THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly

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## THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 26, 1884.

#### GREETING.

To all the readers of the IN TELLIGENCER-the oldest and the youngest, and all brethrenwe extend the greetings of the season, and most heartily wish them A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

### THE PRESENT NEED!

Every dollar of arrears paid at once. A prompt renewal from every sub

An earnest canvass to have the INTEL-LIGENCER taken in every Free Baptist family in Canada!

you have been called.

- HAVE YOU wronged your neighbor? Make right with him at once. Acknowledge your wrong and make all the restitution in your power.

- Do ALL the good you can to-day. Of to-morrow you know nothing. You may not be alive. you are you cannot then do to day's duties. "De with thy might what thy hand findeth to do"-

pers. But he is still alive. Being past eighty living will come. years of age and feeble he eannot be expected to live much longer.

- HERE IS a note for tobacco users. Lieutenant Greely of the Arctic expedition says that of the seventeen of his men who died in the frozen regions all were smokers but one, and he died last. Of the seven survivors none were smokers. This state- It was intended at first to be issued mouthly, but ment would seem to demonstrate very clearly the after the initial number the plan was changed, and debilitating effect of the habit.

- THE CENTENNARY of the Methodist Episcopa Church has just been celebrated by appropriate services in Baltimore. Delegates from all parts The Church has accomplished great things in a

- THINGS inconsistent with Christ's teaching in the lives of those who profess to be His follow ers do great injury. They prejudice many against Jesus who otherwise would become His disciples. On the other hand faithful Christian living wins those who could not be persuaded by the most eloquent preaching.

- THE VISITING MINISTER will do the resident pastor good or evil as he is wise or unwise. He ought to sacredly guard the name and position of his brother, and by his judicious and Christian cious help, and are often treasured and repeated to the pastor's advantage. It is just as easy to so dubiously as to excite suspicion against him. Some ministers have an open ear for picking up ugly reports about a pastor and then going out and a business point of view, over the religious weekwhispering abroad the tale of disaffection and trouble. We know a brother, who, after spending lower price than the religious papers, and yet have a day or two in the congregation of some other a much larger margin for profit. This, many are preacher is almost certain to come away with hid- either not able or do not care to understand; and sous stories of the man's unpopularity and the dis- it is made to work against the wider circulation of satisfaction of his people. He seems to ferret out the religious papers. This is one of the reasons all the unlovely secrets of the pastor and his peo- why the latter are rarely profitable business underple, and to find a wicked joy in spreading them far takings. But for the real necessity for them as

It is not so long ago that a temperance advocat subjected himself to no little harsh criticism if h had the temerity to speak of the Rumseller, es pecially if he was doing a large business and had accumulated much money, as a bad man. "At tack the traffic as much as you like, but the me; engaged in it, especially the manufacturers, and wholesale dealers, should not be referred to," was the advice continually given. And the same foolish thing is heard even now, though not se often as formerly. Just as though the traffic could be bad, and the men engaged in it good! The war in its sensible and consistent forms gains new adherents every day. Dr. Joseph Parker, the celebrated London preacher, has resolved to take new and better ground, in that he has determined never again to speak at any public meeting where

" He feels that the time has come when brewers must be looked upon in their commercial capacity as men of ill-repute. He distinguishes between the man and the brewer. The man himself may have many characteristics and excellencies, which ought to be recognized, but the fact that he is a brewer, and therefore at the very root of a traffic which is causing more misery in the country than any other trade, ought to be considered reason for declining his patronage of every institution of a religious and benevolent kind. Think of a brewer being worth upwards of half a million of money, and being petted and cheered because he has given £50 to the fund of some ragged school! It is worse than ironical, it is positively iniquitous!"

# THE DYING YEAR.

The year is dying out. It is a time for thought. good things before the year should die. Some have all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ." is loyalty to the essential doctrines. No denomination of the second done all, or nearly all, they had planned. Their highest and best hopes have been largely realized To more there has come failure and disappointment. Some wrought hard and faithfully, but

ping powers and hearty playfulness were a constant wonder and pleasure has been laid away in the grave-yard; the dear little babe-perhaps the first-born, perhaps the last born of a dozen, but in either case a treasure beyond price-whose sweet ome-life, has folded its little hands, and angel-like they are in the lot of man, have always been, and will be till the end of years. They are not an unmixed evil. They may be God's way of ministergethor for good to them that love God." Among the "all things" are such sore experiences, even, as those alluded to. At the time they are not joyous but grevious, but afterward they yield the together in one judgment. If they can become peaceable fruit of righteousness to them that are exercised thereby.

The year has afforded many opportunities for sefulness. Have they been improved? It has given time and helps to the development of Christian strength. Have they been used? We hope our readers have in this year come to better appreciate God and His claims, and that they have learned from experience the blessedness of full devotion to

Him. Doubtless some who read this have during 84 entered upon the Christian life. We rejoice with them in their wise choice and their new found hope and joy. They are the Lord's. May hey walk worthy of Him whose name they bear. Let all be thankful for the blessings of the year Even those to whom it may seem that the losses

and crosses of the year far outweigh the benefit., nay get comfort and cause for thankfulness in the - ARE YOU a professed Christian? Then, live fact that to those who have faith in God what ap like one. "Walk worthy the vocation wherewith pears worst may turn out to be best. Where there is the consciousness of wistakes and sins, and the consequent sadness, humble penitence and for better living in the future.

With the departure of the old year, let us all, the scriptural sense, "leave the things that are behind and press forward" to better, purer, higher things. The years go fast. Soon the end of life will come for each of us. How soon, who can tell? Be ready for the end. Doing the present duty, living to-day in the fear of God and in fellow-Kossuth was reported dead last week, and ship with Jesus Christ is the only readiness. Be sketches of his life and work appeared in many pa- ready, for in such a day as ye think not the end o

#### CLOSE OF A VOLUME.

With this number the INTELLIGENCER completes its thirty-second year. For more than a generation it has gone abroad amongst the people of the Provinces, especially New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. during the first year it made its appearance fortnightly, and since then weekly. In the beginning it was a very small sheet, but it has been enlarged several times till it is now-as it has been for several years—as large as any religious paper published in

It had its origin in the heart of the late Rev Ezekiel McLeod, who, from the date of its firs issue, January 1st, 1853, till the time of his death March 17th, 1867, was its editor. Since thenperiod of nearly eighteen years-it has been under ta present editorial and business management.

In common with similar undertakings it has had its share of struggles. There are no newspapers that become established without passing through hard times, and many journalistic ventures-the majority of them-die in the struggle. They al find the need of large capital, and, even in the case of those that finally succeed, much of the capital disappears before success is achieved. Some one conversation and conduct help him and his work. probably speaking from experience, has said that The Christian World well says: " Pleasant things | the man who has a considerable amount of cash spoken of a pastor by an outsider often go a long | that he wants to get rid of cannot do so more way with a church. They are the leaven of a pre- readily and effectually than by starting a news-

Religious papers have not so large a field on the Those secular weeklies, especially, which are re prints of daily issues, have a great advantage, from ies. They can be furnished to subscribers at a part of the great system of Caristian work with which the Church is encompassing the world, few or more of them would continue to exist. But they are a necessity, and so are kept alive and vigorous, though often at a cost in labour and money muc eyond the receipts from subscriptions, etc.

The Intelligencer would never have had as existence as a mere business undertaking, nor would it now be continued as such. Its originator believed himself called of God to the work in order supply a very manifest and crying need throughout the country. And with characteristic faithfuless and energy he devoted himself to the duty. The abundance of his labours shortened his life out though dead he yet lives and speaks in the work he established, and for the continued success f which his last prayer was offered.

By the favour of God the INTELLIGENCER has ontinued on its way till this day. That mistakes have been made it would be useless to deny. Misakes are inevitable in every undertaking with which erring man is connected. But it has steadily ought to accomplish the good purposes had in view n its establishment. The record of its teachings and influence during thirty-two years is with the people and on high. May God grant that the seedsowing it has done may yield large fruit to the glory of God.

Closing the volume we review the history of the paper with profound gratitude to God for all He has made it to be and do. Looking to another year there is in our heart a prayer that He may increasingly bless it and make it increasingly a blessing. To this end we ask, in its behalf, the prayers of those who know it and appreciate its mission. As Christians pray for their pastors and the minis ters of the Gospel, generally, so we would have them pray for the INTELLIGENCER as, in a large When it came it was welcome. Many entered sense, a Christian pastor, and a preacher of the fully. upon it with strong pur pose and great courage. Gospel to all whom it may reach. Pray that, true They had high hopes of accomplishing great and to its motto, its course may be such "that God in tude of belief and action is allowed so long as there

BAPTIST UNION. The question of the Union of the Baptist denomitheir plans miscarried and their work went for nations in the Maritime Provinces is just now renought. Some soon forgot their good purposes, ceiving considerable attention. For a good while, fell into carelessness, and now as the year closes | thought of the desirability of such Union has been find themselves not so well-off in any respect as | in many minds of both denominations, and much they might have been. Some meant well, but quiet talk about it has been going on. An occaswere too weak to resist temptations to frivolities. | tonal article-either editorial or correspondenceand dissipations, and now have the painful fact of in the papers of the respective denominations has wasted time and substance to mourn over. Some, kept the question before their readers. But during necessity of a converted Church membership; in spite of great difficulties altogether unanticipat- the last three or four weeks it has received some- baptism by immersion; the baptism of believers ed, have bravely kept on their way, and although thing more like discussion than before. This is only; and the essential independence of the Church. not accomplishing all they had hoped have the well. It is only by a full and frank statement of As to the Lord's Supper they differ somewhat, comfortable consciousness of having done what they views, however widely they may differ, that the though not so widely as some have thought. Free parties interested can come to understand each Baptists are wont to welcome to the Lord's table inst. Changes have taken place in all lines, and great other perfectly and determine whether the talked Christ's disciples of whatever denominational name. and trying changes in many. Death has visited of Union is possible. The discussion was brought Baptists differ amongst themselves in their belief and desolated numberless homes. Gathering about on by the Visitor's article, which we gave to our and practice. Some of them invite only the memthe board at this Christmas time, there are vacan- readers two weeks ago. In response to that, two bers of their own Church, some invite members of cies in many family circles. A profound sense of communications appeared in the Visitor, both of sister churches of their faith and order, some inbereaven ent will make sad the hearts of thousands which were strongly in favour of the Union, and vite baptized believers, and some give no invitation the main, prosperous and promising. parents and children. Fathers have been taken; agreeing in the main with the suggestions of Dr. | whatever-they simply announce the Lord's Supthe mother's presence is missed; the young man H pper. The Christian Messenger--the Baptist per, and those who hear the announcement judge full of strength and courage has gone out to come paper of Nova Scotia-also devoted large space to for themselves about partaking. back no more; the daughter whose beauty of per- the subject, expressing itself favourable to Union, Speaking for ourself-we have no authority to Union Hall. The meetings have been well atjoys of home is absent, she can never again grace effecting the Union. Having already given our dividual believes in the Trinity, the Divinity of didates, who were converted at these services, and

views and suggestions, that they may see for them- of sin, faith in Jesus Christ, the baptism of believselves wherein they differ. The Messenger says : The Union referred to between the F. C. Baptists and the Baptists, has from the first deeply inter- ant with these beliefs we do not feel disposed to has been awakened. ested us; and we have heartily rejoiced over every ground of hope that it would be finally successful face and laughing eyes and musical prattle afforded The F. C. Baptists have given undoubted proof gladness to the whole household and who was the that they have confidence in their Baptist brethren. No other interpretation can be put upon their enter- vocates them it suits us very well. It is a Union eminary in St. John. Having gone thus far in spread its wings and flown away to a more conenial clime. All these things are sad, sad ! But | tists, it is all important that nothing should be said | ment or compromise of a single essential thing. or done to cause them to recede. Retreating would We have thought that a joint Committee of the effect be attended with great loss on both sides. It is two denominations might be able to frame a basis just as evident that the Union, in the nature of things, cannot remain at its present state. It must ng the highest and most lasting good to us. It is go further. All reflecting minds must see this; features. A newspaper discussion of matters of rue-graciously true- "that all things work to. and it certainly involves grave as well as grand detail is not calculated to promote the Union feel-

Here we may say that our heart's desire and prayer to God is, that all the Baptists of these Proin judgment and organization, by the blessing of the Head of the Church, they can do a great work for God both at home and abroad. But should a Union in name alone be effected, better far that the two bodies should remain distinct, and endeavour to accomplish their respective missions on these

After a lengthy reference to Baptist historywhich certainly is at any time interesting reading-the Messenger proceeds to indicate its idea of the consistent course in movements for Union. It says there are two ways by which the bodies may

become united. These ways it sets forth thus: If they (the Free Baptists) wish to still hold to ether in their Associations, then let them first try the adoption of (the Baptist) our Articles of Faith and Practice. If they can do this as Associations. then a simple application to the Convention will joint Committee for consideration and agreement dmit them. They will still, in this way, preserve their - xistence as Associations. If, as Associations (we believe they call their organizations Conferapply for admission to the Baptist Associations se territory they may live. As we have underfaith will bring forgiveness of guilt, and strength | stood the Baptist faith and Church polity, these are are, as a denomination, whereby the question of the Divine leading. laion is provided for.

We do not intend now to discuss the Messenger's ositions. We cannot refram, however, from exressing surprise that our contemporary should make such suggestions. It is Union, not abscrpion, that has been talked about. We can assure the Messenger and all who may agree with what it proposos that there is not a Free Baptist in the two Provinces who will not say, "No, Thank you! to the proposal, and probably say it quite emphatic-

Which view-the Visitor's or the Messenger's-is egarded with most favour by the Baptist body we o not know, though we incline to think the Visitar's is. If, however, the Messenger voices corectly the feeling of that denomination in this atter, there is an end at once of Union negotia-

Though we have in former issues expressed our eelings and views on the question of Baptist Union, we think it well to again set them forth, more especially as the discussion has taken a new and

lesire is not confined to either one of the bodies concerned, but is shared equally by them, and, we are led to believe, is quite general. We repeat what we have said on various occasions, that we fully and heartily sympathize with the Union feeling. To us it has seemed a Providential leading. We have not known how else to account for its existence. In business and politics what is called a general desire for a given enterprise or reform is often created by careful agitation managed by interested parties. After the design has been accomplished, the people have wondered why they took any interest in the matter, and have discovered that they were simply skilfully moved by wirepullers. Sometimes, even in religious thingsthoughs very rarely we think-resort is had to booming "for the accomplishment of pet projects. In such cases the evils that follow are always more and greater than the good. The feeling in favour of Baptist Union has not been brought about he any human means. It came to many hearts in both bodies at the same time, and each person having hesitated to speak of it to others, fearing that he alone had the feeling. When at last it found expression, the favour with which the idea was received was surprising. There was no systematic agitation in its favour, no agitation what this very busy day. ever, for that matter, simply the quiet interchange of views as brethren met. Of course difficulties were suggested, but it was a rare thing to meet anybody who was not ready to admit that it ought to be possible to overcome them. These things seemed to indicate that the movement was of God, and we have held ourselves ready to follow His leading in this as in everything else.

The Union of the Presbyterians and of the Methodists, which not many years ago seemed im- from their station by the king, at the instigation, possible, but which being accomplished has proved as is supposed, of a Portuguese trader. common. The tendency of the times is strongly | honoring his memory. owards consolidation, and that this tendency in Christian bodies is of God has, we think, been clearly enough demonstrated in the experience of those that have consolidated

To the question of how the Union might be they had never had separate existence. It is, we think, equally true, though that the chief points of difference have, by the lapse of time and better acquaintance, come to be regarded as much less a indrance to unity than the differing parties were wont to think them. While others have always been, admittedly, things of minor importance.

In considering the Union question it has not appeared to us that either body would be called upon to yield any essential belief nor compromise any important conviction. We would not expect our Baptist brethren to abandon any cherished tenet, nor should they expect Free Baptists to do so. We incline to the belief that there are amongst brethren in either denomination as wide differences of opinion as between the two denominations on the things that now separate them. And yet the brethren holding these diverse views live together in love, and labour together most earnestly and success-

It is a fact that we live in a time when large latination is able to specify what must be the belief and practice in all respects of its members, or if such a thing is attempted it fails of success. There are probably not two men in the Baptist denomination who believe exactly alike in every point of Scripture teaching, and yet they are all true Baptists. The same is true of Free Baptists. Can Evangelist Harrison continues. The last report of the following Baptist Union be effected without interference with stated the number of seekers at 940, with prospect what are regarded by both denominations as essen- of a large increase. tial? If not, then Union is impossible.

Baptists of all stripes agree in several things,-

ers in Jesus, a Church composed of converted and baptized believers, and in the godly living consondemand, in order to full fellowship, that he shall agree with us in all other things. And if a denomination holds these views, stands for them and ading into Union with the Baptists in founding the on some such basis as this that we favour—a Union of Union that would preserve to each its peculiar ing. It is sure, instead, to arouse all the little prejudices that have long been dormant and almost vinces may see, eye to eye, and be perfectly joined | dead, and to magnify nothings into great things. The most that should be done in the papers is the discussion of the bald question of Union. Is it desirable? Is if worth endeavoring to secure? Would Baptist Union result in an increase of Baptist strength? May it properly be referred to a joint Committee with a view to framing a basis? These questions might be discussed with propriety and profit. But beyond these and questions of a

like character it is not wise to go. We shall be glad to hear from our brethren on the subject. In conclusion we summarize our position thus We believe Union is desirable; we are opposed to absorption of either body by the other; we think Union is possible; the Union we desire is one that will be fair and honorable to both denominations we think the question might safely be referred to a upon a basis; we think this ought to be done at an early day; we believe God, whose glory is sought ences, the name does not matter) they do not wish by both bodies, will order the matter for their become united with the Baptists, then as in- good; and we believe that, His will being followed, lividual churches they can ad pt our articles and He will continue to use them, whether together or apart for the accomplishment of His gracious purposes. We have no particular anxiety about it, ne provisions, existing in the nature of our struc- but are willing and glad to follow whatever may be

#### INDIA LETTER.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER, -Back again to my dear ome and work, it is with eager interest that I ave been looking over the papers that came during ny absence. I find that your Annual Conference egins to-day at Fredericton. How the notice of t, as I read it in the paper, brings back pleasant emories of twenty years ago, when in July, 1864 I first attended the New Brunswick Conference, in that very same City of Fredericton! I well remember the hearty welcome given me by your beloved father, Mr. Editor, the pastor of the Church And I now vividly recall the first Missionary Meetings, that of your Foreign Missionary Society, held on the evening of July 5th, when over \$400 were raised for sending the glorious Gospel to the leathens of India. On the evening of the 7th, the Home Missionary Society held a meeting too, and I think an equal sum was raised for the benefit of the destitute churches of your own Province. Those were bright days that I cannot forget. thank God, the Gospel never changes, and the privilege of preaching it to perishing sinners is as

precious as ever-yea, more precious. As Miss Hooper's interesting letters are discon tinued, I feel moved to send you a few lines now and then, while waiting for the New Brunswick him! How I wish he was here now, and living with me, in this big, lonely house, so I could be helping him to get ready for the work! I am delighted to learn of the improvement in Miss Hooper's health, which enables her to attend the Women's Missionary Meetings, and tell the story of how dark and desolate are the homes of this heathen land. May the Lord bless his words t the good of our dear India.

The Union Education movement interests me much. I earnestly hope the plan may succeed, and that many young men may be drawn to the new Seminary to qualify themselves for the work the direction of Christian co-operation. In these busy days we must join hand-in-hand, and work hard and quick to baffle the fertility of Satan's devices, and I reak the force and freshness of his attacks. May the Lord bestow His gracious and abundant blessing on the Union Seminary, which I hope to see some day. I can't say another word

### RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES. - The Oxford Press as claimed, uses paper

enough each year in printing Bibles to form a band nearly nine inches wide around the earth. - The Missionaries of the American Board at Behe, in the interior of Africa, have been driven

great an advantage to them, has probably im- - The Wycliffe Quincentenary Commemoration pressed Baptists that the different branches of their | will be widely observed in Great Britain. As the family might also be united greatly to the advan- great reformer died on Dec. 31, 1384, the last Suntage of the peculiar principles which they hold in day of the year will be devoted, in good part, to

upon the General Supply of the United States and presided over very many conferences. And now h Territories with the Scriptures two years ago, 557 was on a second episcopal tour to far-off Cathay counties have been completely canvassed by colpor- when death overtook him. He often said there teurs of the Society, 464 counties have been parti effected we have given some shought. That there ally canvassed, and 564 counties still remain to be rather take his departure for heaven than from supplied by colporteurs where the Auxiliary Bible Foochow. . . . Last Sunday was the 31st anniversary societies cannot undertake the work.

of foreign missions has just occurred in London. A his people, and is highly esteemed by the citizens gentleman cricketer, Mr. Studd, who is a member | generally. of the First Surrey Eleven, recently inherited an enormous fortune, which had been left to him by a relative, and was given to him, according to the terms of the will, when he was 25 years of age. He has now given the whole of the fortune to a foreign mission society, and is himself going to China to labor as a missionary.

- Rev. C. H. Spurgeon recently issued his 1,800th printed sermon in regular succession. He said in a meeting that he had been five years preparing these 1.800 sermons for the press. He did not mean in getting them ready to preach, or the time required in preaching them, but the absolute time spent in revising the short-hand report preparatory to sending the sermons to the printer. He never could get any sermon done in less than a whole day, and if they divided 1,800 by 365 they would get five years or thereabouts.

# REVIVALS.

--- Picton, N. S., is enjoying a revival. Mr Wm. Meikle, an evangelist, is conducting the meetings, and much blessing is being enjoyed.

#### DENOMINATIONAL. NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. - No special meetings are being held, but the work of the Lord goes steadily on Several have been converted recently. One more in St. John. Revelation is useless to me. I'd as to the liquor-traffic as a cause of pauperism as for

REV. S H. WEYMAN is under engagement this stream, Wheaton Sottlement, Eagle Settlement and Lewis Mountain. The field is reported as, in

UPPER WOODSTOCK .-- The Sentinel says : " For some time past Revds. G. T. Hartley and DeWitt has for some time been holding special

### SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

At the recent Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance the following paper on systematic contributions to the cause of missions was read. It was reported for the Star, from which paper we clip it. Its teachings are needed. We hope they may have

This is the church militant; and opportunities for spreading the Gospel are as never before. A nighty cry for help is heard on every side. And the command of God is "Forward!" The church that does not obey is directly disobedient. Are the opportunities seized? No; but few. Men seek, rather, "flowery beds of ease;" and this is especially shown in giving. The average money contrioution per member of all churches is but 32 cents a year. If there could be compared with this what church members spend annually for candy and obacco, we would be astounded and mortified. Our hearts would burn within us. (1) To secure proper giving there must be re-

n essential part of worship and not extraneous. The old sailor who on shipboard took up a collection because he knew of no other part of divine service to conduct, was not far out of the way in thinkng it indeed an act of Divine worship. Giving is ften expressive of the greatest struggle with self. he fullest victory and the highest praise to God We are not to give the fag ends of everything, o easy, so common, and yet so unmeaning as a grace. Such a spirit of giving the system of fairs and festivals fosters. I refer not merely to the obectionable features, such as guesses, grabs and ther methods of lottery, but to fairs and festivals ven in their purified form. Of the best of them the principle is, "Give so much, and get so much" -a trade between self and God; get for self, that s it; don't cast your bread upon the waters. This rinciple is pernicious, especially over the young. t tightens the purse strings, chills generosity and reduces the giving of faith, expectant only of the Lord's blessing, to the low level of bargaining

priviliged grace, as necessary as prayer, as meek

ess, gentleness, or any virtue. Giving should be

liberally as they do! (2) Individual responsibility on each must b apressed. All agree that the Church ought to be enevolent with its money. But the church is nothing excepting as its individual members make t. A frontier preacher in a churchless town of onsiderable size found on a canvass of the inhabiants that many desired a house of prayer in their midst. With one of the most well-to-do settlers he had this conversation :

Wonder is, from such training, that people give as

"You ought to build a chnrch here." 'Yes, I reckon we ought.

You ought to right away.' Yes, I reckon we ought.

"Well, you, Mr. C , ought then to put your and in your pocket and help." "Wal, no; I reckon you'd better wait a while." That is the trouble with two many people; for

ve a definition of it? The church is apt to be church otiose, not miliant, and, I fear, scarcely triumphant. God com-

mands personal work. (3) As regards givin often spasmodically. There is a tendency to become selfishly engrossed even in our church work. It is necessary to adopt some regular plan for giving information. We cannot depend upon missionary literature because it is not widely read, and, where it is, does not arouse like the instruction

and influence of a personal speaker. One successful pastor has monthly missionar eetings, as regularly as any services of his church for which he makes especially careful preparation. From his congregation missions contributions have largely increased. It is for us, as for him, to arouse, and lead the way, to earnest, systematic and sympathetic support of missions.

a few days ago, presented Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hogg with a walnut sideboard, a rattan rocking chair, a sifver cake basket, and a walnut easy chair. . Rev. Dr. Medley, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this Province, has just entered upon his 81st year H. L. has held his present position 40 years. He is still in good health . . . . The Star says that on the 7th inst., Rev. B. Minard received one into the fellowship of the Houlton Church on Christian experience, and on the same day, and the Sanday previous, he welcomed sixteen into the Second Church in Hodgdon, twelve of whom he baptized . . . . Rev. Matthew Wilson, for many years a leading Presbyterian minister, died on Saturday morning at North

Sydney, where he had been settled for a long time. ... Rev. T. B. Fuller, bishop of Niagara, died at before he accidentally run a three-cornered file into and gangrene and blood poisoning set in, from the non-abstainers. ffects of which he died ... Mr. Spurgeon's health s again reported as having so much failed as to ay him aside, for the time, from service. He is ow convalescent and hopes to be soon at work again . . . . The late Bishop Wiley of the M. E Church, travelled, in the twelve years of his official duties, 190,000 miles ; visited both the old and the new world, in every direction; ordained nearly 800 deacons and 600 elders; wrote 15,000 official - Since the American Bible Society entered letters, preached or spoke nearly every Sunday, and of the Rev. Geo. Armstrong's charge of St. John's - An astonishing case of devotion to the cause | Episcopal Church. He has endeared himself to

> JAPANESE SECTS .-- There still exists in Japan eight principal sects, the oldest of which seems to be the Jodo, or Pure-Land sect, founded in India tself, and the most recent that established by Nichiren about the middle of the thirteenth century. The last is the only one of native origin, the rest had their birth in India or China. The most powerful sect at the present day is the Shin, founded at the beginning of the thirteenth century by the saint Shinran. The central idea is the saving power of faith in Amida, who, as the chief of all he Buddhas, is the only Buddah worshiped by its nembers. It possesses nearly 19,000 temples and monasteries, among the most imposing of which are the well known Hor-gwan-ji of Kioto. Mr. Akamatsu, and Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, lately of Oxford, are distinguished members of the sect, the doctrines those of Protestantism.

"I reject for the most part," said he, "the Book suppose that book is read more than anything else in the Bible, unless it is the Gospels. But it dosn't suit my temper. When David was in trouble he cried out I don't David made piteous appeals. to God. I don't appeal to God in that way. All soon think of trying to light a candle at the aurora borealis as to get inspiration from Revelation. For economic sense I read Proverbs a good deal. A "In America, and it is well.

the Royal family, has made a home in one of the p oner parts of the city, where he gathers in hunthe family gathering; the little boy or girl who had just begun to attend school and whose develhad just begun to attend school and whose develline in a week. His father protests against it, but he says he wants to gain a crown. He has bought

He lives with and skeps with them seven nights in a week. His father protests against it, but he says he wants to gain a crown. He has bought

He lives with and skeps with them seven nights in a week. His father protests against it, but he says he wants to gain a crown. He has bought

THIRD TIER, C. Co. - We hear that Rev. T. O. several acres near London, and cleared them up for a cricket field, where he plays with them every meetings at Third Tier, and that a good interest | Saturday afternoon. His country house has seventy sleeping rooms, and he keeps sixty young men with him two weeks at a time, and this is his beat opportunity to work among them.

> might have counted over every letter in the Bible Mountains in Switzerland. and yet have a very inadequate idea of the spiritual truth contained in it. Much which passes for Bible study is not worthy of the name. The Jews were occupied with the study of the letter of scripture to such an extent that Paul was obliged to warn them, saying that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Our own schools may not in general be too much inclined to the study of the letter, but they certainly do fail in investigating the deep spiritual neaning of the portions of God's word selected for study. -S. S. World.

COAL .- A magnificent seam of coal has just been discovered at Crowfoot crossing, 800 miles west of Winnipeg, Man., on the Canadian Pacific railroad. It was thought that coal existed there, and experiform. Giving is a grace; yes, a grace, not a duty simply, to which exhortation should lash us, but a earth, success crowned their efforts, for a seam of coal 14 feet thick was discovered. Some think the easily secure by six months' residence in that city. coal fields just discovered will rival the coal fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This news comes in a lespatch from St. Paul, Min.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT is not the richest man who is worth \$200,000,000; and his wealth is bear them out of the Church, or render them dead rapidly increasing. This lucky man is a Lord and useless to the Church. Rupertswood. By his father's will be fell heir to 2,500,000 merino sheep, 300,000 cattle, and 3,000,-000 acres of freehold lands, besides a leasehold of crown-lands in England of equal area. By care and thrift he has doubled his inheritance, making it con- gress in the elements of Christian civilization, until siderably over \$200,000,000. His residence in Melbourne is said to be the most magnificent in their dark and stagnant realms and stir them up to the world. It cost \$4,000,000.

JOURNALISTIC.—The new consolidated Baptist in its train. paper is to be called the Messenger and Visitor The first number will be issued on the first Wednesday in January . . . . It is an instance of the enterprise of the London Telegraph that it has purchased a large tract of land in the Mejave desert in Arizona where the Yucca plant grows, the pulp of which it intends to utilize by manufacturing it into for eight years, and never had nothin of this kind

in the world, is in danger of destruction. A rail- | stalked away. road now runs beneath it through a tunnel excavated for that purpose. The blasting of the rocks under the castle shattered many parts of it, and since then the rumbling of the trains has caused further destruction. A society called the "Schlossthers, now is the time; for themselves, they want | verein," has been formed for the purpose of raising wait awhile. How long is "awhile?" Who can a fund for its restoration and future protection.

MR. SANKEY has been reported seriously ill. But Mr. Moody, who is now at Milwankie, says the accounts of his illness have been greatly exagneed informaton. Much has been done, but too gerated. Sankey is now at Clinton Springs. His trouble is liver complaint, but he is much better than he had been. His voice has not been in the east affected by his trouble, and Mr. Moody ex- 26,000 of them are being educated in institutions again be able to accompany him in his work.

> NAME WANTED .- Will the person who sent a egistered letter from Hartland last week, please

### TEMPERANCE NOTES.

- A convention is to be held in Victoria County on the 21st January for the purpose of organizing OF MINISTERS.—The Presbyterians of Moncton, a County Branch of the Prohibitary Alliance. Particulars will be announced later.

prohibition of the liquor traffic served the general prosperity; and to have replied: "Admirahly\_it nakes all the difference between savagery and

majority. The law is now carried all along the St. 4 the fraudulent stamps. Lawerence river from the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec up to the town of Gananoque,

while commanding the armies in India a return Hamilton, Out, on the 17th inst. Several days made by him relating to 18,000 men showed that among the total abstainers there was no crime, his hand. The wound did not give him much and practically none among the partial abstainers, trouble at first, but a day or two after it festered. but that the whole body of crime was among the said he, "I do not like starch. When starch gets

- Cardinal Manning, in speaking of the liquor raffic, declares : "It is mere mockery to ask us to tiercely. put down drunkenness by moral and religious the reported cases has been exceeded and is at premeans when the Legislature facilitates the multipli- sent 60 per cent. and over. Last week's deaths cation of the incitements to intemperance on every side. You might as well call upon me, as a captain of a sinking ship, and say : 'Why don't you pump the water out?' when you are scuttling the ship in

- The Rev. C. H. Mead, (missionary to freeden), giving an account of a tour in the south, writes thus of Spartansbury, South Carolina This is a town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants, and for two years the drink traffic has been voted out, and a man who says 'prohibition does not prohibit' cannot be found in the place. Intelligent men of both races bear abundant testimony to the efficacy of the law, and of the improved condition of both the morals and business of the community. The arrests for drunkenness ran down from 185 to 13 in a single year, and, whereas under license the reets were full of staggering men, such a thing as a drunken man is now rarely ever seen.

- The Grand Jury of New York City in their atest presentment say: " Nearly all the homicides onsidered by them during the session were comnitted in drinking saloons, and nearly all the crimes of violence originated in such places, or were committed when the actors were under the influence able work was new to the public, is really making of strong drink. In asking for a more stringent more substantial progress than ever before. enforcement of the excise laws, whose provisions are simple, reasonable and humane, the Grand France," not sold, till recently, for much less than Jury is only aiming to dam up and control the \$50.00, is put forth in sight small octavo volumnes, principal sources of the crimes it is periodically called to confront." Other Grand Juries could tell | American printing presses, including the 426 full a similar tale.

every 125 of the population. On the other hand, reduced in price from \$18.00 to \$2.75. These are and practice of which are sometimes likened to 1,719 of the inhabitants. There is a ratio of five works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly I quor licenses for each school, and twelve licenses \$20 00, which are set forth in a descriptive catafor each church. During the year there has been BEECHERISMS - What Beecher believes to-day one arrest for every twelve and a half of the popumay be known. What he may be lieve to-morrow lation, and one arrest which is accredited to the in- Street, New York. nobody can tell, not even himself. At a recent fluence of the saloons for every nineteen of the in-- The Revival in Toronto under the labors of prayer-meeting in his church he delivered himself nabitants. Of course an immense burden of pauperism, insanity, prisons, misery, and brutality is of Psalms. Now, I know that's awful heresy. I earnings of honest money. It is estimated that the

> - A Philadelphia grand jury, charged with the the regular monthly news of the Revolution's probut three or four of the psalms repel me. I delight duty of investigating the condition of certain alms. gress,—an enterprise that has wrought wonders in in the Gospels. I delight in Paul even more than in St. John. Revelation is useless to me. I'd as

man who carries Proverbs around in his pocket has got more brains there than he has in his head." It not nine-tenths, of the 6,000 paupers and cruminals paper entitled "A Pair of Shoes," written by Howyear with the following churches: Head Mill- is difficult to fortell where Beecher will yet land. which fill our public institutions are in their pre- ard Mudge Neuhall, a leading shoe manufacturer He has lost his hold upon the Christian people of sent sad and deplorable condition through the in- in Lynn. This article " begins with the beginning MR Moody tells of a titled young man in Lon- liquor-traffic to this city; if we estimate the in- through the treatments of tanning and currying den. a graduate of Eton, and an acquaintance of crease of the police force necessary to meet its re- which makes it leather, and so on amid the scores dreds of young men, teaches them industrially and ers and destroys; the poverty and disgrace which forty-four separate pieces, and goes through the in electually, and tries to win them to Christ. He lives with and sleeps with them seven nights the burdens and expenses which it lays hands of perhaps a hundred people, although it upon our courts of justice, and if we add to these the costs the wearer but two or three dollars. One

## SUNDRIES.

Boaton is believed to have more music teachers than any other city in the United States ... Dr. Tanner is reported to be living in a boarding. house in Chicago. He seems bound to starve him. self to death ... . Remarkable weather ... . Railway It is stated that there are in the Bible 3,586,483 trains on the South London line have been lighted etters, 773,693 words, 31,373 verses, and 1189 with electricity successful for the last year.... It is chapters. These are interesting facts, but a scholar now proposed to tunnel the Great St. Bernard

## AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

ONE PROOF OF RELIGION. (Richmond Advocate.)

One of the surest proofs of a genuine Christian church is devotion to its minister; and if he he worthy of love and sympathy it is scarcely possible for this devotion to be excessive either in view of the preacher himself or of the people.

### (Presbyterian.)

Facility in obtaining divorce is one of the worst and most dangerous foes of home life. The home s the corner-stone of social existence. A nationality that does not venerate and protect the family carries in it the elements of its own dissolution. enced men were employed by the company, and at is stated that in Chicago the divorces granted by last, after going 135 teet into the bowels of the the courts average fifty a week. It is also stated that numbers from Canada go to Chicago to obtain a severance of the marriage tie, which they can

### THE CHURCH PAPER.

(Texas Advocate.) The preacher who places in the hands of the young converts the literature of the Church provides them n the world. The colony of Victoria has a man with safeguards against a decline in zeal which may

> WHAT MOVES THEM ? (N. Y. Observer.) Roman Catholic nations make little or no prothe Protestants and Protestant influences invade some sort of activity, even though it be only to resist the entrance of a free gospel, and the enlighten-ment and blessings which that gospel always brings

#### THE WAY SOME DO. (Methodist Protestant.)

I heard of an old man who had taken a paper for years without making a return. At length a bil was presented to him. He gazed at it in great nent, and then indignantly exclaimed poked at me before; now you can just scratch my name off your list ; I won't support you any longer, HEIDELBERO CASTLE, one of the grandest ruins and, boiling over with virtuous indignation,

# ALL SORTS.

BY PEN AND SCISSORS. | A New Testament of the date of 1618 was lately esented to the corporation of Kidderminster. ing., where Richard Baxter was settled, in 1640, containing notes in Baxter's handwriting.

The grand Cathedral built in Moscow to comemorate Napoleon's retreat, and which has been over half a century in building, is now comple will accommodate 10,000 worshippers and has cost It is estimated that there are 900,000 deaf mutes

among the civilized people of the earth. About pressed the opinion that in time his associate would adapted to their needs, of which there are known Washington has 285 miles of its telegraph and telephone wires laid underground, and has no diffi-

culty in working them. Boston is trying the experiment of dispensing with its unsightly telegraph In 1800, Romanists constituted one third of the opulation of Great Britain and Ireland; in 1884 ess than one seventh. In the English speaking countries of the world there are 11,000,000 Roman

Catholics and 88,000,000 Protestants. Although the cholera epidemic in Paris is consid-- The Marquis of Lorne is said to have been still reported. It is estimated that fully one hunered to be at an end, isolated cases of death are asked, on his return to England from Canada, how dred thousand persons left the city during the continuance of the epidemic. People are now returning to their homes in great number

A wholesale manufactory of counterfeit Swiss postage stamps has just been discovered at Zurich. The makers went so far in their efforts to deceive - Another victory for the C. T. Act. On Fri- unwary collectors as to hunt up old letters with lay it was carried in Leeds and Grenville by 650 post-marks from 1840 to 1860, on which to plate An illustration of the advance in liberal ideas is the fact noted by the "Religious Herald," of Rich-

mond, Va., that Abraham Marshall, who preached the first Baptist sermon in Augusta County, Va., - Lord Napier, in a recent address before the was publicly whipped for it in the Episcopal chuch Church of England Temperance Society, said that | yard; now there are 9,000 Baptists there with 17 Mr. Spurgeon, speaking before the last meeting of the London Baptist Association, protested, good Numoredly, against the use of his portrait on the outside of a package of starch he had seen. "For,"

> into a church, it is wonderful how easily it prevents The diptheria scourage which never leaves New York city, has taken a fresh start and is raging The usual death rate of 50 per cent. from diptheria numbered forty-three to seventy-five

# LITERARY NOTES.

reported cases.

"True," and other stories. By George Parsons Lathrop. "True" is a tale of North Carolina life, thoroughly an American story, though the basis for the plot is laid in the separation of two English lovers in the early days of American colonization, the lady going with her father to the new world, her lover being at the last moment forced to remain in England. From this separation and the chance meeting, after 200 years, of a descendant of the young Englishman with representatives of the lady's line, Mr. Lathrop weaves a tale of much interest, and dramatic power. The other stories in the volume, "Major Barrington's Marriage," ' Peppers," "The Three Bridges," and "In Each Others' Shoes," are good, each in its own way, and afford a pleasant variety of excellent reading. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Dey Street, N Y.) Standard Library. Paper, 25 cents;

John B. Alden's Literary Revolution, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkbooks issued. Guizot's famous "History ranking with the handsomest ever issued from page original illustrations, and is sold for \$7.00. Rawlinson s celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies - Boston supports one licensed liquor saloon for of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in oston has one church or one church mission for but representatives of an immense list of standard logue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal card to the publisher. JOHN B. ALDEN, 393 Pearl

"The book-worm." A unique, handsome, and delightfully readable little Monthly Magazine, containing for the year over 300 pages and many fine pictures, all for 25 cents a year, is a recent characteristic product of The Literary Revolution Each ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

The great industries of America from the subject "In the performance of our duty we have been of a series of articles which will commence in the fluence of intoxicating liquors. If we look beyond and ends with the end," tracing a shoe from the these institutions to determine the cost of the existence of the skin on the back of the animal quirements; the degradation emanating from the of processes which, in these days of the division of nfamous pest-houses which it sustains; the idle- machine-labor, do each its part towards making the ness which it fosters ; the wealth which it squand- complete shoe. A pair of shoes, it seems, contains