

**TERMS AND NOTICES.**  
The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & CO., 38 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

**TERMS—\$3.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.**  
All Communications for insertion should be addressed, Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, Box 81, Fredericton, N. B.  
All Exchanges should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.  
Subscriptions may either be paid to Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, or remitted to the Editor, at Fredericton.

## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1876.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No men enjoy a trip to the country more than editors do. Tied to their work, and pressed day after day and week after week by the drudgery of office duties, a respite for a few days is a real blessing, greatly enjoyed. Even though they work while away from office, the change of surroundings, associations and air, affords a very desirable relief. The writer has been having a few days from office work and he enjoys it.

To reach the upper St. John is an easy matter now that

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY (commonly called the River du Loup R. R.) is in operation, with trains from the capital to Woodstock and Tobique regularly running. There is no smoother running R. R. in the Province that we know of. All those who visit the river now are satisfied that there is not only a good thing for the country, but quite as safe and comfortable as any road. It has been already a great advantage to the country. Last summer and fall the boats were unable to run above Fredericton. Had it not been for the R. R., merchants and lumbermen would have found it enormously expensive, if not quite impossible, to get up all the supplies needed. Now that the boats are running again, the freight is of course divided between them and the R. R. We noticed, however, that a large number of farmers, probably the majority travel by train, thereby gaining time, which is money to them.

When the Road is completed it may be expected to do a large and lucrative business. We certainly hope it may. Its projectors and proprietors deserve reward for their enterprise and pluck. The work is a standing proof of the ability of the statement that there is no enterprise in this province, which certain people are fond of making. It has been built so far without the borrowing of a dollar at home or abroad, which is more than can be said of any road of equal length on this continent, and we think we are safe in saying, in any part of the world.

THE COUNTRY is not in so forward a condition as at this time some years. The unusual cold and dry weather has prevented early and rapid vegetation. The rain of last week together with a few warm days, has had good effect. The grass looks green; and farmers are busy putting in their crops. As in former years they may confidently expect abundant returns for the seed sown and labour bestowed. There is no finer agricultural district in the province than this (Carleton County); indeed, taken altogether, it is not surpassed by many sections anywhere. And then the people are industrious, intelligent and enterprising; which things go far to make it a desirable place of residence.

RELIGIOUSLY the County is highly favored. Churches abound; and the great majority of them belong to our own denomination. It is gratifying, too, to know that so much property has been enjoyed by them during the past season. Numerous revivals have been in progress, and many souls have been born into the Kingdom of God. The brethren are rejoicing over these blessed tokens of God's favor, and are encouraged to labor on in confident expectation of greater prosperity. May God grant it.

One object of our visit was to be present (by invitation) at

THE DEDICATION of the new Meeting House at Victoria Corner, which took place on Sunday last. The day was beautiful, the congregations large and attentive, and the impression made by the services most satisfactory, and as we believe will be permanently beneficial. There were present of the ministers: Revs. J. Perry, (pastor of the church), J. Noble, G. T. Hartley, T. Vawter, W. G. McDonald, B. Colpitts, D. P. Harris, and J. McLeod; and licentiates, deWard and Ridout. The order of dedicatory exercises was as follows: Reading hymns and Scripture by the pastor, prayer by Rev. T. Vawter, sermon by Rev. J. Noble; there were also appropriate remarks by Rev. J. Noble and J. Perry. The preaching in the afternoon was by Bro. Noble, and in the evening by Bro. McDonald. The singing at all the services was conducted by Mr. G. H. Snow, and reflected much credit on him, the young lady organist, and those who assisted them. It will be remembered by many of our readers that the old House of Worship was burned together with the home and other buildings of Bro. George Boyer, about a year and a half ago. The new meeting house is large and substantially built, second to few in the denomination, reflecting great credit on the community. The few brethren who assumed the responsibility of its building deserve special commendation for their zeal in a worthy undertaking, and for their exceedingly liberal contributions to the building fund. The sale of pews took place to-day (Monday), and at the time of writing we are informed that all but three or four have been sold, and the remaining ones will be taken at once. The amount realized from the sale will, it is said, cover the unpaid bills (about \$1600), the balance of the cost (the whole cost being over \$5500) being in voluntary contributions from some half dozen brethren. In this connection we may say that a bell has been promised as a gift to the church by a gentleman, now a resident of Bangor. He is a native of this place, but went some years ago to Bangor, where he has been very successful in business. He frequently visits the home of his boyhood, and seems to live over again those early days, visiting the places where he played and fished, etc., and always, before the destruction of the old Meeting House, visiting it, and sitting where so often he had sat with the worshippers in his youthful days. When the erection of the new house was begun, he promised that when completed he would furnish it with a bell. A letter was received from him the day before the dedication, regretting his inability to be present, but assuring the Committee that at the earliest opportunity he will redeem his pledge to furnish the bell. The brethren are therefore expecting soon to hear its musical peal summoning them to worship on the Sabbath.

THE event of the Sabbath (the dedication) was one of MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST. The church here is the first of the denomination organized in the province, and, we may say in passing, that in its membership are some of our most loyal and earnest brethren; for instance, our dear Brother, George D. Boyer, who has proven his attachment to the denomination and his desire for its growth, by liberal gifts of money to the Conference. We say nothing of the contributions of himself and others to the present house of worship. The church is to-day in a very thriving and prosperous condition. During the past winter and spring, under the earnest ministry of the pastor, Bro. Perry, a very gracious revival was enjoyed, adding much to its membership and to its general strength and efficiency.

There, with this church, in the old meeting house, was held the first General Conference of the

denomination. There and then our existence as an organized branch of the church of Christ began. There was present at that time, two ordained ministers, and representatives from six churches, all from the province. It was a small beginning surely, and we venture to believe, that not one then present thought the denomination would in so short a time reach its present size, and be the power for good it is. The little one was greatly displeased by many. It endured not a little opposition of a bitter sort, and from quarters whence other treatment might have been expected. Its speedy death was prophesied. But it has lived and grown, till the little one has become a thousand, and is now a strong and vigorous power. The hand of God was in the movement; and he prospered it, making even its opposition to be a means of blessing and progress. The last census gave the Free Baptists of New Brunswick about 30,000 adherents, one tenth of the whole population, Roman Catholics included. In view of such rapid growth, we all may well exclaim "What hath God wrought?" He hath done it, and not we ourselves, and to him be praise evermore.

But not only in the numbers of those who are the adherents of our denomination is seen the result of the movement, then begun in weakness. During the years since then, the very principles which were cherished, loved, proclaimed and defended by the fathers, and because of which they were buffeted and reviled, have permeated in greater or less degree every branch of the christian church; and the very forms of worship and modes of work for the conversion of sinners, and the general advancement of God's cause, have come to be adopted by those bodies that once laughed them to scorn in the prosecution of christian work. It was no wonder the large congregation assembled at the dedicatory services on Sabbath, when reference was made to the facts, and they were requested to sing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," stood up and poured forth from their very hearts that glorious song of praise. We ought all to "thank God and take courage." The Lord hath done much for us; but He will do still more. Let us work on, clinging to the old ways, having abiding faith in God, and seeking continual and ever increasing baptism of the Holy Ghost, which was so fully poured out upon our fathers, and made their work so abundantly effective.

It was regretted by all that neither Elders McMillen or Sippell, both of whom live near here, were able to be present at the Dedication. Elder Sippell, who has been for some time engaged in revival in Kent, C. Co., and whose labors have been greatly blessed, was, we are informed, necessarily attending to his work there.

FATHER McMILLAN was last week thrown from his carriage, by his horse running away, and had a very narrow, almost miraculous escape from being instantly killed or seriously maimed. The shock was so great, that he was unable to get up on Sabbath, though he greatly desired to be present.

To-day, in company with Bro. McDonald, we visited him. We found him feeling sore and stiff from the effects of the accident, but not suffering further. He was cheerful and happy. During the short time we were able to spend with him he told us of his early experience and struggles, and of what God has done for him, and given him to enjoy. Now fourscore and three years old, for more than sixty years he has been actively engaged in the service of his Master. When we asked him if he knew how many persons had been converted as the result of his labors directly, or how many he had baptized, he said with characteristic modesty, that he had thought he was doing so little that he had never kept any record. There is no doubt though that many thousands have through his instrumentality been won to Christ. His has been no small work—a work which we are glad to see God has enabled his servant to accomplish in the face of many disadvantages and obstacles, that to one of less decision of character, and having less faith in God, would have been insurmountable. Even at his advanced age he keeps diligently at work, preaching the word, warning the unconverted and comforting christians. We came away from his presence with stronger faith in God's love and power. We hope he may be spared yet many years to be a blessing to those whom he meets.

Victoria Corner, Monday.

### "I HOPE MY CASE WILL BE A WARNING TO OTHERS."

The above are the words of a man doomed to death for having shed the blood of his fellow. Words full of warning, certainly. Against what does he warn young men? Against committing murder? Yes, against that surely. But also against the things that lead him step by step to the commission of the terrible crime. Little did he think his life would have so sad a close. The beginning of his sin was small. But the way of once entered upon, who can tell where and what the end will be? The ratio of Rogers the condemned murderer, and also that of his victim, the wretched Seely, may be traced to rum and the bad company when rum drinkers almost invariably seek. When but lads they took the first steps in the downward course; and now one, at the age of thirty, and the other, at the age of twenty-seven, await the execution of the law's awful sentence.

Will anybody be warned by the bad lives and terrible deaths of these two men? Their history is but a repetition of hundreds that have preceded it. Young men, avoid the beginnings of sin. Keep away from the rumshop. The murdered and the murderer are but two more added to the long list of the rum demon's victims. They live both in the same drinking and rum habit, and when the dreadful tragedy was enacted, it had not been for rum but might have been saved from a horrible end. Keep away from rum, young men. As you value respectability, peace, life, and desire heaven, avoid it. It destroys everything good, wrecks lives, makes criminals of every class, and it sends men to hell.

Avoid too the other vicious habits to which these unfortunates were addicted. They gave the rein to lust and it consumed them. They were frequenters of the most disreputable quarters of the city, they associated with the vilest characters. Be not companions of the harlot. "Let not thy heart be drawn to her ways, go not astray in her paths." For she hath cast down many wounded; yea, "many strong men have been slain by her." Her "house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

Might be written, but we refrain, simply pointing to the murdered and the murderer, who lives speak more loudly than can pen of ours. "The way of transgressors is hard"—"Sin when it is finished bringeth forth death." From the gloomy cell, from the shadow of the gallows, the doomed man expresses the hope that his case may be a warning to others. God grant it may be.

### UNEQUAL JUSTICE.

The crime of infanticide is said to be on the increase. So frequent are the commissions of the unnatural crime, that it seems to cause little or no surprise when an infant is found dead with evidence of strangulation or some other violence. Are there no means to effectually check such crime? Are the existing laws sufficient to suppress it in part? Referring to a case in which a wretched young woman was condemned to death for drinking her child of shame, a London paper makes some suggestions which, to our mind, are highly proper and just. The conduct of mothers, who "make way" with their children is certainly heinous and horrible enough, and should be visited with severe punishment. But are there not other means of checking the crime, than by impeding

heavier penalties upon the miserable mothers? The strength of a woman's affection for her offspring is such, that in nine cases out of ten, we may be sure she is driven to desperation by circumstances if she takes it life. Thus the question forces itself upon one—Is not the father in most cases even more guilty than the mother, albeit he may have had no hand in the actual murder? If even a word of counsel uttered by either barrister or judge against the coward with two dozen away from his partner in sin, much less if he sought for and placed by her side in the dock. Till this shall be done we are very far, surely, in these cases, from dealing out even-handed justice. No doubt there are many difficulties in the way of bringing this about; but they ought to be grappled with and overcome. It is infinitely pitiful to see poor ignorant girls, whether led astray or fifty corrupt, who have yielded to the temptation to put the fruits of their immorality out of the way, placed in the dock, and all the ponderous machinery of the law set in motion to punish them with lengthened periods of servitude with death, and to know that no notice is taken of the sinner who was the moving agent in the whole tragedy. Law to the thoughtful on-looker seems to be a farce, and justice only a name. There ought to be a movement to bring about a radical reform in this matter. The Attorney General or some other member of the legal fraternity might do good service to society by giving attention to this. There can be no doubt that the common sense and right feeling of the entire people would heartily approve any legislation that will tend to prevent the crime, rather than by punishing both parties to the crime, instead of, as at present, allowing one (in most cases the chief criminal) to go free.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Another church in Chicago has just joined the Reformed Episcopalians, making five churches which they now have in that city. They have also received a gift of thirty acres of land near that city for the purpose of establishing a Theological Seminary.

### EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

COLD-WATER ARMY.—We have already intimated to our readers that it was in contemplation to organize in Fredericton a Cold-Water Army. The suggestion came from Lieutenant Governor Tilly, and he is giving the movement the benefit of his influence and earnest attention. A meeting of the committee of the British Temperance and Sons of Temperance was held at which His Honor was present. Officers were appointed, and a meeting of children arranged to take place last Saturday in the Temperance Hall. A large number of children came together. The President, S. D. McPherson, Esq., occupied the chair, the Lieutenant Governor, who is Patron of the Society, being present. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer; after which the President made some explanatory remarks. Speeches were also made by the Governor and Rev. J. McLeod, the proceedings being interspersed with songs sung by the children, led by Mr. J. L. McLeod, Miss Richards presiding at the organ. The pledge having been read the children were allowed to append their signatures, which they did readily, two little sons of Governor Tilly heading the list. A pledge book for adults was also opened, and about all the adults present signed it. It is intended to have this pledge presented at every meeting, and it is hoped that many persons who are not willing to unite with any of the existing temperance organizations, may be induced to sign it.

The meeting of Saturday was enthusiastic, and there is a prospect that the movement will be successful. Another meeting is to be held in the same place on Saturday, the 19th inst. In the meantime, the Committee of Management will be completing arrangements for further work.

THE LATEST.—The giving of Chromos to newspaper subscribers has been carried to an extreme by United States publishers. Almost every paper, large or small, now offers something as an inducement to subscribers. But notwithstanding the ingenuity for which our Yankee cousins are proverbial, it remained for a publisher in far-off Poland to do the richest thing in the premium line. "The Polish special blessing," is what is promised to all Polish papers. What is a Chromo compared with that? The next thing we may expect to hear is that the New York Herald and Tribune are offering the special blessing of the new Cardinal McCloskey to their subscribers. Why doesn't the Freeman try it? It is certainly an earnest, if not a wise, worker for "the Church."

THE "CONSCIENCE" TROUBLE.—It is quite amusing, thinks the N. Y. Advocate, to hear the Catholic population, or rather, the Catholic priests of the country, speaking of their conscientious scruples about sending their children to our public schools, and therefore, justifying their demand for schools, supported from the public funds, but virtually under their control. This talk about conscientious scruples is nothing but the fear of the people may be induced to try a little of the free grace, and breathe the fresh air of religious liberty. Papal law, however arbitrary, never seems to molest the Catholic conscience, even though they be as absurd and unreasonably as the tyrannical edicts of the Synodus. The truth is that this Catholic conscience is simply the Papal will. The Holy Father is in possession of an immense telegraphic apparatus, by which he can work on the consciences of his subordinates at will; and his finger presses the electric knob these gentlemen feel the twinge, and they too much to ask them to be relieved. It is a little too much to ask the State, and a foreign one at that, to pay regard to this sensitiveness. It is really not a matter of religion at all, but rather a question of sovereignty of the Pope in opposition to the rule of the State, which is asked to sacrifice its sovereignty to the freaks and whims of a religious party, and which is just now quarrelling with nearly all the powers of the world about some phase of its rule over the consciences of its followers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.—At the recent S. S. Convention in Baltimore, Mr. E. P. Porter furnished a very complete statistical report of the S. S. work in the United States. The following are the totals:

Number of schools in the United States, 69,871; officers and teachers, 753,090; scholars, 5,790,688; total, 6,543,743. Schools in Canada, 4,401; scholars, 371,381; teachers and officers, 35,749; total, 387,123, making an army of teachers and scholars of 6,930,869.

TWO NOBLE MEN.—In a recent address, Rev. Dr. Cuyler said: "Thirty-one years ago, I went in a rattle-coach to Washington to hear a rather rascally-looking young man named Dr. Kirk's church in Boston. I heard for the first time that night, a boy who, for the last thirty years, like the shot fired at Lexington, has been heard round the world. Dr. Kirk's church had another country boy in it, and that second country youth from Massachusetts has, to-day, addressed twenty thousand souls in London, and during the last twelve months has reached more human beings than any other man in modern times ever addressed in one year. Great honor belongs to one Boston church that can give to Christendom Dwight L. Moody, and John B. Gough."

SELLING PRAYERS.—The Telescope tells about a Protestant (I) clergyman in Birmingham, England, who evidently sees more than half-way to Rome, and who puts forth the following notice: "If you wish to rescue a large district of 6,000 inhabitants from the perils of the low-church party, kindly send five or six shillings to me, by return of post, if possible, to be applied to the endowment of the Memorial Church, Small Heath, Birmingham. Two thousand pounds have been paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners before May 1, in order to secure the district under the patronage of the late Duke of Devonshire, and the prayer will be remembered by name at the altar once a month. The church is free and unappropriated, and is in the hands of the Rev. G. J. H. Gross, Camp Hill, Birmingham."

GUINIS CONTRIBUTORS are to be prayed for by name and the others disposed of promiscuously! What next?

HENRY VARLEY.—Rev. F. Ferguson, of Glasgow, Scotland, tells in the Baptist Weekly that Henry Varley, the noted evangelist, being left without father or mother at nine or ten years of age, was taken on the day of his mother's funeral to the home of a wealthy wholesale and retail butcher, who was deacon in Rev. Baptist Noel's church. He proved to be a very valuable servant to the family. At the age of twenty he suddenly gave notice to his benefactor of his purpose to sail for Australia. Arriving there he wrote back to his old gentleman that he felt an attachment to his daughter, but he could not make a proposal of marriage to her on account of disparity of circumstances; but he hoped to one day return from Melbourne in good circumstances and win her as his bride. The old gentleman learned from his daughter that although she had not had any idea of the cause of Mr. Varley leaving for Australia, yet she had predeceased his affection for her. He went into business and made quite a large fortune, and then returned to England and married the daughter of his London master. He had in early life embraced religion; and after his return to London he, with the aid of his father-in-law and Samuel Morley, built a large tabernacle church in East End, London, where he has since preached to immense congregations. Every Christmas he gives all the poor butcher-boys of London a dinner.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed. The officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY.—When there are heavy snow-storms blocking the railroads and other thoroughfares, or heavy frosts washing away portions of the track, bridges, etc., the public can bear patiently any irregularity or delay in receiving their mail matter. But when the irregularity is manifestly the result of carelessness the officers of the postal service are paid for the work assigned them, and the people whose money they are to expend are naturally impatient and annoyed.