TERMS AND NOTICES.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD,.....EDITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1884.

— IN A RECENT ADDRESS to a large gathering of Post Office employees, Hon. Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General of Great Britain, remarked that intemperance and betting had caused the majority of dismissals from the service. He also stated the gratifying fact that these vices are steadily diminishing. He gave his audience sound advice and earnest warning against drinking and gambling.

— "A FREE BAPTIST," whose communication is in another column, says very kind things to and of the INTELLIGENCER. Such hearty commendation of the character of the paper and its general course and such testimony to the benefits derived from it, are very refreshing and encouraging to the editor. To the writer of the article we express our thanks. We shall hope that the INTELLIGENCER may always deserve such commendation, and the earnest efforts in its behalf of friends so warm-hearted and enthusiastic.

— THE REPORT that Mr. Spurgeon had received a large fortune turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Spurgeon himself has written a note declaring the story to be a myth. He says,—"Several times such rumors have gone abroad—much smoke from a very small fire. In the present case there may be something, 'but how little none can know.' This rumor brings to me begging letters and requests of the most amazing kind, and in a measure stops supplies for my many enterprises, and so causes me much trouble."

— THE HANGMAN of Great Britain, having been guilty of drunkenness, some one suggested that his successor should be a teetotaler. Whereupon the London *Alliance News* is moved to say:

"We cannot speak for the teetotallers as a body, but for our own part we are inclined to suggest that in each case the man called upon to hang the murderer—if there must be a hangman—should be the man who sold the drink that caused the murder."

He would, in that case, be simply finishing his work. Then there should be a law providing for his immediate hanging.

— CONCERNING the importance of religious literature the *Christian at Work* says:—A man or woman may be truly converted, and enjoy Christ's love greatly, while very ignorant; but cannot be intelligent, well informed members of our churches, unless they read Christian literature. The pastor or other person who encourages any family in securing and reading such books and periodicals as will promote spiritual growth, is doing one of the most important kinds of Christian work. As a rule, the pastor can do this work as no other man can.

— AT THE REQUEST of one of the M. P.'s for Dublin, Mr. D. Howitz, Forest Conservator of Denmark, has been examining the mountains, moors, lakes, and rivers of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining to what extent the sister island needs, and is capable of, forest cultivation. His conclusion is that the swamps and bogs of Ireland are largely due to the want of trees. Out of the twenty million acres in Ireland, he states that there are at least five millions which might be profitably planted. Trees would absorb the moisture which now goes to form devastating floods.

— AND NOW the Council of the Quebec Bar want the Chief Justice of that Province Knighted, and have passed a resolution asking that he be. There is not much honor in a thing of that kind that has to be asked for. And any way the fewer Sirs and that sort of titles we have in this country the better for it. The Canadians who have been Knighted are, doubtless, fair samples of the public men of the country, and probably are as deserving the titles received as any of their fellows in public life. But the whole system, so far as this new country is concerned and in this age of the world, is a mistake.

— SPURGEON seems to attach less importance to pastoral visitation than most ministers do. He says:

"With all the force of my being I say whatever you do not do, keep your preaching up to the mark. You can do much more good by a thoroughly good sermon than by dropping in here and there and talking a little chit-chat. By all means keep the sermons up. The pulpit is the very Thermopylæ of this war. Hold the pulpit."

He is right so far as the "chit-chat" goes, but there is a kind of visiting—real pastoral visiting—which cannot be dispensed with; somebody must do it.

— IN OCTOBER LAST at the General Conference of Free Baptists, held in Minneapolis, a new organization of the Foreign Mission Society was effected. The new Society was so organized as to include the several bodies of Open-Communion Baptists on the Continent, and on its staff of officers six Conferences are represented. The first meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society is to be held in Boston on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. Several questions of importance will be considered.

Rev. Edwin Crowell, of Yarmouth, who represents Nova Scotia, and the editor of the INTELLIGENCER who represents New Brunswick, on the Board of Managers, expect (D. V.) to be present. The meeting of the Board will probably extend over two or three days.

— THE *Freeman* thinks the INTELLIGENCER a very unsafe teacher because we believe and teach that it is no more right to license rumselling than to license any other sin against God or man; and it expresses its inability to believe "that any considerable number of the large constituency which the INTELLIGENCER is supposed to represent is imbued with its (our) ideas on this question."

There are several things which the *Freeman* does not know, and one of them evidently is that there are comparatively few people now who entertain the narrow and vicious rumshop notions which it so persistently and unblushingly advocates. The views concerning the rum trade held by the INTELLIGENCER, and to which the *Freeman* takes exception, are really the views of the majority of the people of this country, views which are step by step coming to be embodied in laws of the country. Poor *Freeman!* The palmy days of the rumselling crowd represented by it are past, and the day hastens when everywhere selling rum will be punishable like any other crime.

— JOSEPH COOK thinks the two worst evils of our time, inside the domain of Christendom, are, probably, luxurious living among church members, and loose thinking among religious teachers. And, he says,—"When the two go together we have a religious club instead of a church; a club, in which, of course, it would be uncourteous to suppose there are any sinners, a club that has forgotten that all men are brethren, and that the business of the church is to stand between the living and the dead. When we have a number of such churches connected by close social ties, and perhaps giving direction to great central currents in the religious life of a city, the time then has come to waken all the powers of the pulpit and press and the platform, against the choking of God's most holy truth by purse-strings and ribbons, and by dashes of the lavender waters of liberalism. I am speaking very frankly; but the truth is that the case needs stern surgery. It is likely to be our prevailing trouble that, when Judas carries the bag and betrays his Lord, he will not always have the grace to go and hang himself, and you will not have the grace to hang him.

— A STATE CHURCH always fosters narrowness and bigotry. It is so in Great Britain. The Church of England in this country, though it has here no legal status different from other denominations, is characterized by an exclusiveness that is not eminently Christian. The same is true everywhere. The latest exhibition is by the State Church of Sweden. The *Independent* thus describes the situation:

"An acute attack of bigotry has induced the Swedish Lutheran bishops to do an inhospitable act. The Evangelical Alliance was invited to hold its General Conference in Stockholm, and representatives of the State Church, including bishops, joined in extending the invitation, and consented to appear on the programme. Now, because the Archbishop of Upsala and some of his co-religionists do not want to compromise the State Church by appearing in a body which contains representatives of dissenting churches in Sweden, they ungraciously appeal to the various branches of the Alliance to withdraw their acceptance of the invitation to meet in Stockholm. No time has been lost in acceding to this request, and their lordships are to be spared the danger of contamination. We would that they could see how evangelical Christendom regards their act."

— MENTION was made last week of amendments to the C. T. Act passing the Senate. Later they passed the Commons by a good majority, though attempts were made as in the Senate to introduce other amendments, the effect of which would have been to destroy the law. The designs of the enemies of the Act were voted down emphatically. The following are the amendments that were passed, and which meet the needs of many Counties in Nova Scotia and possibly some elsewhere.

1. Section ninety-six of the C. T. Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:

"And if in any county or city there are no licenses in force when the petition mentioned in the first part of this Act is adopted, then the second part of this Act shall become and be in force and take effect in such county or city after the expiration of thirty days from the day of the date of an Order in Council to that effect, published in the *Canada Gazette*."

2. If any Order in Council has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that the second part of "*The Canada Temperance Act*, 1878," shall be in force and take effect in any county or city upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in such county or city will expire; and if, in fact, there were at the date of such publication no such licenses then in force in such county or city; then the second part of "*The Canada Temperance Act*, 1878," shall be deemed to have been in force and taken effect in such county or city at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such Order in Council.

— CHRISTIANS must learn that it is not less important to pay than to pray, that the Lord is worshipped by paying as well as by praying. The *Pacific Churchman* tells a story and teaches a lesson thus:—When all Christians offer the tenth of their incomes in worship as regularly as they pray or praise, then the Lord's treasury will supply the wants of His servants. Then neither selling nor renting pews will offend Him who said, "Make not my father's house a house of merchandize." Then Christians shall cease to plead for fairs, sociables and receptions, against the plain direction of the church, "Be not conformed to this world." Some men are lovingly taught by providential dispensations, and we doubt not for the good of all. A layman in Indiana began to give the Lord His portion when he began to work for himself. He found little difficulty so long as he made but little. But during the war he became a partner in a hominy mill, which was kept busy night and day, so that his income was over two hundred dollars a day. Now came the trial. Shall I give over twenty dollars a day? The sum seemed so great, and his necessities and desires so growing and important, that he resolved that it was too much. The very night his covetousness mastered him, he awoke to see his mill in flames! He lost the mill, but learned a most valuable lesson. He has never had any trouble about giving one-tenth since. Had this man known that circumstances cannot justify us in forsaking the principle of honesty to the Lord, he would have been able to resist the temptation. It is not every one that has his hominy mill burned, but such a disaster would be worth more to many called Christians than millions of dollars. "If the Lord be God, follow him; and if Baal, then follow him." Let the will act, and let feelings, desires, hopes and fears wait upon its action.

— "THE LOCATION of the Garden of Eden" was the subject of a paper read by Rev. Dr. Warren at a recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Boston. From an outline in the Boston correspondence of the *Journal and Messenger* we learn that he located Eden at the North Pole:—According to his theory, if the existence of the human race had begun at the North Pole, it would have been consistent with the ancient conceptions of the location of the heavens and the realm of shades. The proofs confirmatory of this were to be found in scientific geogony, in climatology, in ethnic tradition, in paleontological botany, ethnology, and also in the thought of the Egyptian, Greek and other nations. He believed that from these and kindred sources a greater degree of certainty can be arrived at as to the location at the North Pole than is usual in any prehistoric investigations. At the North Pole less than one-fifth the time is spent in darkness, and more than four-fifths is light. Hence it is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to as the land of light and beauty. Such a land, before the Deluge, might well have been the abode of men of extraordinary strength and stature and longevity. He went on to say that the popular impression has ever been that the Far North was always a region of unendurable cold. Science, however, has shown that the earth is a gradually-cooling body, and that it is conceivable on scientific reasons that the regions which first reached the temperature to sustain organic life were at the Pole, and consequently, the life of the race naturally began there. Astronomy shows that this region is more favored as regards light than any other. No more than two separate fortnights are passed in darkness, and these are relieved by the exceeding brightness of the stars and the radiance of the aurora-borealis. The exact length of the polar day is an unknown quantity, and can be determined only by observations on the spot. But whoever seeks a location for the terrestrial paradise, with respect to light and darkness and celestial scenery, must seek it at the Arctic Pole. Proofs were also indicated to verify the existence of a great continent around the North Pole before the Deluge, with a flora and fauna consistent with its being the cradle of the race.

PROGRESS AND PROMISE.

Once, and not so very long ago either, it was necessary to vigorously defend the Foreign Mission enterprise from the fierce attacks of those who did not believe in it. That day is past. There are, of course, some people still living, who refuse to acknowledge that the work is of the Lord, and imperative on the Christian Church. Such acknowledgement would involve an admission that once they were wrong, and that they will never admit. They are few and not particularly important, and their refusal to believe the facts that all the world believes, and that have made glad the hearts of millions of Christians, affects themselves chiefly.

The successes that have attended missionary work in recent years have been most marked, and the work goes forward with a steadily and rapidly increasing momentum. Week after week we are able to publish reports from every quarter of the world, of the great and precious things the Lord is doing by the labours of His servants, the missionaries. The story of the great ingathering to Christ's fold of the Telugus, which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, differs only in degree from the story that may be and is being told from time to time of other fields of missionary labour. For years and years the work was like that of the farmer, who clears the land, breaks up the soil, and sows the seed. It was toiling and waiting in faith. In due time the results of the labour began to be seen, and the gathering in of saved souls has for long been going on, and the Church has been rejoicing more and more in Christ's triumphs. But all unseen by any but the closest observers, and, seen by them, very imperfectly understood, the word of the Lord has been working mightily, weakening the hold of heathen doctrines on the people so long in bondage, and preparing them for the saving acceptance of the gospel of Jesus. There are many indications, unmistakeable in the opinion of those who are best prepared to judge, of the near approach of greater things than have yet occurred, things that will cause the people of the Lord to exult in the mighty power and the glorious conquest of their divine leader. We append general extracts, which confirm the view set forth above. Of India, the *Indian Witness* says: "We believe there has never been a time when Christian resources were so great and Christian opportunities so favorable, as at the present moment. For a quarter of a century past it has been a frequent cause of grateful surprise to see how God was opening the doors of the nations to the Gospel of his Son. That good work still goes forward, but a general outside view does not show how extraordinary this movement really is. The unsealing of the empire of Japan was not so wonderful as the lifting of the veil from the face of the nation, and the breaking down of the barrier which has so long shut out Corea from the world is not so strange in its way as the manner in which the way is being prepared for gaining immediate access to the people. Even in India, where nominal freedom to preach the gospel has been so long accorded, access to the people has of late become very much more free than formerly. Doors are now wide open which in other years were tightly closed, and hearts are now open which the first generation of missionaries found sealed by prejudice and fear. On every hand we may see barriers giving away and encouragements meeting the view."

Of Japan the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* says: The marvellous spread of Christianity in Japan should confirm the faith of all believers in the gospel and in the promise and potency of divine truth to overcome rooted prejudice and error. It is within this generation that Western civilization and religion were introduced into that nation that had banished Christian teachers, trampled on the cross, and barred its doors against foreign invaders. But already the leaders of the false faiths that for ages have held that people in their firm grasp, see the writing on the wall that betokens their downfall. Missionaries of experience, witnessing the changes in popular sentiment that are constantly taking place, venture the prediction that within ten or fifteen years Japan will be a Christian nation. Buddhist priests in their strongholds acknowledge that Christianity is so rapidly gaining that by the time the present generation of grandfathers and grandmothers have passed away it will have conquered and become the prevailing religion of Japan.

A note to the *Independent* from a well-known missionary in Japan says, that missionaries feel that they are on the verge of great events in Japan. (1.) The public recognition of Christianity as equal in the eyes of the law with other religions. (2.) The opening of the country to further and fuller intercourse. (3.) The public movement to Christianity of a large element who are convinced of its excellence, but are held back while Christianity is under a ban.

Of the work at large the *Missionary Outlook* says: "The signs of the times indicate that we are on the eve of a great missionary revival. The prayer and faith and thought of the churches are gathering around the vast field of unevangelized heathendom. Plans are being matured for aggressive work, and the expectation is becoming general that the next decade will witness a grand onward movement of the entire host. Missions are no longer a side-issue; they are the main question of nineteenth century Christianity; and the conviction is growing that on this issue the church must stand or fall."

And the *Christian at Work* talks of the near future in the following hopeful way: "There is a good time coming, and very soon! Christianity is bound to advance, not by slow and regular sieges, but by a geometrical ratio. They who celebrate the next centennial will see Christ's precepts and example adopted as the law of eternal life not only, but of the national greatness and happiness of India, China, Japan and Asia, as well as of Europe and America. There is a good time coming, and happy the man who helps to bring it around." May the Lord hasten the glad time.

THE WORK IN LONDON.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are now in the last month of the six months which they proposed to devote to the work of the Lord in London. If we may judge by the reports in the papers—not those which are especially favorable to Christian work, but those as well which have, if any feeling, a prejudice against the kind of work undertaken—there is abundant reason to believe that the mission of the evangelists has been a great success. The average attendance has been about 5,000, and they have, it is estimated, reached over a million people.

It is said that the meetings have not created the furor which the meetings of 1875 created; but they have, perhaps, been more successful as respects the neglected classes. Mr. Moody's complaint, nine years ago, was that the church-goers crowded out the unconverted. Now he is satisfied with the manner in which the "home heathen" are being influenced.

One of the features of the meetings in the Stratford section was the presence, night after night, of a considerable number of professed infidels. Two nights before Mr. Moody commenced his work, Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting of his friends and supporters in the Town Hall. There were some thousands unable to get inside, so eager was the desire to hear him. Many who were then his disciples are now disciples of a better Master, and the leader of the Cromwell Club, under whose auspices Mr. Bradlaugh lectured, has not only attended the services every night for the last week, but actually invited Mr. Moody to his home to tea. Mr. Moody went, and when he came on to the platform he brought the man and his daughter with him and gave them seats by his side. Mr. Moody assured us that the confidence of the infidels in their position had been thoroughly shaken. The evening service, when he specially addressed them from the words, "Their rock is not as our Rock," was one of the most remarkable and powerful we have ever attended. We were not at all surprised that one, at least, who came in a professed atheist went home a happy and humble believer.

Women are playing a noble part in the mission. They have gone into the depths and personally invited the most depraved. Not content with this, they have actually escorted them singly and in gangs to the place of meeting. They founded baby-home, did these sisters, and nursed the infants while poor mothers attended the services. At other times they stayed in the miserable home, tending the little family, rather than let the 'non-church-going' mother lose a chance of hearing the evangelists. The mothers who would not be separated from their babies were also provided for. Mr. Moody is never weary of relating how a lady, finding every other offer to fail, accompanied a poor mother to the hall, and sat beside her to carry out the baby—a cross one—when it cried. The little thing proved very noisy, but the mother was blessed; and, to use Mr. Moody's words, although she attended daily, the baby never cried after the mother's conversion."

The following incidents of the work, which are reported by the visitors and other workers, are interesting and encouraging:

Many cases and facts of a most encouraging kind are being met with by the workers in connection with the visitation of the people. We subjoin a few that have come to our knowledge:

A gentleman called one day at a house where he had been accustomed on former visits to see the wife with a black eye, the result of her husband's bad temper. This time, however, the door was opened by the husband himself, who astonished the visitor by saying, "I know you have come in answer to prayer." The gentleman thinking of former experiences, replied, "That it not much in your line, is it?" "It didn't used to be, but since I have been to Mr. Moody's meetings things are very different with me." Do you mean to say that I can now take you by the hand and call you a Christian brother?" "Indeed you can." It seemed almost too good to be true.

At one of the Stratford meetings a worker, in conversation with a man who seemed deeply anxious about his soul, had great difficulty in getting him to consecrate his thoughts on any point. After having prayed, and done all he could to direct the man to the Word of God, the worker gave him a little book, entitled "Just the Saviour You Need," asking him to read it carefully at home. The man said he did not want it; it had better be given to some one else. Not to be daunted, the worker, having discovered that the inquirer was married, asked him to take the little book for his wife to read; he at last reluctantly consented to do so. True to his word he gave it to his wife when he went home, and she read it through. As she laid it down on the table she said it was a nice book and advised him to read it. He took it up and when he came to the third page he exclaimed: "I see it now; I have been going the wrong way about it; I have got to accept salvation as a gift." He has since been giving grand testimony, and every indication of having entered on a new life. His wife last week visited the house of the worker who talked with him, and was also led to an acceptance of the Saviour.

A man attempted to get into one of the Sunday meetings at West Ham-lane Hall, and failed, much to his disappointment. A young worker, who met him, seeing his downcast looks asked the cause. On hearing how the matter stood and seeing the man's great anxiety to hear Mr. Moody on that occasion as he could not get any other day, the worker managed to get him squeezed in through the crowd. He was wonderfully touched and impressed both by the sermon and by what the young worker said to him. This friend sent him a little book through the post, and had a hopeful letter from him. It so happened that another worker on going home the evening after this man had attended the meeting, found a letter waiting him from a Christian woman, to whom he had been made a blessing four years before. The letter asked the worker to join her in praising God for the conversion of her husband at the hall the night before. Some days afterwards these two workers met, and the fact came out that the man whom the younger one had led into the light was the same as the husband referred to. He is now bearing noble witness for Christ in a church which greatly needs such testimony.

A great blessing has come to several of the young clergy in the Stratford district. Some who were wavering, or even hostile, have been brought into fullest sympathy with the work. There will be large additions it is expected to the membership of all the places of worship whose pastors were in sympathy with the meetings. A manifest blessing has come to not a few of the railway men, of whom there are so many in the district. It has been discovered that numbers who were impressed at the meetings, but did not go into the inquiry-room and come to a decision, are now grieving over the lost blessing and are seeking the counsel of workers with whom they come in contact.

It is known that some men who were notorious drunkards have been reclaimed. The newly-formed Mizpah Band is doing glorious work. The friend who has given a site for a Conference Hall to be erected, now furnishes a temporary place of meeting on his business premises, where meetings are held every Saturday and Sunday evenings. The Mizpah Band has been very happy in securing such officers of worth and standing as will be a guarantee of the satisfactory and permanent nature of the organization.

TO AND OF THE "INTELLIGENCER."

DEAR INTELLIGENCER:—Most persons who contribute to your valuable columns address your noble editor, but somehow I feel like having a talk with you. How glad we are to welcome you to our home every week. How much you bring to us that is instructive, encouraging and helpful in all that is good. I recollect at one time hearing a good brother in Christ say, "No man or woman can read the INTELLIGENCER thoughtfully one year and not become a Christian." That language may be a little too strong, for we know many hear scores of Gospel sermons, and have the Bible in their hands from early childhood, and yet do not become Christians; but certainly no one can be an habitual reader of the valuable matter you carry to many homes and not be largely benefited by it. Early in life I became acquainted with you. You came regularly to my father's home. I could not have been more than five or six years of age when I began to read some of your easily understood articles or "stories" as I termed them. I recollect very clearly to-night impressions for good that I received then, child though I was. I remember, too, snatches of certain pieces of poetry in your columns that my mother helped me to commit to memory; this is one:

"Tell them I never reached the haven
Where I sought the precious dust,
But I've gained a port called Heaven
Where the gold will never rust."

How much my childish mind dwelt on the "Port of Heaven"; it seems to me now that I received my first impressions of eternity from that verse.

Your pages were not so broad then, but your sentiments were just as broad, free and outspoken.

Several years passed by, and my father gave up his home in the interior of the County and bought a farm on the seaboard, but for some reason, I hardly know what, you did not go with us to our new home. I am certain it was not from any ill will towards you; I presume, with a large family to maintain and a farm to clear of debt, he thought it a matter of economy to cease sending his subscription, (mistaken idea). But I never forgot your teachings. As time rolled its rounds it became my lot to leave the parental roof and earn for myself the creature comforts of life. Fortunately, I was again permitted to enjoy your weekly visits. Then the thought occurred to me that I would send the INTELLIGENCER to my father and mother, with the request that after they had read it, they would remail it to my brother on the Pacific Coast, which they did.

A few years ago I had access to your first volume, and I noticed the first article on the first page of your first copy was an article on Foreign Missions. It suggested to me a great many thoughts; more than I am capable of committing to paper. In view of the contents and promise of that initial number, and the spirit actuating your pages throughout it is not surprising that you have outridden so many storms and lived to see the year 1884, with no loss of force.

The first public appeal I ever heard in your behalf was made by your faithful editor, Bro. Jos. McLeod, a few years ago in Nova Scotia, to an audience of half a thousand or more. How touchingly, how earnestly, and how reasonably too, he talked of and for you and your mission! As I listened to the words that fell so freely from an overflowing heart, I wondered if those in the audience who were subscribers already would not prize the INTELLIGENCER more than ever before, and if those who were not subscribers would not feel moved to hand in their names and money at once, and also try to secure the patronage of others when they returned to their respective communities. I resolved to do what I could and I tried in a quiet way to get your list of subscribers increased, but with less success than I could have desired. Still my zeal in your behalf has not wavered in the least. A short time ago I canvassed almost the entire membership of what was once quite a strong F. B. Church. My success was not so great as it ought to have been. But you say I was not equal to the business. Perhaps not. One good old brother said,—"I don't take any paper now; if I took any it would be the INTELLIGENCER. I did take it a long time, from its start, but times are hard now and its most too dear." And that was the excuse, (if that is the proper word), of many others, "I can't afford it." Of course I undertook to show them their mistake. Amongst other things I told them of the large expenses of publication, and then said:—"You pay $2.00 for 52 copies. How much is that for one? It is hardly four cents, three cents and a fraction of a cent (nine mills) for the amount of valuable information you get in one copy of the INTELLIGENCER. Who can call it a dear paper."

I do hope and sometimes pray that the good Lord in His well ordered train of providences may hasten the time when your list of subscribers will be very much larger than now, and you will enter the homes of many F. B. Church members, who now instead of the INTELLIGENCER pay for and read what is termed (and justly so too) light, trashy reading, which is certainly a waste of precious time and money, and poisonous to the mind.

FREE BAPTIST.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

— Several young men from the Mission Training school in Sweden are labouring as missionaries among the 56,000 Laplanders in northern Norway, Sweden and Russia.

— As the result of Waldensian Missions in Italy, nearly 500 new members have been added to the Church of Christ during the past year, and these are mainly from the Church of Rome.

— An exchange says: This year, as in years past, the day of prayer for colleges has been blessed of God, and a deep religious awakening has followed in many of the schools and colleges throughout the country.

— The total income of the Salvation Army for 1883, is reported at $1,500,000. The Army is now publishing sixteen *War Cries*, in various countries. During the last three months officers have been sent to Tasmania and Ceylon.

— Some remarkable gatherings are taking place in old Roman Catholic strongholds in Normandy, to hear a simple exposition of the gospel and of Protestant principles. In one town, Valognes, known as the "City of Convents," and where but one Protestant was known to exist, even the mayor and other officials came and heard the Word of God.

— A valiant old Swiss, named Pointer, has for many years gone through France, selling and giving away Bibles and Testaments. At the same time he preached against Romanism and Infidelity, leaving the Scriptures to tell the true Gospel story of salvation. In 1883 he sold 7,713 New Testaments, 78 Bibles, 17,356 illustrated sheets, and gave away 48,000 single Gospels.

— In France there are more than half a million of Protestants, with one thousand Protestant pastors, more than twelve hundred Protestant schools, and thirty Protestant religious journals. In Switzerland Romanism had once all, and now has only two-fifths of the population. In Bavaria the Protestants number nearly a third of the population; in Belgium alone does Romanism show vigor.

— New York City has a mind to build up the waste places. The New York City Mission are about to build on the site of the old "dog-training and rat-catching establishment" on Broome street a new church. The lots cost $60,000; the building will cost about the same. This will make the fifth structure erected within the city by this mission.

— According to a correspondent of the London *Freeman*, a new and somewhat singular religious movement is going forwad in Ontario. He says:

There is a very peculiar development of Baptist principles going on among the Quakers of this country. Not long ago the Principal of Friends' College at Pickering, Ontario, presented himself to the pastor of the Yorkville Baptist church for baptism. Only a year ago a young minister of the same society was ordained for the Baptist ministry, and is doing a splendid work. Last Sabbath evening eighteen of the same fraternity were baptized in the neighboring church, and an intimation has been received of several more coming forward. Some of these wish to go and labor among their own people, and it is just possible that we may have a new Christian organization under the name of the "Baptist Friends."

DENOMINATIONAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

UPPER GAGETOWN, Q. Co.—Rev. J. G. McKenzie writes (April 22nd) that he has baptized two since the last report, and says there is a good religious interest at present. He sends a new subscriber to the INTELLIGENCER, one of those recently converted, which is a very good indication of the character of the work being done under Bro. McKenzie's labours.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Reports come that are cheering on one side, and depressing on the other. Bro. Hill, is greatly esteemed and doing good work. The Church is rallying and steadily doing a needed work. Bro. Sturgiss is ably and heartily co-operating with Bro. Hill. God bless him for the sacrifice and zeal he has shown in our interests. The depressing reports are the lack of sympathy, on the part of some of the leaders of other churches, with the Halifax interest; there is some antagonism towards it, and this from men who, denominationally, are apparently, in some directions, anxious for closer union with Free Baptists. We do not understand such work. Men talking glibly of "Union" and then working to crush and destroy, not only in Halifax, but in other places in this Province; plying arts of proselytism, becoming in "an artful dodger" in a despicable political campaign, but utterly unworthy of a high-minded herald of "peace and good-will," The Christian minister who stoops to such knavish arts degrades his high calling and has yet to learn the essentials of honor and integrity. We write, not from hearsay, but from knowledge, and on the authority of those who are pained to make such charges. The minister who will devise plans to harrass, annoy and rob the fold of another communion may have a momentary satisfaction, but he gets it at the price of honor and true Christian manliness. It is "ill gotten gain," and will be a curse in the end. It is miserable work, a clear evidence of the depravity of man, and shows how far even "a double-minded saint," can fall down from grace. Such methods give pain to all who cherish "good-will" and the principles of Him who went "about doing good," not causing strife and bitterness. Egotism and selfishness in the Church of God, do more injury to the interests of truth than blatant infidels or veiled sceptics.

PORT MEDWAY.—Rev. J. I. Porter, is now in Queens County, and from report it is evident that his visit is timely and has been profitable. He has held meetings at Port Medway, Port Moutoun and East Port Medway. He had a baptism last Sabbath. The Churches have been helped and strengthened. He is to visit Caledonia. Doubtless, a full report of his labors will be given shortly.

YARMOUTH.—Rev. E. Crowell last Sabbath baptised six. Rev. A. Kinny is with him, holding special meetings. There can be no doubt that much good will be the result. The meetings are interesting and the Lord is with His people.

REV. S. K. WEST writes, that a number of the the Churches in Yarmouth County are being blessed.

BARRINGTON.—At our last Conference meeting a vote of condolence was passed with the widow and family of the late Rev. T. C. Brown, who was for some years pastor of the church, and who died recently at Foster, R. I. A memorial service also was held in honor of one who was universally esteemed and beloved. "For he was a good man."

It was also agreed that letters of sympathy be sent to the bereaved families of several members, whom the Lord, in His providence, has recently removed to His home of light and love.

Last Monday evening, (14th inst.) a public Missionary meeting was held, when the writer gave an address on India.

PORT LATOUR.—The Lord has graciously blessed His people. The meetings were blessed. The Church has been revived and greatly helped. Last Sabbath four were baptized, and others who have found peace, will, it is hoped, go forward. Some who confessed they had found Jesus, belong to the Methodist body, or are in sympathy with them.

A number of public lectures have been given on various subjects during the winter. Next week we begin, for a few months, a series of Bible Readings, to be given every alternate Wednesday.

SHAG HARBOR.—Rev. J. W. Freeman is well located, and during the winter has been blessed, and a blessing to the churches.

ARGYLE.—Rev. Wm. Miller has recently reported to you. He is hard at work and is, as always, vigilant, zealous and anxious to serve his Lord and Master with "full purpose of heart."

CAPE ISLAND.—Rev. L. W. Gowen held special meetings during the winter and great good was done. A few were baptised.

BEAVER RIVER.—Rev. A. Kinney has reported something of the glorious work done, for which all must "praise the Lord."

THE CONSECRATION MEETING held at the close of our Annual Conference, in September last, was timely, and has borne excellent fruit. Thus far the year has been good, and much more, it is prayed, will be granted us. All round prosperity is attending us. Father Taylor's prayer has been and is being graciously answered. Still we are hungry for more. Let us all work and pray, depending upon Him who has promised to be glorified in His Saints. T. H. S.

Barrington, April 15th, 1884.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

— The Truro *Guardian* understands that several Intercolonial railway employes have been dismissed or suspended for drunkenness.

— The Connecticut Legislature has voted to submit an amendment of the Constitution to the people, providing for biennial sessions.

— The British drink bill for 1883 foots up $628,386,375. The quantity aggregates 1,032,142,158 gallons. This would make a lake a mile long and a mile wide, with a depth of 35 feet, or sufficient to float men of war.

— Two drinks of whiskey mean a pound and a half of beefsteak; two beers a dinner of mutton chops; one cocktail, an eggplant or head of cauliflower. "What'll you take, Charley?" stands for a nice oyster stew for the whole family Sunday morning. "Set 'em up again," means sugar in the house for a month. This is a bit of practical domestic economy, furnished by a working man for the consideration of his fellows.

— In a Western town a boy made a murderous assault upon his grandmother. This is an almost inexplicable crime, for the most indulgent friend any boy has is his grandmother. The lad was arrested, and a large number of the citizens have signed a paper denying that he is a bad boy, and attributing the trouble "to too much *hard cider*, which flew to his head." "O thou invisible spirit of wine [or of hard cider], if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!"

— We have occasionally seen the statement made that the Ohio vote for the prohibitory amendment, amounting in official returns to 323,167, was fraudulently reduced. On what grounds we were heretofore unaware. The "Hand-Book of Prohibition for 1884," however, publishes a series of pertinent items. We copy the first:

"In one voting precinct in Columbus, A. A. Stewart and six others voted for the Second Amendment, and then the seven worked the whole day in persuading others to do as they had done, and were confident that not less than one hundred and fifty, and in their belief about two hundred voted for the Prohibitory amendment in the same precinct. But the official count gave *not one single vote for this amendment in the entire ward.*"

— A fact worthy the consideration of parents and others to whom the care of children is committed is thus emphasized by the *Independent*:

The young in recent years have become exposed to a new temptation to intemperance through the use of confectionery. It is known, but not as generally as it should be, that wine and whiskey are used in the manufacture of certain kinds of confectionery. The candy known as "Rock and Rye" drops is flavored with so-called "essence of whisky" or fusil-oil. A Brooklyn chemist recently examined a sample and found the fusil-oil to enter into it largely. A fatal dose is stated to be 1.4 to 1.6 grains. This quantity was found in two pounds of the candy. It is, therefore, very dangerous, and ought to be seized and destroyed by proper officers wherever it is exposed for sale.

PERSONAL.—Professor Fullonton writes the *Star* thus: "The Rev. C. F. Penney, of Augusta, has been deeply afflicted with sickness for nearly three months, during which time his pulpit has been supplied by students from the Bates Theological School. His many friends will be glad to know that just at present he is slightly better; but he is liable to be kept from his pulpit and his large, active Christian work for some time to come. During which time, I am sure, he will have the prayers and anxiety of all the readers of this notice."

Sir Charles Tupper is expected in Halifax this week.

Ex-Governor Archibald, of Nova Scotia, will soon return from Europe.

Rev. C. J. Phillips is still a prisoner in his home and is likely to be for several weeks. Besides the injury to his foot, the shock to his whole system was very great and quite prostrated him. He says: "My friends are as kind as they can be, and God is good. Blessed be His name."

Mr. Jarvis S. Hayward, son of Mr. Abner Hayward of Lincoln, S. Co., recently completed a course in the Business College in this city, and received the college diploma. We are glad to hear of this young man's success.

JOURNALISTIC.—Mr. George Johnson, a well known Maritime journalist, formerly of Halifax, has been appointed Canadian agent for Reuter's Telegraph News Association, with headquarters at Ottawa. It is gratifying to know, says the Fredericton *Capital*, that Canadian press despatches for England will henceforth be made up in Canada, instead of being manufactured in the United States, and forwarded by Americans as heretofore.

It is stated that Mr. J. E. B. McCready will sever his connection with the Moncton *Transcript*, about the first of May. One report says he will be editor of a new evening paper in St. John; another report says he will become editor of the *Telegraph*.

Mr. Robert McConnell, of the Truro *Guardian*, is named as the probable successor of Mr. McCready as editor of the *Transcript*.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.—The following have been received: First report of the Immigration and Colonization Committee, relative to the manufacture of Cheese and Butter; report on the Adulteration of Food; abstract of statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for 1883.

SUNDRIES.

Steamers running on the St. John now....A woman 77 years old is plaintiff in a $3,000 breach of promise case to be tried at the April term of court in Balfast....Over 100 lives were lost the past winter in Colorado by means of snow-slides. ....A cremation society has been organized in Boston....Eleven women are now enrolled at the Victoria (N.S. W.) University.

THINGS IN SHORT METRE.

[BY PEN AND SCISSORS.]

In Nova Scotia, as well as in Ontario, widows and unmarried women will now enjoy the municipal franchise.

The fearful fact is stated that 5,000 of the negro workmen on the Panama Canal have died in the past three months.

There were 169 persons killed on the railways of Canada during the year 1882-3, as compared with 147 the previous year.

The appointment of a young woman as Deputy Sheriff in a Pennsylvania county, is one of the unprecedented incidents of the day.

Chicago has one baker for each 470 families, one butcher for each 205, one grocer for each 89, and one liquor-saloon for each 35 families!

Dr. Adam Clarke wrote his great commentary on the Bible between the hours of four and eight in the morning. This early-rising habit, much to be commended, is now largely an institution of the past.

Michigan has passed a law which allows a testator to prove his will and his sanity while he lives. If every State would pass such a law, not a few families would be exempt from very serious troubles.

The average yield of coal mines in the United States per mile is but 383.35 tons; while in Great Britain each mile of mine yields 12,833.33 tons, Germany 36.176.47 tons, Belgium 32,352.94, and France 9,582.93 tons.

Excessive smoking of cigarettes has made a raving maniac of a promising young man of Chicago. The jury in the County Court found him insane, and added, that nervous debility produced by excessive smoking was the cause.

The latest return of the number of volumes in the British Museum is just over 1,300,000. There are 160 miles of shelves, and about twenty miles to be filled. It is calculated that about one ton of literature a day is sent into that institution.

The London *Times* remarks that the dynamite fund so far from being a myth is a very real affair and that no other country would tolerate the stigma incurred by America in suffering dynamiters to form their plans and secure their supplies unchecked.

Probably the longest lovers' quarrel on record came to an end the other day in Branford, Conn., when Miss Jennie Durand and James O. Smith were married. They quarrelled in 1825, and did not meet again for fifty-eight years. The groom is