

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, from the office of BARNES & CO., Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

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All communications for insertion should be addressed, REV. JOSEPH McDONALD, P. O. Box 81, Fredericton, N. B.

## THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1879.

## One Dollar!

For one dollar we will send the INTELLIGENCER to new subscribers till the end of the present year.

We will the ministers and other friends of the paper make this offer known? We would like to receive a large addition to our list.

## WANTED.

Will those subscribers, whose subscriptions are due, please forward them at once? Several hundred have not paid for 1879. Then there are some who owe for previous years also. We need to have remittances from all these at once. Do not neglect attention to this.

## EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

REPORT.—We would like to have reports from the churches that observed the Missionary Sabbath. The treasurer, (Wm. Peters, Esq., St. John), will be pleased to receive the collections taken as soon as possible.

THE WOODBURY SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION, to which we referred a few weeks ago, and which was to make a voyage around the world, has been abandoned for want of support. Two hundred passengers were necessary, but on the day of closing the list (last Thursday) only one hundred had agreed to go. The failure is a great disappointment to the managers, who had expended about \$80,000 in preparations, and were quite confident of the success of their enterprise.

A WISE LAW.—How our voters' lists and juries would be thinned if the French law were in force here. France has a law which provides that every one condemned twice by the police for the crime of drunkenness is held to be incapable of voting, of elective eligibility, and of being named for the jury or any public office.

Of course the drunkard-miser should be in the same list. Office-holding, jury duty, and voting would be confined to a comparatively small number!

WIDOWS' WAGES.—Among the last words of a venerable and veteran minister of the cross were these: "If any church put the work of missions in a corner, the Lord will put that church in a corner." That sentence entered the hearts of the Divine Providence as exhibited in the history of the Christian Church. Christians remember, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty."

YOUNG WIFE.—Here is a good suggestion from the *Pres. Willam* to Christians as to will-making, viz. that "it would be well to have in mind that Christ's cause has claims upon you. Of course you are not to rob your own family and friends; but having provided for these as best you can, do not forget the charities of the city; do not forget Christianity; do not forget the claims of the higher education. By a judicious disposal of his property a man may be doing untold good hundreds of years after his death. There are institutions that at the same time perpetuate a man's name and his influence for doing good. It is a hallowed and truly noble ambition that is thus set to work."

ACCEPTING JESUS.—From Hamadan, in Persia, Dr. Shedd writes interesting news of a movement among the Jews of that place. He says that one of the oldest colonies of Jews in the world is found at Hamadan. These ancestors were captive by the Assyrian king twenty-five centuries ago. For months past the Jews have been agitated by the question: "Is not Jesus the Messiah?" Four of the chief men, the heads of one thousand houses (about five thousand people), have, after long trial, been publicly baptized, and many others are asking to confess Christ. As in the days of the Apostles, the city is moved, and one Nestorian helper is day and night beset with Jews seeking instruction in the New Testament.

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Sooner or later a great change must be made in the Government of Russia. The day of absolutism is past. It would be well for Russia and the world did the Czar and those who assist him in Government see the inevitable, and shape the management of affairs accordingly.

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express to Dr. Talmage its heartfelt confidence in his character of Christ and its earnest desire that he and his church may share abundantly in the divine blessing, and that his ministry may prove the source of rich spiritual influence to the people and to the community among whom he labors.

There are very few who will not be glad of the result of the trial. Dr. Talmage has his peculiarities, he does and says a great many things perhaps, that no one else says or does, but that he is a good man, an earnest preacher of the gospel, and a remarkably successful winner of souls, cannot be denied. At the close of the trial he made a characteristic speech, full of good will to everybody, even those who had, with something of bitterness, concluded the prosecution. He concluded thus: "On this trial my methods have been criticized because some of you do not understand what the theory of preaching is. When I go into the pulpit I say, 'During this one hour and a half I am going to see how many people I can help, and help right away.' We all want help. Our children are dead, and we want to know whether there is any place this side or the other side of the sun where we can get them in our arms again. To most of us life is a struggle, and we want a Christ to sympathize with us in the struggle. Five hundred thousand people in Brooklyn who have helped to send millions of a race waiting water. Eternal God! help us to help them. Brethren, I preach the best I can. You could not stand it to hear me preach, and I would not for a salary of five thousand dollars a year sit and hear some of you preach. If you want me different, you will have to make me different, like me, and which of these realities will you make me? Do let me have a choice of models."

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## USE AND ABUSE OF TRUSTS.

"Know thyself" is a lesson which most of us learn late in life, if at all. Cherishing unrest with our present lot, from no cause other than familiarity, it may be, is saving the seed of perpetual discontent, and like all other habits, will strengthen until it will be almost impossible to conquer it. Of course the drunkard-miser should be in the same list. Office-holding, jury duty, and voting would be confined to a comparatively small number!

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## OBSERVATIONS.

BY F. O. N. B.

If, travelling through the wilderness, I should meet a monster that I knew would destroy me if I did not defend myself; and by good fortune I should find him, I would be considered an unwise man if I stopped short of his utter destruction. To allow him to recover would subject me to a renewed attack, resulting, perhaps, in my death. The liquor traffic of this country has, by the "Canada Temperance Act," received a blow that has stunned it, and, if properly followed up, its destruction is sure.

There is need of no better evidence of the will of the people on this subject than the votes in the city of Fredericton and County of York, in Albert and Carleton Counties, and in Charlottetown. When the people were asked did they wish this trade legalized during the next three years, they gave no answer. Overwhelming majorities declared against the trade, and in favor of sobriety, peace, and prosperity. It is a fine choice of the people. They will not allow the trade to be legalized. But now what? Shall we, after having staved this enemy off for good, allow it to again recover its strength by indifference? Shall we fold our arms and say, having secured the Permissive Bill, we have done enough? To take this course is to court defeat of the object had in view by the Temperance Act. The law, already in operation in the Capital, will soon be on its trial in other counties, and prompt and vigorous action is needed here. Have we the right men in the right places to run the important question. The eye must be kept upon our officials. If they fail to do their duty, let us look for better men. In all parts of the Province the people are looking to Fredericton, that noble city, the first to strike the blow, the first to stay the tide of intemperance under the "Canada Act," the first to declare a refusal to further legalize the accursed trade.

I repeat, temperance men everywhere are looking to Fredericton, and expecting, as in the past, a noble example in this line. We must not be slow, a noble example is a fine choice of the world. It is not some chance heroism of that wins the favor of the thoughtful. Men don't stumble into power as a rule, nor will they ever into paradise.

Fidelity to the daily duties of life, however small these seem to us, is the best recommendation to responsibilities of greater magnitude. Conscientious attention to details may be regarded the drudgery of the oldest colonies of Jews in the world is found at Hamadan. These ancestors were captive by the Assyrian king twenty-five centuries ago. For months past the Jews have been agitated by the question: "Is not Jesus the Messiah?" Four of the chief men, the heads of one thousand houses (about five thousand people), have, after long trial, been publicly baptized, and many others are asking to confess Christ. As in the days of the Apostles, the city is moved, and one Nestorian helper is day and night beset with Jews seeking instruction in the New Testament.

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NEW PAPER.—The *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* is the name of a new monthly paper published by the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. The first number presents a good appearance. The paper is sent gratuitously to every member of a County Agricultural or Horticultural Society in the Province of Quebec. The paper is published in both English and French. To any person not a member of such Society the *Journal* will be sent for \$1.00 a year. Ed. A. Barnard, Manager, 10 St. Vincent street, Montreal.

HON. CHARLES HARRISON died at his residence in Marguerite, S. C., last Thursday, aged 38 years. He was brother of Rev. Canon Harrison, who died the week previous. He was a worthy man, highly respected by all who knew him. The *Star* gives a brief sketch of his life: He was born and educated in Sheffield. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Harrison, sister of Charles Harrison, Esq., M. P., for Sunbury, he removed to the Joness, in Queens County, where he resided many years, and was a representative of Queen's in the assembly during several terms of the Legislature. He was subsequently appointed to the Legislative Council, a position which he held until his growing years rendered his resignation necessary, when his place was filled by the appointment of his son, the Hon. Archibald Harrison. Both at Joness and Marguerite he was a man of fine family and extensive lands. He was the father of Messrs. Jeremiah and William F. Harrison, of this city, of Hon. A. Harrison, M. L. C., and of Messrs. Charles and James Harrison, of Marguerite, besides three daughters—all of whom survive their father. Mr. Harrison was the last but one of a large family of brothers and sisters, the only survivor being the widow of the Rev. William Smith, residing in Fredericton at a very advanced age. His personal characteristics were of a high order, his reputation for honorable dealing being first established and then universally recognized. It may truthfully be said of the deceased that no worthier man has gone to his rest during the present generation.

ROYAL ACCIDENT.—The following acknowledgment speaks for itself. The promptness of the R. A. is creditable, and should commend it as a desirable insurance association:—This is to certify that I have this day received from the Royal Accidents, No. 135, Royal Accidents, the sum of three thousand dollars, being the full amount insured by my husband, the late T. Frederick Barker, by my benefit, under the "Royal Accidents Benefit Fund" of the Order, No. 4529. This claim has been adjusted and promptly paid without putting me to any trouble and expense.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., this 7th May 1879.

LUCIA C. BARKER.

[The amount paid into the Widow and Orphans' Benefit Fund by the late T. Frederick Barker was nine dollars and thirty-six cents.]

THREATENED STRIKE.—Our readers will remember that, last summer, there were reported threats of strikes, etc., which were not taken place; and they will be slow to believe the present threat. The Socialist leaders in Chicago declare that they will strike the trades-unions, and are organizing a strike, to begin July 1, and to last for a week or more. They will demand the general through-out the country. They will demand the immediate adoption of the eight-hour system, and will attack the matter of wages after their demands on that point are acceded to. This strike has been decided on in their party councils, but it is no secret that their purpose is political in its nature, and the purpose of the workmen is to secure better wages.

JERUSALEM.—Recent letters (says the *Hebrew Leader*) tell that there are more signs of business and social activity in Jerusalem now than at any time since the days when it was the capital of Israel's kings. In and about the city many new buildings are going up, and this naturally calls for an increase of agricultural produce. We trust the merchants in the neighborhood are not neglecting the time that is near at hand when the medieval Palestine will be noted as a sturdy, high-spirited and self-dependent people, who had restored the industries, progressive habits of their forefathers, and have made the old name of Israel a glory in their old home.

JUSTICE.—A very severe but righteous judgment was passed last week upon a man upon a highly respectable citizen of Montreal. Mr. Dunbar Brown, Collector of Inland Revenue. Mr. Brown was charged with embezzlement, and the proofs were very plain and indubitable. He was convicted, and sentence has been passed upon him of five years in the Penitentiary. Mr. Brown stood in Montreal, till this arose, as one of the most respectable citizens. The penalty is crushing, but is perfectly right and just. It will be a warning to thieves, swindlers and robbers.—*Witness*

THE STAMP SWINDLER.—It is said that the United States Government is swindled out of millions of dollars every year by the unprincipled men who wash the marks from old postage stamps and use them again. Various ways have been taken to collect the stamps. One of the latest schemes—the *Journal* says—as by announcing that an old lady wanted one million in a charitable institution and asking people to assist her by sending old stamps. Such large numbers of these washed stamps have been used that it is evident a systematic business is carried on by somebody. Yet so skillful are the operators that they have thus far escaped detection. In the case of revenue stamps the amount of the loss, if it is known, has been divulged, but in the case of postage stamps it is not known. The Post Office Department is not much less than \$2,000,000 a year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BACKWARD.—All well-managed Sunday Schools now use the blackboard to illustrate the lessons. W. F. Schindler, Cleveland, Ohio, publishes illustrations of the International Lessons, which must be a great help to superintendents. The mechanical execution is good, the designs are simple and practical, and the sheet is an exact fac-simile of a blackboard. Not every superintendent can, unhelped, make blackboard drawings, even those who can will probably prefer to use the prepared sheets, which cost but \$3.00 a year. The specimens which have been seen are good. The publishers will send samples to any address for 10 cents.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The Chief Justice has decided the Controverted Elections Act *ultra vires*. In the Westmorland Election Petition the only objection considered by the Chief Justice was that of jurisdiction. He held the controverted Election Act of 1874 *ultra vires* because it did not establish a new court but attempted to make use of the Provincial Judges and court of law for procedure in cases which were clearly in the province of the Dominion Parliament. He concurred with Judge Duff's judgment in the Sunbury Election Petition. For the same reasons he would not proceed to try the petition, and having no jurisdiction it also disposed of the City of St. John election petition without the necessity of determining Crookshank's right to petition.

DAVID JAMES SMITH, a Congregationalist of Philadelphia, left to the American Missionary Association and the American Board of Missions, \$15,000; American Education Society, \$20,000; American Congregational Union, \$5,000. The amount which he gave, while living, to colleges, churches, to young men in their education and for missions, will never be known until "the books are opened."

THE GUARDIAN.—The Guardian tells of the many course pursued by Rev. Mr. Gower a Methodist minister in California. He has a Chinaman in his service, and he has endeavored to make him his servant. John, with the threat of refusing to pay his salary if he retained him. He gave them the following brief but pointed answer from the pulpit the following Sabbath: "The stewards have told me that unless I discharged the Chinaman in my employ they will no longer be responsible for my salary. My wife has learned to like John because he is a good Christian, thinks so much of us, and does his work so faithfully. I now answer you one for all that the Chinaman shall stay with us until I shall continue as pastor of this church until the Conference meets."

THE REVIVAL in Guelph has reached large proportions. Mr. Hammond has left, but the services are continued, every day there are conversions. About 1000 have already professed conversion. The converts range in age from eight to seventy-two years.

MR. BRONSON ALLOTT, a somewhat noted Unitarian of the extreme school, of the well known author, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, has formally renounced his Unitarian theories, and declared himself in full sympathy with Trinitarians, and a humble believer in the atonement made by the Lord Jesus Christ. Nothing else, in his view, will meet the demands of his belief held at the house of the pastor of the Park Congregational Church, in Boston, Dr. Withrow, the pastor, insisted on knowing "What is it which causes you to accept Christ as the final and sufficient religion? Is it what he is or what he does?" This drew out the following clear and admirable statement of the work of Christ. Mr. Alcott answered, "It is in what he does. Christ gives us such a sense of sin, its guilt and danger, as we could never otherwise have had. By dying for us he affords a conception at once of the holiness and of the love of God such as is unobtainable. But all the value of this lies in the fact that it is the Godhead which thus stoops to us in Jesus Christ."—*Ec.*

S. J. S. CONCERT.—The Free Baptist Sabbath School in Woodstock gave a very interesting concert on the 4th inst.

JOSEPH COOK has sent gratuitously, says the *Missionary Herald*, twenty copies of his lectures to Japan for the use of the imperial college.

sees fit otherwise to direct me, salary or no salary, more or no starve! I have never yet been intimidated from what I considered my duty as a Christian, and do not propose to be now! Brothers, it strikes me pretty forcibly that it would be better for you to follow the religion taught in the Bible than that dealt out on the Sand Lots in San Francisco." Prejudice is prejudice, but grit is also grit. There was applause from every side of the church.

JUDGES IN KENTUCKY do not have the most pleasant experiences. Kentuckians are apparently not fond of justice as dispensed by the constituted authorities. A Louisville paper says, that a few days ago, Judge Riddle had a bottle thrown at his head while on his bench. Judge Wickliffe found it necessary to shield himself behind his desk in court to escape stray pistol balls. Judge Randall had to abandon court and leave the town of Jackson very expeditiously. And then is noted the higher phase of development—the trusty stout gun is brought out, and the county judge of Breathitt county is killed. The journal thinks civilization is one of the "lost arts" in Kentucky.

AN ARGUMENT.—Here is a strong argument in favor of prohibition of the rum traffic. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company refuse to renew leases to saloon-keepers in the vicinity of the depot at Jersey City, because the corporation cannot afford to have its employees so intoxicated that they may be attracted to the depot. The bar-rooms have been rented at from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each per annum. The bar-room in Taylor's Hotel, across the street from the depot, is said to be the largest in the United States. The rent received from bar-rooms is a small matter compared with the dangers multiplied by the use of alcoholic liquors by the employees of the Company, just as the fees received from saloon-keepers are a small matter compared with the damage to any community in which intoxicating liquor is sold.

"THE SALVATOR ARMY" is what a band of men in England call themselves. Visiting Manchester recently they distributed hand-bills headed, "The Salvation Army! In the Salvation Temple, Grosvenor Street." And such characters as the following were announced to take part in the following: "Captain Booth, with his hallojah fiddle; Happy Bill and Glory Tom, from Sheffield; Shaker Bill, from Blackburn; and a converted collier, a band of hallojah lasses, the champion piggyon and the champion wrestler of Ower Darwen, and Mrs. Wilson, the singing pilgrim, who will sing and pray for God."

A contemporary is right in saying it is such extravagance as this that brings religion into contempt. ANOTHER.—We are very sorry indeed, to learn, that another of our sons, N. E. Currie has died of diphtheria. Within a few days, four of his seven children have been taken away. The sorrow of the stricken parents must be very great. They have the deep sympathy of a large number of friends, and we trust are abundantly sustained by the Great Grace.

## CARLETON AND VICTORIA.

The editor purposes (p. v.) to make a visit to Carleton and Victoria Counties beginning next week. Some of the brethren have very kindly volunteered to convey him from place to place as he may be able to go. This note is to intimate that he will be glad, indeed is anxious, to see as many INTELLIGENCER subscribers as possible and receive their payments. There is a large amount due the paper, all of which we need now. Will our friends be kind enough to be prepared with the cash!

## SUNDRIES.

William H. Vanderbilt's annual income is estimated at \$18,000,000. Of the 27,000,000 of inhabitants of Italy, 14,000,000 can neither read nor write. ... Milton received \$25 for "Paradise Lost," and Dr. Holland received \$12,000 for "Bitter Sweet." ... The Russian Church has not less than 100,000 persons in holy orders, and very many of them are in a condition of beggary. ... Last year there were between 80,000 and 90,000 pilgrims to Rome, which is a larger number than has been in Rome in recent years. ... A revival at Woodstock, Me., has resulted in between one and two hundred conversions. ... Mr. Moody will hold revival services for a few days in New Haven, Conn., in the course of a few weeks. ... An elephant died recently in Calcutta which is said to have been ridden by Warren Hastings, when Governor-General of India, a hundred years ago. He may probably have been fifty years old at that time. ... Pennsylvania has begun proceedings to sell the city of Altoona and the towns of Lock Haven for arrears of taxes.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

TEMPERANCE ARMOIR.—It is perhaps unkind to say that a powerful temperance revival is now shaking all Scotland. A day has been set for the celebration of this year as the Jubilee of the Temperance Reformation in Scotland. A day has been set for the general disavowal of the temperance question from the pulpit throughout the land. From the announcement of one of the foreign journals we discover that on the day appointed, May 4, some thirty-four sermons were preached in Glasgow and about half that number in Edinburgh, alone.

John R. Gough is in the field and apparently creating as great enthusiasm as his eloquent utterances were in the past. He is now in New York, and is under way for the celebration of this year as the Jubilee of the Temperance Reformation in Scotland. A day has been set for the general disavowal of the temperance question from the pulpit throughout the land. From the announcement of one of the foreign journals we discover that on the day appointed, May 4, some thirty-four sermons were preached in Glasgow and about half that number in Edinburgh, alone.