

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD, EDITOR.

SAINST JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 14, 1883.

BUT, why do you stay out in the yard of the church after the worship begins? You ought not to do it. You set an evil example before others. It is a grief to your pastor, and an annoyance to your brethren. It cripples your own devotions. Your late entrance is an interruption to others, in fact, your behaviour is irreverent and sinful, and you ought to have piety enough to stop it.—*Religious Herald.*

—GEN. GRANT does not like to travel on Sunday if he can help it. The other day Gen. Porter telegraphed to him in the Catskill Mountains that a director's car was at his disposal for a trip to Long Branch on Sunday. Gen. Grant politely declined it saying: "I always tried not to travel on Sunday when I hold office, and there does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for it now."—*Nash. Chris. Ad.*

—THERE is a good deal of nonsense written about an education unfitting a man to earn a living. If a man has a good education, he may be unfitted to by this education to earn money, and more of it, than he could possibly have done without it. We believe in practical education, but that does not necessarily mean teaching a man how to lay bricks. A practical education begins in the lowest grades, when the faithful teacher, little by little, teaches pupils the value of good and thorough work.—*Practical Teacher.*

—WE SOMETIMES WONDER if parents ever reflect upon the consequences of their example to their sons as they continue the use of "the weed," so called. We are quite sure that if Christian parents could be led to seriously reflect on the evil arising from the constant use of it, in its various forms (except as a poison to kill insects), they could not in conscience continue its use.

Dr. Ernest Palmer, an inspector of the Brooklyn Health Department, is preparing a report in relation to the death of William P. J. Morris, which it is believed caused by smoking cigarettes and chewing tobacco to excess. Deceased was a lad of fifteen years of age and was employed in a lawyer's office.

He is not the only victim. Every user is poisoned by it, and hundreds are dying from its poisonous effects.

—HOW CHANGED are the condition of affairs in Canada within the last half century! It does not seem long since even a trip to England was considered not only a venturesome undertaking, but a great loss of time and means. To cross the Atlantic was looked upon as a great adventure. Only such as were forced by business could be induced to venture; but now, it has become a mere pleasure trip. Men and women cross and recross, as it were, a ferry. Her Majesty's children and grand-children are among the number who seem to enjoy the sea-voyage, and a sojourn in our rapidly improving country.

We are glad this is so, for it helps to make the band or union between this and the mother country increasingly strong, and helps to keep alive the patriotism which exists among us as a people in no small degree.

We are now informed that the new Governor-General is expected to arrive in Canada about the 22nd inst., as he left Liverpool on the 11th inst. After his arrival it is said the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will leave for England by the first liner steamer.

They will take with them the love and admiration of the entire Canadian people, who will follow them with the prayer that God may bless them in their future life.

—THE FREDERICTON REPORTER thus refers to the ad-verse delivered in Fredericton by Prof. Foster, who was summoned thither by the Ladies C. T. Union by telegraph, to speak on their behalf.

The members of the W. C. T. Union of the Maritime Provinces held a public meeting in the City Hall on Thursday evening, 6th inst., when Prof. Foster, C. T. Union, gave his forcible and logical addresses on the temperance reform movement. In response to a telegram from the Union arrived by the evening train and at once took the platform. His political difficulties and Parliamentary duties have evidently n't interfered in the least with his fondness for his favorite work, and his treatment of that subject was as fresh and interesting. For nearly two hours he retained the undivided attention of the audience while he made a review of the labors of those engaged in temperance work for the past fifty years. In the fulness of his speech he could not argue but he pictured the harm prevented and the amount of good accomplished in that time. Prof. Foster's sentiment has been completely turned upside down, and the changes effected by the pulpit, the press, the lecture, in the public circle, and the steady advances made throughout Europe and America, were all graphically illustrated. His charming address with a happy and extended reference to the invaluable influence and work performed by the ladies, especially as those connected with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and his peroration was a splendid effort.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Passing through Salisbury we would have been glad to have stepped off to see Rev. E. G. Grey, the pastor of that circuit, and other friends there. It was not convenient to do so, however, and so we had to pass on. Whether Bro. Grey will remain in charge of the circuit after the closure of the present year we have not learned, but the probability is that he will. Rev. H. S. Weyman's home is on Battersby Ridge, and we thought to get there also, but there did not open any way, and so we had to deny ourselves that pleasure.

Apothecary has not grown perceptibly in late years. Though small, it is the centre of a moderately profitable farming district, and we are told that the two stores there do a large and profitable business. It has two churches—one belonging to the Methodists, which is fast approaching completion and which it is intended to have dedicated in a few weeks.

Norton, like Apothecary, has not been guilty of much, if any, growth for several years. It is, however, a pleasant place, the home of many people, and the volume of the business done is not by any means small. It has a small Episcopal church, and no others. It is intended, though, to build a Free Baptist church very soon; perhaps ground may be broken and the building be begun this autumn. If not so soon, next spring certainly the needed work should be commenced. Rev. J. W. Clark, pastor of the circuit which embraces Norton, Midland, Apothecary and Erb Settlement, has his home at Norton. Until a few weeks ago he resided at Apothecary, which is at one end of his circuit, his present residence is in the centre of his field and is therefore a more fitting and advantageous location. He is very nicely situated, and we very much enjoyed the time we spent beneath his hospitable roof. He has now been three years in charge of the circuit, and the churches have prospered under his ministry. During his pastoral these have been added to the churches one hundred and thirty-eight persons by baptism. Bro. Clark is much esteemed by the people, not only of his own church, but of other denominations as well.

During a visit to Millstream we met Rev. Robt. French. He is still in feeble health, but is apparently much better than he was a year ago. He attends the Sabbath services in the church, often leads the prayer-meetings, and sometimes, in the absence of the pastor, preaches. We were glad to meet and talk with him. His faith is unshaken, and he rejoices in the salvation which is his through Christ; and for years he preached. He desires his brethren, of whom he says he thinks much and with much love, to know that he still holds on his way, and has bright hope of perfect rest when his sufferings here shall have ended.

—Lieutenant H. H. Coates is working away, and has been blessed with success. He visits regularly and cares for the churches at Dutch Valley, Snider Mountain and Kingston. These places have profited by his labours.

Lieutenant Thompson, at present assistant pastor of the Moncton, Lutz Mountain, Dover and Taylorville circuit, is likely to take charge of the Cornhill, Portage and Petitcodiac circuit next year.

We met for a few moments only Rev. J. J. Barnes, pastor of the White Head, Grand Manan, Church. He came from the Island last week, and will spend the time till Conference visiting old friends whom he has not seen for a year. He intends to spend another year at White Head.

ONE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Half the failures in life result from the habit so many people have of taking things for granted.

The business man assumes that his credits are good, or he takes it for granted that his wife knows what style of living his income will warrant, until the logic of addition, subtraction and multiplication proves too much for him, and down comes his business in ruins.

The home professional man takes it for granted that veneering instead of solid acquirement will enable him to succeed, because there are many notorious examples of men rising and maintaining themselves in public life through pure audacity, native wit, and an utter lack of conscience.

He will find too late that it won't do to plan and risk a career by the exceptions rather than the rule.

The farmer keeps no accounts, crops his farm according to the season, or last year's market, or his neighbor's success takes it for granted that the laws of nature and of trade will accommodate themselves to his necessities; sinks deeper into debt, and wonders why farming doesn't pay.

And so on to the end: men everywhere want success without paying its price in thorough preparation, honest hard work, intelligent calculation and foresight, patient attention to details. They take for granted things which it is their business to know, and trust that to fortune which common sense and experience should teach them is controlled by law.

In domine life the same thing is felt. The unhappiness unconsciously and thoughtlessly inflicted aggregates a good part of the total felt in the average life. How many husbands take it for granted that their wives know them well, and never show it in the old lover-like way!

For money it sheeds or ignorant of the pain it gives a sensitive woman to ask for every dollar she receives! How many fathers take it for granted that daughters need nothing but a home and clothing—that boys cannot suffer from want of amusement, recreation, sympathy or companionship—that the tired mother would herself plan and execute a vacation rest if she needed it!

There is of course something to be said on the other side; but as a rule women are much more thoughtful in such matters than are. It, however, any of them who read this conclude, on reflection, that they are receiving a little too much as a matter of course the results of a husband's toil and fidelity, they will know how to make amends. The splendid devotion and sacrifices of many men, illustrated every day and in all walks of life, are not matters to be accepted in an un sympathetic, listless, matter-of-fact way. It is not enough in this world, to "mean well." We ought to do well. Thoughtfulness therefore becomes a duty, and gratitude one of the graces. Alike in the fine things of life, and in its common work and duties, let us not leave those whom we love, to take,—too many things for granted.

MR. SHAW'S RELEASE.

"It is with sincere satisfaction," says the *Christian World*, "that we record the announcement, which has been made by the French Minister of Marine, that Mr. Shaw, of the London Missionary Society, has been released, the charge against him having broken down. Admiral Pierre, the French officer who, according to accounts which have reached this country from trustworthy sources, has acted in other cases besides that of this missionary in a hasty, harsh, and high-handed way, states that Mr. Shaw has been set at liberty on the Island of Bourbon, no sufficient cause for his detention having been discovered." It is gratifying to find that the confidence which Mr. Gladstone expressed that Mr. Shaw would be fairly tried, has been justified, and that the Court Martial to which the case was submitted has found itself compelled in effect to revoke the rash procedure of the officials or official to whom Mr. Shaw's unjust arrest and detention were due. It is quite clear, however, that this pittance was withdrawn altogether from the hands of the Province. Why are they not settled? I answer, simply because there is no way to get to them, except by following spotted lines through the woods; in many places there is not even a path.

Those in power are put there for something more than simply passing away their time and drawing their salaries. Governments must lead the way and hold our inducements as far as they have the means, or but little, comparatively, will be done. Now let us look at the real condition of things. It is true the Government will give actual settlers land by their setting it and doing so much work thereon; that is, where they have any land to grant. The truth, though, is that they have not much land good for settling; the New Brunswick Railway has not yet all of it, and will not sell it under \$20.00 per acre, and so poor people are excluded from getting it. Still there are a few tracts of very good land owned by the Province. Why are they not settled? I answer, simply because there is no way to get to them, except by following spotted lines through the woods; in many places there is not even a path.

It is, I believe, becoming better understood that the powers that be have a great deal to do in this direction, and it is very apparent that unless there are reasonable inducements to incoming settlers and to the young men of our present population, they will continue to go where they will be better treated. The Government of our country must foster its interests. So our Government must encourage the settlement and development of our Province or its progress will be slow, perhaps cease altogether.

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A few years ago the Government of that day set out to do something to induce settlers, and concluded to give settlers a bonus of \$30.00 in addition to the grant of their land, provided a certain amount of labour was done on the land. That was a step in the right direction; but what about it now? A year or so the Government changed the programme, and ordered the \$30.00 to be expended on the roads, and in a year or so the Government became so poor that even this pittance was withdrawn altogether from the hands of the Province. Why are they not settled?

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strives who, as we noted a week or two ago, were prevented by the French from entering Tamatave, and were obliged to move along the coast, taking their chance of getting away by a passing vessel. The narrator further contains the important announcement of the death of the Queen of Madagascar, who had been for some time suffering from illness, on the 13th of July. This event is of great interest, although whether it will in any way affect the course of events in the country, so far as the French is concerned, is open to question.

The late Queen, who succeeded to the throne in 1869, was an enlightened and patriotic sovereign.

The story of her acceptance of Christianity, of the friendly support and countenance which she has given to missionary work, and of the efforts which she has made for the general enlightenment and elevation of her people, has become familiar to all English persons who are interested in the spread of the Gospel in foreign lands. In all her good work she has been satisfied with ability, fidelity, and sympathy by her husband, the Prime Minister of the country, a man of much intelligence and force of character. According to the law of succession, the heir to the throne is a niece of the late Queen. In the present critical state of the country, however, there can be little doubt that the real power will remain in the hands of the Prime Minister, the late Queen's husband.

Yours etc.,

A. TAYLOR.

Arthurette, Victoria Co., August, 1883.

THIRD DISTRICT MEETING.—The annual session of the Third District Meeting was held this year, as before announced, with the Church at Canterbury, known as "the Elm River Church." It convened at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 5th inst., opening with a social meeting or conference. This meeting was led by Bro. Wiggin, who has the care of the church. There was a good attendance; many prompt and warm-hearted testimonies were given in the name of the Master, and all felt "it was good to be there," for the Saviour by His gracious spirit was present to bless. The session continued about two hours.

At 2.30 p. m., Elders and delegates again convened for business. There were present of Elders on the District, Bro. Noble, Kingdon, Reeds, A. H. Trafton, G. B. Trafton. Of Licentiates, Bro. Wiggin, Currie and Porter. Visiting Elders, Bro. Perry, McDonald, Colpitts, G. T. Hartley and DeWarr. Visiting Licentiates, Ridsdale and Noble. All of whom were invited to take seats and difficulties that are incident to settlement in a new country.

At the time appointed for opening, Bro. Reid,

in the absence of the Chairman, presided. Prayer was offered by the District Clerks, and Elder Wiggin occupied the Clerk's chair in the absence of Bro. J. A. Vanwart, and Elder Kinghorn was appointed Treasurer pro tem.

Seventeen Churches, represented by about twenty delegates, handed in reports; two only were reported orally. Eleven churches had pastoral care during the year, and forty-five additions by baptism were reported. The Sabbath-schools continued about as late year. Notwithstanding several of the churches without pastoral oversight complained of being in a weak and scattered condition, yet the outlook was on the whole, encouraging. A greater number of additions was reported by baptism, and the prospect was more encouraging than last year.

Stirring addresses were delivered by Brethren

Wise, Kinghorn, Colpitts, Perry, Rend and McDonald.

Rev. A. Taylor, Rev. C. T. Galt, and Sir A. T. Galt was appointed at a public meeting in the Union Hotel, Fredericton, on the 18th inst.

Only two persons out of a population of 5,000 were saved in the town of Marak from the effects of Java eruptions.

The Canada Pacific Railway directors have foreclosed their mortgage for \$1,000,000 against the South Eastern Railway, which virtually makes them masters of the situation and will give them a seat on the board.

The exports from Queen's and King's counties, P.E. I., for August was valued at \$122,000, of which \$82,000 was for fish, and \$20,000 for eggs.

An incorrigible named James Thorson was charged in Montreal by his father with habitual drunkenness and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A delegation consisting of Sir Francis Hincks and Sir A. T. Galt was appointed at a public meeting in the Union Hotel, Fredericton, on Thursday, to invite Lord Carleton to be invited there on the 18th inst.

The Dominion Medical Association met in Kingston on Wednesday. One hundred and