New Lights," as some delighted to call us), were held up to ridicule. These things were a source of much grief to him. He did not fail to see, too, that the time had come when, if the body would prosper, it must have an organ which should be an exponent of its views, and a channel through which denominational intelligence might be made public. He became convinced that it was a time in the history of our denomination when it was absolutely necessary that this step should be taken, and feeling also a deep conviction that it was the pathway of his duty, he resolved to hazard the attempt of publishing a small and cheap paper, relying on God only to give it favour in the sight of the people. God alone knew the heartfelt anxiety experienced and the earnest prayers offered in behalf of the undertaking. Without capital, without a single pledge of support, and without a single subscriber, almost in secret, the first number was prepared, and on the first day of January, 1853, the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER was ushered into existence.

## ITS COURSE.

As small as was its size, and as apparently insignificant and harmless as its appearance compared with other papers, its course was not destined to be free from opposing influences. There was at the time of its birth a strong prejudice existing against it in different quarters, and numerous predictions were indulged in, to the effect that its race would be short, or at least that its conductor would tire of his labor. There was a wrong impression, however, as to the motive that prompted its publication, as well as a wrong estimate of the character of the man into whose hands the management of the work had fallen. Never was an undertaking commenced with greater fears, never were more earnest prayers offered than were offered for its success, and never was a man more fully impressed with the correctness of a movement, or more conscious of being in the pathway of duty than was the originator of the *Intelligencer* in commencing its publication. Its origin was humble, but its mission was a noble one. God turned the hearts of the people in its favor, and in a short time it had a larger circulation than any other religious journal in the Province.

It was at first a very small sheet, about 16x24, but it was a *beginning*. The late Editor had associated the Rev. Jas. Noble with him in its publication. It was their intention to publish it monthly, but after the first issue the demand was so great that, being advised by a number of friends, they resolved to make it a semi-monthly. After six months it was handed over to the General Conference; a committee of management was appointed by that body, and the originator was employed as its editor. He had no personal interests to serve in its publication, he only desired that the people, with whom he was religiously connected, might be benefited, and induced to take a more forward stand in some of the great religious enterprises which were then, and are still, blessing the world, that the poor also might be furnished with religious reading at a cheap rate, and that God might be glorified. And when the Conference accepted his offer, and assumed the management of the *Intelligencer*, he rejoiced because he thought its prosperity, continuance, and usefulness secured. Its size was now doubled, and it continued a semi-monthly till the close of the year. In the beginning of 1854 it was deemed prudent to have it published weekly, which was accordingly done. Things did not go so smoothly however. It was published at the low rate of one dollar a year, the credit system also was adopted, and every year heavy losses were the result. These, with other things, conspired against its continuance by Conference, and it was resolved to discontinue its publication as Conference property. He could not bear the thought of its discontinuance altogether. He felt too, forcibly, the real necessity of its being continued; and the same motive that prompted him to its origin, prompted him to make another effort to keep it alive. Accordingly, he proposed to Rev. G. A. Hartley that they should take it, and endeavor to publish it on their own account. They did so, and in July 1855, he and Brother Hartley assumed the management, editorially and financially.

Experience had taught them that an advance in the price, and pre-payment were both necessary to ensure success. In making these changes their subscription list was greatly reduced; so much so, that the paper was not self-sustaining. They were satisfied, however, that nothing could be done in any other way. For two and a half years (till January 1861) they labored together. Then another change took place. The founder still continued his connection with the paper, however, having purchased Brother Hartley's interest in it. Again the burden of both financial and editorial management was assumed by him.

Our readers will thus see that, during its existence, several changes have taken place in its business management; but from the time of its origin, the editorial connection of its originator never ceased till his labor ended on earth. He was wedded to the work God had given him to do, and nothing could have induced him to sever his connection with it. For more than fourteen years every week there was one or more articles from his pen. For more than eleven years the whole editorial management was vested in him; and for the last six of his connection with it, as well as in its commencement, the entire burden of both financial and editorial management was borne by him. In its publication difficulties were to be met, displeasure was to be incurred, prejudice was to be swept away. Sometimes in its history there was but little sunshine in its path; its fate seemed uncertain; indeed, there were times when its downfall seemed almost inevitable. Enemies began to make merry over its anticipated demise; friends stood back, and in pity watched it, expecting to see it crushed; but while some hoped for it, some predicted it, and others feared it, yet hoped for the best; while all were fearful, and many professed friends kept aloof, fearing in case it should sink, it might be made known that they had sympathized at all with an enterprise that had failed; in a word, though many foresaw it, and few (and there was a noble few) remained warm friends of the enterprise, one—there was who fondly clung to his heart's offering—*he never forsok it*. Though stooping beneath the burden imposed upon him, and though continually stemming a mighty current of opposition, he never flinched, he never drew back, he never faltered, he never struck his colours, but nailing his flag at the mast-head, and having inscribed upon it the soul-thrilling words, "THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS IS ALWAYS TRUTHFUL," he remained firm at his post, resolving—under God—to accomplish his undertaking. While he lived he labored and prayed to that end, and the ruling passion strong in death, feeling himself safe in the hands of the God in whom he had trusted, and whose servant he had been, knowing that he was about to depart to a more blissful clime, his last prayer was offered in behalf of the *Intelligencer*. Never can the remembrance of that prayer be effaced from our memory.

Was his object accomplished? True, his work is ended. He has vacated the editorial chair—his pen lies still in his study—his brain, once active, and his heart once beating in union with every thing good, pure and noble, are now cold and still in death. But again we ask, was his purpose accomplished? We need scarcely answer the question. Our readers, we feel confident, will heartily agree with us when we say that, far beyond the anticipations of its warmest supporters, or even the originator himself, the *Intelligencer* has been successful in accomplishing the work assigned it. It has gone into hundreds of families that were never before blessed with a religious periodical; it has been read by hundreds who, but for it, would have had no religious reading; it has carried Christian instruction to many households, which before were without it; it has given encouragement to doubting, trembling Christians; it has strengthened weak ones to battle for God; and we have reason to believe that it has been instrumental in pointing some to the bleeding Lamb, who otherwise would have continued in their sins.

Knowing these things, can we doubt that it has been abundantly successful in its mission? Oh, no! And with a heart overflowing with gratitude to God, for having crowned the undertaking with such marked success, we cannot but exclaim, "to Him be all the praise." He who, as God's workman, bore the burden and performed the labour, found in the performance of that labour the sweetest reward; but now "he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him." And every reader of the *Intelligencer*, as he reads this article, knows that in the *Religious Intelligencer* which he holds in his hand, he has a monument to the memory of our deceased Editor, purer and more lofty than the pile of marble—a monument indebted to him for its existence, and having his impress graven upon it in characters not possible to be effaced.

## STANDING IDLE.

There are not a few idlers in society, and even in the vineyard of the Lord. There are various classes of them. Some are stupid, others are bustling; some are manifestly uneasy over their position, while others carry a self-complacency as settled as their indolence. One apologizes for his uselessness, another makes no attempt to excuse his low vitality, his aimless effort or his barren life. One is waiting for a heavenly vision that shall illuminate the whole world before him, scatter all his doubts, answer his half-formed inquiries and magnetize his dull soul into an enthusiastic devotion; another deliberately shuts his eyes lest he should see the beckoning hand of duty and of God, fights down the momentary impulse to nobler living, quarrels with the tasks which Providence has manifestly set him, and openly and passionately defies the authority which addresses him in the mandate, "Go, work."

All classes of idlers are alike in their common disregard of the highest ends for which life is granted, and in the common failure which they are going forward to meet. Nothing is nobler or has the power to achieve except real, manly work. Mere hearers of the word get no justification before God or men. Only the doors set down at last among their sheaves to receive the Great Husbandman's smile, and wear the crown of fidelity which he puts upon the head of faithful service. "Inasmuch as ye did it not," is the ground upon which the sentence that admits of no reversal will be uttered over the neglecter of tasks whose performance alone saves life from being a defeat and a shame.

It is now especially a season for the triumph of work. True labor never wears such dignities as belong to it today. It could never boast of such achievements as the nineteenth century has ganted it. It never had such vast opportunities, such numerous allies, such powerful stimulants, such a wealth of cheering promises. Never before were necessities so urgently pleaded, nor demands made with such a mighty emphasis and urgency. The masses are accessible, the barriers of centuries are thrown down, the long-sealed ports of China and Japan are open, the islands in mid-ocean speak to us with words of welcome, the interior of Africa waits for the work that shall turn her forests into fruitful fields, and for her savage superstitions substitute a humane spirit and an elevating faith. The world travels in its agony and yearning, and waits to be delivered from its burden of suffering and doubt and fear. In such a world idleness is treachery to men, rebellion against God, and the suicide of the soul.

The noblest labor is that which looks beyond mere physical results and craves those which are moral and spiritual. A harvest of righteousness is that which above all others a true ambition will long to reap, and

it is surer than any other. Ventures for gold often fail though skill and forethought are put into them; labor for the meat that perisheth may bring only disappointment. But no man works for nought who goes with a true heart into Christ's great harvest field. A dim-eyed and stumbling soul will see clearly and walk confidently when it has really undertaken the true work of God; a feeble faith will wax strong in labor for Christ; and a church that seems ready to die will find genuine toil setting its pulses to throbbing with new and prophetic vigor. "Go, work!" is the cry.

## FOR YOUNG PREACHERS.

Rev. Newman Hall, the distinguished English preacher, whose visit to the United States is at this time creating such a wide sensation, recently met some theological students, when the delivery of sermons became the subject of remark. Mr. Hall advised them to speak without notes, and gave them his own experience as follows:

When I went to college it seemed to me I should never be able to say a word in public without writing. But I soon determined that I was going to be a preacher, and particularly if I wanted to be anything like a successful preacher, I must form the habit of extemporaneous address. So I went into my room, locked the door, placed the Bible before me on the mantel, opened it at random, and then on whatever passage my eye chanced to rest, proceeded to deliver a discourse of ten minutes. This practice was kept up for an entire twelve months. Every day, for a whole year, ten minutes were given to that kind of speaking in my own room, by myself. At first I found it very difficult to speak so long right to the point. But then, if I couldn't talk on the subject, I could talk about it—making good remarks and moral reflections—being careful to keep up the flow, and say something to the end of the term allotted for the purpose. After a few months, however, I found I could not only speak with a good degree of fluency, but that I could hold myself strictly to the subject in hand. You take this course. Do not do your practicing on an audience, that is outrageous. You must ought to be able to think of your minister on an assembly of people, until he has gone through a course of training such as I have indicated by himself. But you can learn to speak without notes, if you will try. And surely if one is to be a minister of Christ he must be prepared to meet these little emergencies and multiplied opportunities, for preaching the gospel, which are constantly arising, but which will not wait for one to write out his thoughts.

Much of Mr. Hall's ready power as an orator was no doubt acquired in this way. Notes are often very useful when well arranged, and not so used as to make an offensive display of them before the congregation. But the preacher who can secure a perfect command of his thoughts, so as to stand out before his congregation without the shield of a pulpit, is much better off without these artificial helps.—*Telegraph*.

## REPORT OF MISSIONARY LABOUR.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Presque Voluntary H. M. Society.

DEAR BROTHER,—Immediately after the Annual Meeting of your Society, I returned to Fort Fairfield. Bro. Shaw, after visiting the church at Gordonville, came to my assistance, and we have since labored in conjunction. During our absence the interest had begun to flag, though not sufficiently to stop the good work. Others had found Christ, and the day after Bro. Shaw's arrival he baptized five on profession of their faith; they were also received into the church. The whole number added to that church is *fourteen*. We received in pledges to the Mission Fund \$18.00 American currency.

Leaving Fort Fairfield, your missionaries visited the church at Andover. We found the church in a low state; we did not know that we could remain long, as we purposed going to the Tobique river. We concluded to hold a few meetings, however. We thank God that the results justified our course. The Lord heard the prayers of the people, and gave us revival. Wanderers have been reclaimed; about twenty have professed faith in the Redeemer, and the cause has been much strengthened. Bro. Shaw baptized seven, and others are expected to go forward tomorrow.

As we intend going up the Tobique river before we return, we thought it advisable to report up to the present time, with a request for our mission to be continued. Bro. Briggs has been with us, and rendered much assistance. We hope the Lord may greatly bless him. We ask an interest in the prayers of the Society for our future success.

Your brethren in Christ,

J. M. MILLER.

Andover, V. C., Nov. 4th, 1897.

Another report was received with this, but being dated more than a month previous to the above, it would scarcely be of interest now. The substance of it, however, has been already published. Will not our brother, the Cor. Secretary of the Society, send a little earlier in future? It rejoices our hearts to have such good news from the churches in the First District. Marked success seems to attend the efforts of our brethren. We trust they will enjoy gracious revivals wherever they go. Much is being accomplished by Home Mission work, and we earnestly pray that the missionaries of the Societies may grow increasingly earnest, that the results of their labours may be increasingly glorious.—[Ed. Int.]

## LETTER FROM REV. F. BABCOCK.

GEO. McLEOD—I send you a line for the *Intelligencer*. I have been labouring at Newtown, Studholm, K. C., for a little while past. We have large congregations, and have enjoyed some little interest; two have been baptized and united with the church here. Tomorrow I expect to leave. I hope that some of our ministers will visit this place and vicinity when they have opportunity. Labour is much needed. Cannot Bro. Thomas Yanwart make them a visit? I can assure him a warm reception. I go to the Mouth of Oromocto for one month, on the home mission.

F. BABCOCK.

Studholm, K. C., 25th November, 1897.

We are much pleased to hear from Bro. Babcock, and rejoice to learn that the Lord is blessing his labours.—Ed. Intell.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

## MINNEHABA LODGE ROOM.

Whereas our esteemed friends, Capt. C. H. Ingalls, Alfred Cheney, and Edward Franklin, were on board the schr. *Grate Shot*, now some weeks due at this port, reported lost; therefore

Resolved, That we would fain hope that the report of the loss of our friends untrue—but fearing the worst—resolved, that we cherish with kindly feelings the memory of our lamented friends, especially our Brother Alfred Cheney, who was a Charter-member of our Lodge, and also an officer for the last two terms. We pray God to help us to be faithful to our order as he was.

Further Resolved, That a committee wait on our sister (P. W. V.), wife of the supposed deceased, and tender to her, on behalf of the Lodge, our sympathies. We trust she may be divinely sustained; have her affliction sanctified to her good; and at last join her lost one in the better land.

Also Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER and St. Croix Courier for publication. Signed on behalf of the Lodge,

W. M. J. HAMILTON, W. S.

White Head, Grand Master, Nov. 15th, 1897.

A MISSIONARY AND HIS CONVERTS ENTER!—Dates from Austin state that the Canibals of Egege have murdered and eaten the Rev. S. Barker, Wesleyan Missionary, and six christian natives.

## FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY.

The October number of this valuable periodical has been received. As former numbers, the present one contains abundance of excellent reading. The contents are as follows:—1. Preaching Tours in India; 2. Christian Hearing and Doing; 3. Parliamentary Reform in England; 4. Nimrod and Babel; 5. The Hebrew Law-Giver; 6. William Burr; 7. Contemporary Literature. The first article, written by our missionary in India, Rev. J. L. Phillips, is of unusual interest. We purpose making some extracts from it for the benefit of our readers.

The present number completes the fifteenth volume. The prospectus of the sixteenth volume is published. It will be issued in the months of January, April, July and October, 1898. The prospectus informs us that "efforts will be made to render it a publication of solid and sterling worth to all its readers, by enlisting the ablest pens within our denomination, and by securing contributions from able and experienced writers who occupy different standpoints." The terms to single subscribers are \$2.00 per year. Last year we had a club of nine coming to our address; they were furnished at \$1.50 each (New Brunswick currency). Several of the present subscribers have signified their intention to continue. Will not the others do the same? Indeed we should like to have the number of our club doubled. We are confident that every subscriber gets full value for his money. At least, every preacher in the denomination should have it. It is necessary that subscriptions should be sent in at once, as the publishers do not propose to print a larger edition than is called for. Payment always in advance. Send names, with amount of subscription, to our address, Fredericton, at the earliest practicable day.

## A SAD WARNING.

A sad incident of the recent tornado at St. Thomas teaches a lesson that all should take to heart. On the morning of Oct. 29, a few hours before the tornado burst upon the island, the passengers of a small steamer, *Rhone*, lying in the port, felt a reluctance to sail in a vessel which was thought to be unseaworthy. They were accordingly, at their own request, transferred to the new steamer *Rhone*, and both vessels went to sea at the same time. Strange to say, the *Rhone* was blown upon a rocky shore, and nearly all on board perished in the breakers, while the *Conway* was stranded on a more favorable beach, and all on board were saved. We all know that our lives are in God's keeping, and that when He calls, we must depart, but it sometimes needs a striking lesson like this to recall our thoughts to the uncertainty of life, and to the necessity of being always prepared for the great change, whenever it shall come. That all men must some time die, we all know; but how many of us live as if our last hour were years in advance of the present day, when the next moment may rudely awaken us from our fancied security, and force us unprepared into the presence of the great Judge. Let us, therefore, strive to be always ready, because we know not at what hour we may be called away.—*Examiner*.

A SUBURBAN PARTY AT THE RESIDENCE OF DR. HENDRICKS.—A number of the friends of Dr. Hendricks of the Queen St. Baptist Church in this city, met at his residence on Wednesday last, for the purpose of giving him an expression of their esteem and confidence, as well as their high appreciation of his ministerial services. After a few well-timed remarks by Prof. J. E. Hopper, on the object of the meeting, the sum of eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents in cash was presented on behalf of the thirty-three persons present, by John Pickard, Esq., M. P. P., with a brief but kind address, observed that such occasions were among the pleasing episodes in a minister's life, which lifted him above the dullness of professional routine. They are golden links in the chains which bind together in true friendship the hearts of pastor and people. The gift itself was valuable; but the motive which prompted its bestowal, and the expression of sympathy and appreciation with which it was accompanied, rendered it a thousand times more so. He admired the quiet, unpretending manner in which he had done it, and he hoped they might be rewarded abundantly.—*Fredericton*.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1897.

REVIVAL IN ST. ANDREWS.—A correspondent writes to the *St. Croix Courier* that the Methodist Church in that town is enjoying a season of revival. The good work has been going on for several weeks. A goodly number have been received into the church.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—The friends of the Rev. James Baird, D. D., waited upon him on Friday evening last, and presented him with an address, expressive of their esteem for him, and regret that he contemplates leaving them so soon. In addition to the address, they also gave a substantial proof of the high estimation in which they held him, in the shape of a well-filled purse. The Rev. Dr. made an appropriate reply.

CONVERSIONS.—The *New York Examiner and Chronicle* has accounts of revivals in three churches, resulting in the conversion of ninety-five. Heads of families and young men are among the converts.—'Tis glad news to hear that souls are being saved.

The *Temperance Advocate* enumerating the many honours conferred upon the Rev. Newman Hall, during his visit to America, says he has received his crowning honour in being abused by the *New York Herald*. The *Advocate* says:—"For every great and true philanthropist the *Herald* has a bucket of dirty water ready in its upper story; and when the said bucket of filth had been emptied on the head of our friend from London, his honours were complete."

We present our readers this week with a brief review of the *Intelligencer*. We have taken up its origin and its course; in our next number we shall refer to its present position, and give some idea of the course it will pursue in the future. We think the reference we make to our paper will not fail to interest our readers. We should like to go into the matter more fully, but time and space forbids us; we must content ourselves with a brief outline.

The following is a list of officers, installed in Minnehaba Lodge, No. 129, Whitehead, Grand Master, by Rev. Wm. Brown, P. M., for the quarter commencing November last.

Mr. W. C. Longfellow, W. C. T.  
Miss Ellen A. Smith, W. V.  
Mr. W. J. Hamilton, W. S.  
Mr. James McFarlane, W. G.  
Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, W. P. S.  
Mr. Peter Miller, W. M.  
Miss Rebecca Trearntin, W. I. G.  
Mr. Wm. Flagg, W. O. G.  
Mr. Wm. Arch, W. L. H. S.  
Miss Jane Moore, W. L. H. S.  
Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, W. A. S.  
Mr. Sydney Gupitt, W. D. M.  
Mr. Isaac Wilson, W. P. W. C.

VESUVIUS.—Mount Vesuvius is just now threatening a serious eruption. New craters have been formed; the usual one is much enlarged; stones and lava are belched forth in unusual volume and in great rapidity, while a grand column of fire illumines the Bay of Naples.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—There are twenty-seven evening schools in operation in New York, having an attendance of twenty-one hundred pupils.

Official returns shows that the total value of President Lincoln's Estate is \$110,355.91. Mrs. Lincoln's share of this is \$36,755.80, to which may be added \$25,000 granted by Congress, and about \$10,000 received from other sources, making in all about \$70,000. These figures do not look as though Mrs. L. was forced to sell any of her wardrobe to enable her to live.

## THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

DECEMBER 6, 1897.

We notice that Mr. Howe has been re-instated to his former position of Post-Master of St. John. We regret that a more satisfactory explanation could not be given of Mr. Howe's ability to manage the finances of his office, as his re-instatement under existing circumstances is establishing a very bad precedent. Government employees should be above suspicion.

The *New Brunswick* is to be continued once a week as the only boat on the route between St. John and Boston during the winter months.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Winchester, employed at Seely's Mill, Straight Shore, was seriously injured on Thursday, by a log rolling over his body. He is a married man.—*Globe*.

A SNOW BATTLE took place on Thursday last. The point of attack was the Round Tower in Carleton.

A CHILD was found on Wednesday evening of last week on the door step of the house of Mr. Alex. Blanche, Richmond Street. The child was apparently about ten months old. A note written on gilt-edged paper was attached to its clothing, asking the parties into whose hands the child had fallen to take care of the little one. It was sent to the Alms House next day.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.  
Month ending 30th Nov. 1897. Month ending 30th Oct. 1897.  
Passengers, \$5,821.97 \$5,509.47  
Freight, 8,928.46 8,400.08  
Mails and Sundries, 721.00 885.00  
Totals, \$15,471.43 \$14,800.55

The weather has turned extremely cold again. The ice, which started at Fredericton last week, rendering it impossible to cross, is now strong enough for teams to cross. There is not yet (Wednesday) snow enough to make good sleighing.

We understand that H. M. Fifteenth Regiment have received orders to be in readiness to leave here for Bermuda in about ten days time. The Forty-Seventh, it is said, will succeed the Fifteenth.—*Telegraph*.

SAD.—Miss Grundel, the young lady who was so badly burned by the breaking of a Kerosene lamp at Musquash, died on Friday evening.

A mason, Mr. Thos. Harrison, who was engaged in repairing the chimney of the Roman Catholic Chapel in St. Andrews, fell from the roof and was seriously injured.

Selling off at cost seems to be the order of the day in Fredericton. A number of the Dry Goods Merchants have advertised to that effect.

A Mr. Gunter of Nashwaak, was badly frozen on Saturday night last while crossing the river at Fredericton. He started about five o'clock in company with another man to cross a small boat. The wind was blowing a gale and the weather was piercingly cold; they were unable to manage their boat, and drifted with the floating ice, not reaching the other shore till they had been out three and a half hours. It is feared that Mr. Gunter will lose his hands.

ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. C. F. Clinch, St. Andrews, was broken into one night last week, and robbed of articles to the value of \$60 or \$70. We understand that Mr. A. R. Weiden has been appointed Post-Master at Shediac in the place of T. B. Hamilton Esq., resigned.—*Telegraph*.

The *University Monthly* for November has just been received. It presents a good appearance.

A human skeleton was excavated recently by some workmen engaged in building the new wharf, Fredericton. It is of unusual size, the lower jaw being about six inches wide.

NOVA SCOTIA ITEMS.

A sailor, named Frank Sullivan, now lodged in the Halifax jail charged with murdering a shipmate on board the barque *Maria* of Yarmouth. The vessel was on the passage from Newport, G. B., to New York, when the disagreement took place, which resulted in the death of the mate.

A lad about 14 years of age, named John D. Coorad, fell through the ice and was drowned while crossing the lake at Lawrencetown.

The Kentville post office was broken into on the night of the 20th ult. The robber appropriated about \$4 in cash.

More than twenty-five miles of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway line are now graded and ready to receive the rails.

Two lads belonging to New Glasgow had each a leg broken recently while coasting in that town.

The store of Messrs Chambers and Blair, Truro, was broken into not long since and robbed of \$30 worth of goods and cents.

A son of Starbuck Bailey Esq., of Round Hill, lost all the fingers of one of his hands in a planing machine, on the 22nd ult.

The *Gold Diggers*, at Lawrencetown are being worked with much energy by Mr. Warner, who has already taken out over two hundred tons of quartz, and is erecting a large crusher.

DR. GOSWELL, has sent from England a donation of \$100 to the building fund of the Halifax Yacht Club.

The fine ship *Sumner*, Captain Mosher, of Windsor, was wrecked at Piacenta, Newfoundland, about the 20th ult., and would prove a total loss. The *Sumner* was on a voyage from Montreal to London, with a cargo of flour and grain. She was 1000 tons burthen; built in Newport, Hants County, N. S., about seven years ago.

It is said a number of persons in Halifax are about forming a company to procure a ship and emigrate to New Zealand or Australia.

It is announced that John C. Wade, Esq., will oppose W. B. Vail, Esq., Provincial Secretary, for the representation of the District of Lunenburg in the election which will take place on the 12th inst.

The *Brigit Nancy*, owned by parties in Baltimore, Hants Co., recently made the passage from Baltimore to Amsterdam in 17 days; for 24 hours on the passage she averaged 11 knots.—*Telegraph*.

MANY SUFFER, rather than take nauseous medicines. All such, who suffer from coughs and colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to consumption, have in *Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry*, a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From Telegrams to the City Press).  
OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—After long discussion Chapais petition claiming seat for Kamouraska was rejected. Macdougall read resolutions relative to the admission of Rupert's Land and North West Territory.

Bill for this purpose and the Intercolonial Railway Bill will be introduced on Tuesday.

The four leading organs of the Government in Ontario and Quebec, viz: *Montreal Gazette*, *Daily News*, *Toronto Leader* and *Ottawa Times*, have come out in lengthy editorials in favor of the North-West Central by Apahquik, Miramichi, Metapedia to River du Loup. The pamphlet favoring that route meets with general approval of the Press and Representatives.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The Committee on Banking and Currency met to day and finally revised the Commercial Bank Bill, which will be reported to both Houses and specially amended. The general opinion is that the Bank will resume business at an early day.

Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, has been re-elected to Parliament from Huntingdon by acclamation. Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Montreal that he expects to give a few readings in Canada in the latter part of the month of April.

The House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario will meet for business Dec. 24.

Resolutions respecting the Intercolonial Railroad are expected to be laid before the House to-night. They provide for two Commissioners, who with two to be appointed by the Imperial Government, are to superintend the works. They also provide for raising one million sterling on the credit of the Dominion, in addition to the three million pounds guaranteed by the Imperial