TERMS, NOTICES, ETC.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the INTELLIGENCER should be addressed, REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD, Fredericton. N. B.

ITEMS of religious news from every quarter are always welcome. Denominational news, as all other matter for publication, should be sent promptly.

COMMUNICATIONS for publication should be written on only one side of the paper, and business matters and those for insertion should be written separately. Observance of this rule will prevent much copying and sometimes confusion and mistakes.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 16, 1885.

JUST NOW.

Many hundreds of subscriptions expired with 1884. All of these we desire to have renewed at the earliest possible day. Will our friends kindly forward renewals at once? They cannot do us a greater favor just now. Please attend to this matter right away.

We have a favor to ask of the Ministers. They have it in their power to help the INTELLIGENCER very much, with little or no inconvenience to themselves. We would like them to speak to the people of their charges of the paper, urging those who are now subscribers to renew promptly, and urging non-subscribers to become subscribers. Is this too much to ask of you, brethren? We would gladly do like service for you if you and we should change places. The INTELLIGENCER'S mission is identical with yours. It seeks to help you and your work in every way. Give it the benefit of your influence now, please. May we hope that every Minister in the denomination, in both Provinces, will comply with this simple request at once? We do hope. Prompt renewals from old subscribers, and new ones from every part of the denominational field are what we need. By helping to get them you will, we believe, be doing a good work. Help.

Is it too much to ask that each present subscriber who is interested in the work of the denomination endeavor to get at least one new subscriber? One from each would be a grand thing, and would greatly help the paper and, through it, every branch of the denomination's work. Try to secure your neighbor as a subscriber. If every friend of the INTELLIGENCER would act on this suggestion the list would soon be doubled, and so the paper's influence for good be doubled. Will our friends make the effort? Begin at once.

The INTELLIGENCER in 1885 will, by the help of God, be worthy the support of the people amongst whom its lot is cast. It will seek to forward every branch of the work undertaken by the body, will keep its readers informed of the Lord's gracious doings throughout the world, and will endeavor to instruct, encourage and comfort every reader of its pages.

Give it your hearty support and the benefit of your influence in extending its circulation.

— JOSEPH COOK'S Boston lectures for 1885 will be begun the first Monday in February. It is intimated that the subject of Revelation and Inspiration will be discussed by him.

— A SUBSCRIBER orders the INTELLIGENCER "as a visitor to an isolated Christian." Occasionally a like Christian act is done. There are many who might gladden hearts and brighten homes in this way. Try it.

— BISHOP TAYLOR, so well known by his having established so widely self-supporting Mission stations, sailed recently for Africa with a number of missionaries whom he intends setting at work there. Next week about forty more are to follow him. We notice that one young man from Woodstock—a Mr. McLean—is to be of the number.

— THE New Orleans Exhibition is to be kept open on the Sabbath. The question was for some time much discussed, there were many strong remonstrances against it, and it was hoped that the Lord's day might be observed. But the Catholic Archbishop favoured Sunday opening, and it is said his influence prevailed with the management.

— GOLD and other things of value were the first offerings made to Jesus. When you give yourselves to Him do not think to withhold your possessions, whether they be little or much. The offering of yourself must, to be acceptable, carry with it all you are and have to be used for God's glory. Consecrated property is one of the great needs of the present time.

— THERE IS always somebody clamouring for Sunday Post-Office delivery, even in small places. The reason chiefly urged is that business is hindered by twenty-four hours cessation of the work of receiving and forwarding the mails. These people, even those of them who have no regard to God's Sabbath law, may be influenced by the fact that no mails are received or delivered on the Sabbath at the London Post-Office. If the business of the greatest city in the world can stand it, smaller places need not be very uneasy.

— THE DISESTABLISHMENT agitation gains ground steadily in England. The Society for its promotion have resolved to press the question upon Parliament. In the next election, too, they propose to bring it to the attention of the voters, and will probably ask candidates for Parliament to pledge themselves as to it. It is evident that a vigorous agitation will be carried on. The days of Church establishment in England are numbered, though, of course, it will take some time yet to accomplish the end sought. It is well.

— MANY have, doubtless, wondered why King Leopold, of Belgium, takes so active interest in Africa. In a recent conversation a missionary asked him concerning it, and he answered,—"You know God took away from me my son, my only son, and then He laid Africa on my heart. I am not spending the revenue of Belgium on it, but my own private resources, and I have made arrangements that when I die this civilizing and evangelizing work in Africa shall still go on." He is spending about $400,000 a year in the work.

— THE SIXTY-FIFTH Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society was held in this City on Thursday evening of last week. It was, as usual, largely attended, and a meeting of much interest. The President's address was lengthy, and it and the Secretary's Report quite fully reviewed the work of the Bible Society for the year. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. We have received the Report for 1884 of the B. & F. Bible Society, and shall take occasion in a future issue to present a summary of some of its interesting facts.

— GENERAL GRANT'S financial troubles have awakened a great deal of sympathy for him. His anxieties seem to have worn him very much, and he is said to show the effects of worry as he did not even when he bore the responsibilities of Generalship and, later, of the Presidency. His friends undertook to raise money to pay the amount of Mr. Vanderbilt's claim—$150,000, but when General Grant heard of their purpose he declined their proffered generosity. The latest announcement in the matter is that Mr. Vanderbilt has presented to Mrs. Grant, as her separate estate, the debt and judgment he holds against General Grant; also all mortgages upon the property which he holds, coupled only with the condition that swords, commissioners' medals, gifts from United States, cities and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest shall, at the General's death, or if Mrs. Grant desires it sooner, be presented to the Government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memories of his fame and of the history of his time.

This is, of course, very generous, but the condition coupled with it takes the poetry out of it. It is as though Mr. Vanderbilt wished to be regarded as buying for the nation the most precious treasures of the embarrassed General. Whether the offer will be accepted has not transpired. We think he would do better to accept the relief offered in other ways and unhampered by such conditions.

BAPTIST UNION.

Many expressions of opinion concerning our article of a few weeks ago, on the question of Baptist Union, have reached us, by letter and otherwise. We are glad to know that the views we hold, as expressed in that article, have met with such general and hearty approval. Of all the expressions of opinion we have heard, not one has taken exception to our position. And we have good reason to believe that, not only Free Baptists endorse the views we have expressed, but that they are regarded with favor by many in the other Baptist denomination. We append some extracts from the expressions that have reached us:

"I was much pleased with your article in the INTELLIGENCER of ——, on Baptist Union. I think you have expressed the views of a large portion of the Free-Baptist denomination."

"I read your editorial on Baptist Union with great pleasure. You put the whole question clearly, strongly, and in a fine Christian spirit. Your position will, I feel sure, be endorsed by the whole body."

"Your reply to the *Messenger's* propositions about union was just right, and certainly expresses the general feeling. Then, your fuller discussion of the subject, following the reply to the *Messenger*, was all that could be desired, and must meet with the warm approval of Free Baptists in both Provinces."

The *Visitor* in its closing number quoted freely from our article and made favorable comments. Among other things it said:

"Now the *Visitor* does not hesitate to say that these utterances are manly and worthy of a Baptist, and they constitute a reason why some effort should be made in order to determine whether honorably and scripturally the union of the two bodies can not be effected without violence to any principle of faith or practice."

Our readers are very naturally, we have no doubt, curious to know what, if anything, the new Baptist paper—the *Messenger and Visitor*—says on the subject. It addresses itself to the question in a wisely-cautious article, one that we think will commend itself to the great majority of, perhaps all, its readers. The following extracts show the drift of the article:

"In common with all who have thought on this question, we believe the union of the two Baptist bodies would be a great blessing if it could be secured on principles which God approves. In numerous places in New Brunswick, and not a few in Nova Scotia, there are two little struggling interests side by side, maintaining separate houses, and requiring double expense, with a heritage of weakness which cripples them for any effective work. If these were united they would save the expense of two services, and the waste of spiritual resources, and would become strong to press on the Lord's work. Thus means would be let loose to flow into the treasuries of our outside work. Thus there would be an economy of ministerial labor, and more fields could be supplied by the same number of men. Thus there would be men to send to fields which are now in spiritual destitution. To secure all this is worth much."

Both what is *not* desirable and the character of the union that is desirable are set forth in the following paragraph:

"We want union, but we want no union based on mutual surrenders of what we esteem the truth of God. If our Free Baptist brethren were willing to make such a surrender to be united with us, we should say them nay; and if we were willing to do this to unite with them, we are sure they are too true men and Christians to bid us welcome on any such a sacrifice of loyalty and conscience. No union can be pleasing to God, which would weaken in the least, our respect for what he has enjoined, and no such union should be pleasing to any of His people. What we need is to find out whether the old prejudices have died away, which were once such a barrier, and whether the two denominations understand each other better, and through the toning down of what is extreme, are so alike in belief that they can unite, and not surrender anything which we believe God requires us to hold. The first thing is to find out by free intercourse, and the consultation of committees on both sides, whether such a state of things exists."

A needed caution, similar to what we have several times uttered, concludes our contemporary's article, thus:

"We believe the union movement has two things to fear. These are the two opposite extremes of too earnest opposition and too earnest advocacy, and we do not know which is the worst. A few harsh words or a repellant attitude would throw it back indefinitely. A little over-pressure of leaders upon the people, who were unprepared to follow so far or so fast, would throw it into reaction and be still more disastrous. We are too heartily in favor of the consummation of the union to do either. The true course is, we believe, to make haste slowly and cautiously."

And now we wish to repeat that while it may be well enough to discuss in a general way the question of union, it is not wise to undertake in newspaper articles, or in any public way, the discussion of a possible union. To do so can accomplish no good, and will certainly have the effect of awaking, on both sides, all sorts of fears and suspicions. It is better to let the leaven of union—if, as we believe, there is such leaven—work in its own way. At the right time and in the right way the matter of details will be dealt with and adjusted if the movement is of God. We hope brethren who may write at any time will keep this suggestion in mind.

THE LICENSE ACT.

The Supreme Court of Canada has given judgment in the case of the Dominion License Law, declaring it *ultra vires*, at least in part. From the meagre statement before us at this writing, we gather that the clauses affecting wholesale licenses and the licensing of vessels upon the high seas, are declared constitutional. The full effect of the judgment cannot be clearly understood, until the full text of the judgment has been seen. The despatch is silent as to the point concerning which we feel chief interest, that is, the part of the Law which applied to the C. T. Act. For the License Law as a whole, as for all laws which sanction in any degree the rum traffic, we have thorough contempt, and do not care how soon they are all abolished. The sooner the better. We are interested, however, in whatever is intended to give strength and efficiency to the C. T. Act. The only feature of the License Act in which we felt any interest, was that which gave the Inspectors appointed by it power to enforce the C. T. A. True, the Supreme Court of this Province, has appeared to do its worst to make that provision of no effect, and to prevent in every way the enforcement of the law, and has succeeded only too well, much to the injury of society. Many people will now anxiously look for some judgments from the Provincial Court in the scores of cases that have been before it, some of them for many months. Judgments may be given or they may not. Whether they are or not, will, we fear, depend not so much upon the interests at stake, but upon the notion of the Court. What that notion may be, cannot be told, except that, judging from the past, it is more than likely to be what will please the rum crowd—whether intended to be so or not, we do not say.

It is important, we think, that temperance people should at once seek to have the C. T. Act amended, by providing for its enforcement, some such machinery as was provided in the License Act. Parliament has already acknowledged the need of such provision, and it cannot, consistently, refuse to make it part of the Law itself. It may be urged that in attempting to amend the Law in this particular, the way is opened for its opponents to cripple it in some other way. Very well, let them try it. It is better for to take the risk of that than to do nothing. Without such amendment, especially in view of the hostile attitude of so many judges, the enforcement of the Law is made a constant struggle, and though it does good, it falls short of doing all it might. Instead of trembling with fear of what injury may possibly be done, it is braver and wiser to go determinedly to work to perfect the Law. The people want a strong and effective law, and representatives who choose to stand in the way of it, are at liberty to take their own risks. We hope to see an attempt in the approaching session of Parliament to strengthen the C. T. A. at every point where it is weak, and to supply every deficiency in its enforcing clauses. Temperance organizations, the Prohibitory Alliance, in which includes representatives of them all, and temperance men generally should take steps to bring this matter to the attention of Parliament, and to urge strongly the necessary legislation.

Since writing the foregoing we have learned that the part of the License Law that was applied to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act has been sustained by the Court's judgment. This is good news. Perhaps the Provincial Court will now remove the obstructions from the way of the C. T. Act, and permit the collection of fines imposed. Given a fair chance the law can reduce runselling to a minimum in every community that has adopted it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

— The Bible is circulated in Pennsylvania in 22 languages, and 60 languages and dialects are spoken in the State.

— Rev. Dr. John Hall, makes the statement that between 1851 and 1876 the number of Dissenters increased 135 per cent. in England, while the total population only increased 35 per cent.

— The criminal court at Odessa lately sentenced a peasant, a member of a Bible reading sect, to three years imprisonment for preaching against image worship in the Russian Church.

— Christian women in Paris have undertaken the novel mission of going to the washing boats on the Seine and singing, reading and talking to the laundresses while busy at their work.

— There are now 2 500 Young Men's Christian Associations doing religious work throughout the world. The first company of young men under this name convened in a small room in London just forty years ago, and the founder of the organization, George Williams, is yet alive.

— It is a notable fact that, in introducing new industries into Burmah, government finds it best to begin with the Karen Christians. Only a few years ago these people were wild jungle-dwellers, despised and oppressed by the Burmese. They adopted Christianity, and already they have the lead in the race of progress.

— Dr. Hepburn, a Presbyterian missionary in Japan, makes the striking statement that he doubts whether a foreign missionary will be needed in that country fifteen or twenty years hence, and says, "If all the foreign missionaries were expelled to-morrow, the work would be carried on by the natives." This would indeed be a triumph of which every Christian would be glad.

— The London *Times* has the following to say of "What we owe to Foreign Missions:"

"Is is a fashion in some quarters to scoff at missionaries, to receive their reports with incredulity, to look at them at best as no more than harmless enthusiasts, proper subjects for pity, if not for ridicule. The records of missionary work in South Africa must be a blank page to those by whom such ideas are entertained. We owe it to our missionaries that the whole region has been opened up. Apart from their special service as preachers they have done important work as pioneers of civilization, as geographers, as contributors to philological research. Of those that have taken part in this, Moffat's name is not the best known. Moffat, it may be said, has labored, and other men have entered into his labor. Livingstone has come after him, and has gone beyond him, and has linked his memory forever with the records of the South African Church. Speke and Stanley have become household names where Moffat has been unknown or has been forgotten. In his own simple words it never occurred to him, while working among the Bechuanas, that he should obtain the applause of men. His one care was for those among whom he had cast his lot. He was an enthusiast, of course—a man would be worth little for missionary enterprise if he were not this at all events. But he was an enthusiast with a clear sense of the right means to employ for the accomplishment of his unselfish task. He had a message to deliver of love and peace. The progress of South Africa has been mainly due to men of Moffat's stamp. In him, as in David Livingstone, it is hard to say which character has predominated, that the missionary proper or that of the teacher and guide. Certain it is that, apart from the special stimulus they felt as proclaimers of the gospel message, they would never have thrown themselves as they did into the work to which their lives were consecrated. It was by no zeal for the spread of civilization on its own account that they passed weary years laboring and teaching among savage tribes, amid dangers of every kind, amid privations of which they themselves made light, but which only a sense of their high spiritual mission could have prompted them to face and undergo.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DO NOT FORGET the collection for education purposes asked to be taken in all the churches this month.

TRACEY MILLS, C. Co.—The young ladies and gentlemen of the Tracey Mills' Sabbath-school recently presented their superintendent—Mr. James N. Sloat—with a handsome writing desk.

REV A. H. TRAFTON has the care this year of the churches with which he laboured last year—Millville, Upper Caverhill and Barony. We had a call from him a few days ago, and were glad to see him in good health and hopeful.

REV. G. B. TRAFTON.—We are sorry to hear that the health of Rev. G. B. Trafton is very poor, and that he is unable to continue his work. He is at present at his home. Many who know him will pray for his restoration.

REV. J. N. BARNES.—Bro. Thos. O'Donnell writes (Jan. 5th): "Rev. J. N. Barnes was with the brethren at the Narrows and Perry's Point yesterday, and preached three very excellent sermons, and was listened to with much interest. It is hoped he may make arrangements for permanent preaching."

REV. O. M. BUBAR.—We called on Rev. O. M. Bubar a few days ago and found him comfortably situated, with his wife and child, in Gibson. He is weak in body, but his faith is strong, and he rests and rejoices in Him whom he has believed. While anxious to be permitted to be again in active Christian work, he says, concerning whatever may come, "Thy will be done."

DONATION.—We learn that Rev. J. W. Clark was the recipient of a donation one day last week. A number of his friends met at his residence, Norton Station, and presented him with a purse of $38 50. The evening was very pleasantly spent, with speeches from Messrs. Clark, Baxter, Robertson and McLeod, and with music from the young folks.

KINGSTON, K. Co.—*Dear Brother:* Since Conference I have continued with the two churches in Wickham that I laboured with last year, the first Wickham Church and Henderson Settlement, half of my time. The other half I purpose to spend with the Second Church, Kingston. I have just entered on the third week of special meetings with this church. Bro. J. Robertson has been with me over a week. He went home to-day, but will be back again. God is abundantly blessing our labours. Six converts were baptized last Sabbath. There will be baptism again next Sabbath. Pray for us, brethren. Yours, etc.,

J. A. PORTER.

Kingston, Jan. 6th.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PLYMOUTH, N. S.—The new Free Baptist Vestry at Plymouth, has been completed outside, and the inside will be finished in the spring. A tea-meeting will shortly be given by the ladies of the church.—*Yar. Times.*

BARRINGTON, N. S.—The Bazaar and Supper held by the F. B. Sewing Circle, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, was a success, notwithstanding the bad roads. Capt. Charles Stanley added much to the interest, pecuniary and otherwise, by kindly showing a good collection of rare curiosities, the bulk of which he has collected from different parts of the globe. The President of the Society, Mrs. W. S. Hopkins, and the efficient workers associated with her, toiled early and late to secure the deserved and well earned success. Amount realized, $260 00. Good, when we consider the "hard times," and that bazaars are nowadays as plentiful as "blackberries in autumn."—*Cor. Yar. Herald.*

"SUNNYSIDE."—We were visited on the 30th ult. by a number of friends from Kemptville, and some others. After an hour spent in pleasant conversation and music, N. Travis, Esq., was called to the chair, and at his request Deacon Robert Prosser presented me, on behalf of the friends, with a purse containing $18.00. Appropriate remarks were made by Deacons Travis and Prosser, and Bro. H. Crowell, of Deerfield, and prayer was offered by the writer. When the company dispersed they left us richer in this world's goods in the amount of $47.72. For this, with favours received from other friends, we tender our thanks.

S. K. WEST.

Rockingham, N. S., Jan. 7, 1885.

REVIVALS.

— The Baptist Church at Centreville, C. Co., (Rev. Geo. Howard, pastor) is enjoying a revival. A good many have been converted.

— A great Revival is reported as being in progress in Lunaconing, Md. Nearly 400 have professed conversion. "Men who never came to the house of God have been so powerfully wrought upon, that in apparent agony they would come and fall down and piteously plead God for mercy and, all at once forgiven, would spring up and shout and leap for joy!"

— The Methodist Churches in Georgia are having revivals. The work is said to have assumed immense proportions, and thousands are being blessed. At one place where the court was in session, a prayer-meeting was held in the jury-room, by some saved jurors, and the judge was converted. The court adjourned, and judge, lawyers, and jury, attended the revival services.

THE UNION BAPTIST SEMINARY.

On the first page we give this week a picture of the buildings recently purchased by the Union Baptist Education Society for the purposes of the Seminary. We think few if any of our readers will object to the space given to the cut, as the great majority of them are deeply interested in the Society's undertaking. They will, hereafter, have a better idea of what the Seminary is like.

The following, a condensation of the history of the Education Society, and a description of the Seminary buildings and grounds, furnished us by the officers of the Society:

In April, 1884, an act of incorporation was secured, by which, on the 19th of May last, the Baptists of New Brunswick, the Free Christian Baptists of New Brunswick, and the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia, became joint owners and supporters of the institution. The Society is called the "Union Baptist Education Society," and its Board of Directors are: Hon. A. F. Randolph, Charles Everett, David V. Roberts, John March, F. McFarlane, M. D., C. N. Skinner, Q. C., T. S. Simms, C. P. Baker, G. E. Foster, M. P., R. E. McLeod, T. W. Musgrove, M. D., E. McLeod, M. P. P., Albert Palmer, M. P. P., W. G. Simms, J. A. Vanwart and John A. Owens.

Under the management of this Board the Seminary is now working. The present principal is L. E. Wortman, A. M., and preceptress, Miss Eudora Hilton, who are assisted by a full staff of competent instructors in all departments.

The school occupies rented buildings in St. John. It has from the first been the purpose of the Directors to procure suitable buildings, etc., to be owned by the Society. They, however, were unwilling to take the sole responsibility of choosing a site for the new institution, and, accordingly, general meetings of the Society were held. On the 31st July a resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Society, fixing the locality of the new institution in St. John or vicinity.

Several offers were made to the Directors, but after due consideration they, on the 21st October, 1884 decided to purchase the Jewett property and buildings, on Lancaster Heights, for the sum of $35 000. Possession of the property is to be given on the 1st May next, but it is not anticipated that the institution will be removed there until the fall term, which commences about the end of August. The Jewett property, originally, cost considerably over $100 000, and the Society have, undoubtedly, got a bargain in their purchase. The building has to be paid for, and the institution maintained out of funds raised by means of the capital stock of the Society. Such stock has been placed at $100,000. Each share of stock costs $10.

Payments of stock subscriptions may be extended over five years by paying not less than twenty per cent. yearly, so that a person subscribing $50 only need pay $10 a year for five years.

The Seminary's situation is described as follows: In picturesqueness and natural beauty the surroundings of St. John are hardly excelled on the continent. From Red Head, Mount Pleasant, Fort Howe, the cliffs of Poquock, and the heights of Carleton, views are obtained which visiting artists pronounce unrivalled, and which have, time and again, been transferred to canvas by painters of the highest eminence. But the attractiveness of the places to which reference has been made, especially Mount Pleasant and Lancaster Heights, is hardly less due to art than to nature; here have been erected many of the finest residences in the Province, with surrounding grounds elaborately laid out, and here what the world is pleased to term its culture and refinement finds a centre. From Carleton Heights branch many pleasant highways and byeways. One leads by Greenwood Cemetery through pleasant fields, and by beautiful beaches to Manawagonish beach, the counterpart of which the writer has never seen except upon the Island of Grand Manan; another leads to the Martello tower, which with that at Newport, Rhode Island, are the only structures of the kind in America; a third leads through the village of Fairville and past the elegant residences of James Manchester, Richard Thompson, and many others, to Spruce Lake, Musquash and Lepreaux, or through the pleasant avenues of Pisarinco; another winds among the hills by Spurr Cove, Point Pleasant and Westfield to the charming valley of the Nerepis. The Heights of Lancaster, on which the Seminary property occupies a commanding position, commands a wide land and water view, extending over Partridge Island to the shores of Nova Scotia, to Cape Spencer, the shores of the Bay from Mispec to Red Head, from Red Head along Courtenay Bay, and up the valley towards Sussex, the picturesque shores of Kennebeccasis Bay, the grand scenery of the River, and to the west and south a hundred pleasant homes with their surrounding grounds and their vast back ground of forest. Almost directly in front, the falls pour through their narrow chasm, which is spanned by the Suspension bridge and soon will be by the cantilever, which is in course of erection by the Bridge and Railway Extension Company, while nearer at hand lies Navy Island, which was once the headquarters of the Micmacs, and was often trodden, as tradition says, by the feet of the divine Glooscap. Through the harbor the solitary craft of DeMonts adventured in 1604. On the Carleton side of the river, and in an almost direct line between the Seminary and Navy Island, LaTour erected his fort in 1634, which, during his absence in 1645, was so bravely defended by Madame LaTour against the attack of Charnisay, who came over from his stronghold at Annapolis intent upon its capture. The tragedy enacted here in the following year is familiar to the minds of all readers of history. Across the harbor from the Seminary, St. John is spread out like a panorama, and all its principal public edifices and private residences are brought prominently in view. Many of the readers of this paper are unaware of the changes that have been wrought in the city during the past decade. No city in America, of equal population, has finer churches, public buildings and private residences than this; its squares are becoming more delightful every year, and its society is noted for its culture and refinement.

The building was erected by the late Mr. E. D. Jewett, under his personal supervision, and without regard to cost, it being his purpose to have thoroughly good and satisfactory work throughout. That he succeeded is fully demonstrated by the present condition of the building. It is a model of comfort and convenience. In its decorations much artistic taste was displayed, and they are unimpaired to-day. The extraordinary beauty of fresco work in the reception rooms on the ground floor and in the halls on the first and second floors, is one of the first things that strikes a visitor to the building.

The residence stands in about four acres of ground directly on the highroad leading from Carleton to Fairville, and on the opposite side of the road are ten acres more of land, which also belongs to the property purchased by the Baptist Educational Society from the Jewett estate. This second plot has a skating rink built upon it, and several portions of the land are well adapted for lawn tennis and cricket grounds. The residence consists of a three story main building and ell, with coach house and conservatory adjoining. A very large green house and winery is on the western side of the building, while at the west are most substantial stables. Everything that cultivation could do to improve the grounds surrounding the house has been accomplished. Stretching down from the house to the main road is a well kept lawn, which is dotted here and there with trees. At the eastern side and in the rear of the building are some well wooded shrubberies. The exterior of the house is very imposing and as it stands some distance back from the roadway the full outlines of its beauties can be easily observed. The whole of the basement of the building is of solid dressed granite down to the foundations. In front of the building the stone has been faced. On reference to the engraving it will be seen that in the front of the house there are ten windows which front the river St. John and which give an excellent view of the surrounding country.

Eleven massive granite steps afford means of entrance to the front door which is in the centre of a tower which extends up the front of the entire building. Inside the outer door is a capacious porch 6x12 feet, which is well lighted and tiled. The inner door is of massive mahogany, and from its finish and superiority of construction gives an index to the kind of workmanship which prevades the whole of the building. On entering the hall 12x34 feet, the visitor is at once struck by the magnificent stairway which leads to the upper part of the house—it is of solid mahogany, with handsome balustrades and newal post. On the right-hand side of the hall is the drawing room, 19x52 feet, and which extends the whole length of the main building. It has four bay windows, one in front, another in the rear, and two on the western side. In the centre of the room are three arches, supported by four handsome pillars. It is proposed to use this room for class rooms, and a temporary partition will be erected between the arches, thus giving two distinct rooms, as there are two doors from it leading into the hall. Each room will also contain two windows, a handsome marble fire-place and a crystal chandelier. When an entertainment or examination is given at the Seminary, the partition will be taken down and the whole room thrown open. On the left hand side of the hall, near the entrance, is a room, 19x26 feet, which was formerly used as a library, but the present idea is to utilize it as a music room, as the sound would be confined, in consequence of the southern portion of the room being divided from the rest of the rooms by a hallway leading to the ell. When the door in this hall is closed, all communication between the ground floor of the main building and the hall is cut off. On the other side of this hall are two rooms which front on the rear of the house. The smaller room is 13x19. and is connected with the next apartment 17x19 feet, by folding glass doors. Leading out of the larger room is the conservatory, 11x20 feet, with a conical shaped roof, tiled floor, and in which are placed two handsome plate glass mirrors. These two rooms were previously used as dining rooms, but the present intention is to utilize them for reception rooms. Off the dining room is also a pantry which is fitted up with closets for storing table linen, glass, dishes, plates, etc. Hot and cold water is also laid on in this room. Communication is had with the kitchen through this room by means of a doorway, which is at present closed. The idea is to turn the kitchen, which is a room 17x22 feet, and well lighted, into the dining room for the seminary. Off the kitchen, and fronting the roadway, are two small rooms 6x16 feet each. The height of all the rooms on the ground floor is 14 feet and they are well heated by hot air and water. Every room in the house has double windows.

The second floor contains four bedrooms and a hall running the whole length of the building, with three arched pillars at each end. All the fittings are of mahogany. A back staircase on the eastern side leads to the floor below. At the top of this stairway is a door which leads to the ell and cuts off all communication with that portion of the building. The room at the front, on the western side, 17x18 feet, has two windows, one facing the roadway and the other on the side of the house. The other room in the front is 18x25 feet, also with two windows. At the rear, on the western end, is a bedroom, 18x25 feet, with windows in the south and west. Leading out of it is a bath room, which is fitted up with every modern convenience. It contains a sit bath, bath tub and shower bath and every other necessary. So as to make the bath room available for the whole of the main building, it is proposed to shut it off from the bedroom and give an entrance from the hall. The other room on this floor is 15x18 feet, with two presses, and faces the rear of the building. All the rooms on this floor have an elevation of 12 feet. Each room has a marble washstand with hot and cold water laid on. Gas is laid on in every room and the fixtures are very handsome. This floor is heated with hot water and air.

The third floor contains three bedrooms 18x25 feet, each with commodious presses, and 10 feet high. The hall outside is 11x55, with a hard pine floor. For the purpose of recreation, this lobby will be invaluable, or it can be fitted up as a gymnasium for the ladies. The rest of this floor is taken up by a very large water tank, which is filled from the roof and also by means of water pumped from the floor below. By means of this tank all water closets and drains throughout the house are thoroughly flushed.

A spiral stairway leads to the roof, from which a splendid view can be obtained of the surrounding scenery.

The intention is for the present to use the main building for the lady scholars and the ell for the boys. As will be seen from the foregoing description, the two buildings can be easily separated, the only two entrances being by doors on the second and ground floors.

On the ground floor is a room 15x19 feet, which will be used for the kitchen. It has a large cupboard attached to it and the kitchen range, etc., can easily be removed from the old kitchen which adjoins it and has a door communicating with it. Adjoining this room is a smaller apartment which will be used as a scullery, and leading out of that is the coach house, which is a fine, dry and warm room, 18x24 feet.

On the second floor is a long hallway, 5x51 feet. It also contains two bath rooms, one 14x15 feet, and the other 6x15 feet. There are four bedrooms on this flat, of the respective sizes of 9x19 feet, 18x24 feet, 19x20 feet and 24x28 feet. They are all well lighted and will make excellent rooms for the male scholars.

So as to prevent the main entrance being used for ordinary purposes, an entrance in front of the ell, which is at present closed, will be opened up. The ell also contains a hot water cistern, which is well protected from the cold, by which the whole of the two buildings are supplied with hot water.

The basement has windows on every side, and through it run circular brick piers which support the centre of the house. It contains a large steam boiler for the purpose of heating the house both by hot water and air. A very large water tank is also located in the basement, which is connected with the reservoir of the water works by private pipes. Drake's gasoline machine, with double evaporating pans, is also fitted up, and by its means the house obtains a bountiful supply of light. A capacious laundry is also located in the basement, in which are placed soapstone tubs, and hot and cold water is laid on. The root cellar is large and frost-proof, and the milk room is supplied with hot and cold water.

The sanitary arrangements throughout the entire house are of the very best descriptions. All drains, etc., are supplied with patent traps, and the refuse is carried down pipes leading direct into the river St. John. As the house stands on an eminence the drainage flows away immediately.

In the grounds stands other buildings, which are 50 feet square, and it is expected that ultimately that space will be occupied by the dormitories for the male students. The hot houses have a glass surface of about 130 feet, with several rooms for potting, etc. Some very fruitful vines are planted in these houses.

Although the place was built for a private residence, it will be seen from the foregoing description that it is well adapted, with very few alterations, for the purposes of an educational establishment.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

— Michigan is the next State that will undertake to pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spiritous, vinous or malt liquors in the State.

— The *Witness* says the Montreal rum men are afraid of an attempt to adopt the C. T. Act in that city. They think that if a vote were taken the Law would pass. Their fear is a good sign.

— The New York *Tribune*, which is by no means a temperance paper, recently stated that "one in twenty of the inhabitants of the United States are rendered idle and incapacitated for work through the liquor traffic; and these, if not idle, would, at ordinary wages, earn $200,000,000 annually.

— It is true now, beyond all question, first, that the temperance agitation has, we may say, almost universally taken the form of prohibition; and, second, that it is not slowly, but rapidly, pervading the entire land.

As to the first fact, the result reached—that prohibition is the legitimate form of the temperance plea—is the ripened fruit of all previous thought and experience and work in the war with the liquor power.

— There has just been organized in Boston a "National Temperance League." The platform of the League is broad and strong. We give three of the articles of the constitution:

"Art. I. The name of this organization shall be 'The National League (non-partisan and non-sectarian) for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.'

"Art. III. Objects: 1. The enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic. 2. The withdrawal of legal sanction from the liquor traffic. 3. The suppression of the liquor traffic. 4. Our ultimate purpose is, by constitutional and statutory provisions, to banish the liquor traffic from the land.

"Art. IV. Methods: Discarding partisan entanglements, we announce our sole purpose to be the suppression of the liquor traffic; and for this we propose: 1. To create and intensify public sentiment, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press. 2. To educate the young, in the public schools and elsewhere, as to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors. 3. To use all legitimate civil legislation, and to refer the question, for final decision, to the constitutional verdict of the people. We invite persons of all classes, creeds, parties and states to unite on this platform, and work and vote against the liquor traffic without exposing the cause with its varied interests to the schemes of personal politicians and the perils of party politics."

Rev. Dr. Dorchester is President of the new organization, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster the Secretary, the latter fact indicating that the League will have the co-operation of the temperance women.

WHITE HEAD NOTES.

Until quite recently the weather here has been very open and pleasant for this season of the year. This has been an advantage to the fishermen, who have diligently improved it, and a large number of them have already realized encouraging cash returns from "frozen herring," which were taken, frozen, and put into market in a reasonably short space of time and with little labour. In their eagerness, however, to get the herring into the market while the prices were high—the first frozen herring always sell well—a few persons seemed to have either forgotten, or wilfully passed over the commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

This year the usual annual sale of fancy goods, held by the ladies of the Sewing Circle of White Head, took the name "Goose Supper and Christmas tree," and was all—in a pleasing and satisfying sense—its name imparts. Much credit is due the ladies, both for the quality of their cookery, and the very tasteful manner in which they arranged the tables for the occasion. No pains were spared to render it satisfactory to all, and, judging from the many expressions which were heard, their hopes in this direction were fully realized. After the wants of the inner man were satisfied, which, in the case of some, was no ordinary undertaking, judging from the large quantity of provisions they consumed, and the length of time they were at the table—and after the dishes and tables were cleared away, the ladies in charge of the fancy goods department, drew back the curtains, whereupon the most attractive object of the evening was brought to view. It was a most beautiful sight, certainly. The tree, thus suddenly exposed to view, was a very large evergreen, every branch of it bending beneath the weight of its burden, was ablaze with candles attached to the boughs. The light from those many candles, caused the many articles hanging upon the tree to sparkle with brilliant lustre, which excited the admiration of all present. Some of the articles were of considerable value, and cost no little time and pains in making them. The time occupied in selling these goods was both short and pleasant, as all present not only seemed ready and willing to purchase, but well satisfied with both the quality of the article and the prices put upon them. At the close of the affair, the ladies found themselves in the possession of the snug sum of sixty dollars, clear of expenses. Looking back over the evening and its effects, we are led to determine that it was, in the main, an enjoyable occasion. It was, however, somewhat gruffled by the conduct of a few rude fellows from Eastport, Maine, who were at the time, under the influence of liquor, which they brought with them. We cannot possibly determine the great measure of our indebtedness to the existence of the temperance institution in our midst, which is rapidly growing both in interest and membership. The good effects of a temperance society were, perhaps, never more clearly seen, than in the general decorum of the young men of the place on the evening of the 26th inst. But we are sorry to say there are a few young men here who can be ill-behaved without the aid of rum, who hear little of the sermon, and we fear understand less of it. A. F.

Dec. 29th, 1884.

A STRANGE STORY.—The *Independent* tells the following: Some time ago a Moslem teacher appeared at a mission station in the interior of Turkey with fifteen followers, also Moslems, whom he had induced to become Christians. These men had apparently found the light by themselves in the town of New Shehir in Asia Minor. The Moslem teacher seemed an intelligent man, truly converted, and he addressed a Christian audience with great acceptance, taking for his subject Peter's denial of Christ. The whole party were on their way to some Christian country with all their belongings; for they knew that they could not be allow