

Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.—Peter

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 51.

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 25, 1889.

WHOLE No. 1869

THE INTELLIGENCER FOR 1890

NOW FOR RENEWALS.

We desire to retain every present subscriber. We are hoping that not one will feel willing to give up the paper. Between this date and the end of the year many hundreds of renewal subscriptions should reach us. Send them along promptly, please.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time to get new subscribers. We are dependent almost entirely on the friends of the INTELLIGENCER and the work it is set to do, to push the canvass for new names. They are the paper's agents. And they have been good agents, too. Hundreds of them have, year after year, put us under obligation for the good and successful service they have done for the paper. We earnestly request their co-operation just now to still further increase its circulation. The ministers can render invaluable service in the canvass for new subscribers. For all they have done we heartily thank them. We are counting on having the benefit of their good words and work in the canvass for 1890. In every congregation there are some families, in some congregations there are many families, which do not receive the INTELLIGENCER. Will our brethren make an effort to reach all these, and solicit them to subscribe? To call attention to the matter from the pulpit is a proper thing to do, and always has been. A statement of facts (such as are mentioned above) about the paper, the endorsements of it by the Conferences, and its value as a denominational worker and a Christian teacher, will certainly do good. Such public statement, followed by personal solicitation, cannot fail to secure a large number of new readers. We hope all the brethren will act on this suggestion at once. Now is the time for the best work!

SPECIAL OFFERS!

To help our friends in the canvass for new names we make the following special offers:

1. TWO SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and one new one—FOR \$2.50.
2. THREE SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and two new ones—FOR \$3.40.
3. FOUR SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and three new ones—FOR \$4.25.
4. FIVE SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and four new ones—FOR \$5.00.

All larger numbers of new subscribers at the same rate as in the last offer, No. 4.

By new subscribers we mean those not now on our list. These offers will be good for only a limited time. There are, we think, hundreds of our subscribers who can use one or another of these offers to advantage.

There are few who cannot get at least one new name. Let there be a prompt and sharp canvass all over the field, participated in by every one who desires the larger usefulness of the INTELLIGENCER, and the greater prosperity of the denomination and the cause it represents.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IN THE PUBLIC schools of Australia temperance teaching has been made compulsory.

TO WRITERS of communications for publication the *Intelligencer* says some things which need to be said to some writers everywhere:

There are many persons among our correspondents who are inexcusably careless in their writing. They use initials or abbreviations for words not familiar to us, and of course we can not supply what is intended. Every word intended to go into print should be spelled out in full, and all proper names should be written correctly and with care.

FOR SOME YEARS a few thoughtful and liberal friends have enabled us to send copies of the INTELLIGENCER free to persons unable to pay for it. These gifts have been very gratefully received, and the papers sent have, we have no doubt, been a comfort and help. We shall be glad if we are enabled to continue and enlarge this kind of work.

REFERRING to the C. T. Act victory in this city the *Presbyterian Witness* of Halifax kindly says: "We may make special mention of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER as having borne a most important part in the campaign."

THE SPECIAL PRAYERS of his congregation in behalf of the Queen—that she might be delivered from the influence of the ex-Empress Eugenie, who was "following her Majesty like an evil spirit"—have been requested by a minister at Dunfermline, Cape Colony.

THE RETURNS of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution—a well-known life insurance company of London—prove conclusively the remarkably greater length of life among abstainers than among drinkers who are not drunkards. The statistics are spread over twenty-two years, and afford the best proof attainable of the marked longevity of abstainers, as compared with drinkers. Drunkards being excluded altogether, the averages for the whole period in

the Temperance Section were: Expected deaths 3937, actual deaths 2798. In the General Section: Expected deaths 6144, actual deaths 5984. By which it is observable that in the General Section, including moderate drinkers, in the twenty-two years, there were only 160 less 'actual' than 'expected' deaths; in the Temperance Section, exclusively of total abstainers, there were 1139 less 'actual' than 'expected' deaths in little more than half the number of policies. These figures represent facts of great significance for the consideration of the individual citizen as to his personal well being, and for the legislature charged with the duty of making laws for the promotion of the public welfare.

THE SUBJECT of vaccination is now being inquired into in England by a Royal commission. The first report has appeared; it contains the evidence of several witnesses and a preface stating the principle on which the inquiry is being conducted. All the evidence at present given has been on the side of the vaccinators; the anti-vaccinators' turn has yet to come. Some of the latter however, are confident that their case will be amply proved. They urge that the best their opponents can say for vaccination is that it may give immunity for two years, but not longer. There is evidently a strong feeling growing up against compulsory vaccination.

TRADE WITH BARBAROUS PEOPLES needs restrictions to save it from doing serious mischief. The chief foes of the missionary are the slave trader and the rum traffic, and Christian nations are giving aid to both. The latest reminder of this is a letter from Dr. Cross, written from Central Africa, in which he denounces the iniquity of supplying the slave traders with firearms from English factories. Nearly every gun used by them bears the stamp of an English factory. It is no doubt difficult to control trade with Africa, and if fire-arms are allowed to be sent there at all, it is hard to say how the slave traders can be prevented from obtaining them. There is less excuse for the rum traffic, which works destruction to the natives, and obstructs all efforts toward their civilization.

The Late Deacon Woodworth.

We were a good deal surprised to learn from the papers a few days ago of the death of Deacon B. B. Woodworth of Canning, N. S. We have pleasant recollections of visits to his hospitable home, and of meeting him at Conferences and other Christian gatherings, in all of which, as a devout and earnest Christian, he took great delight. Though an old man, he never seemed old, being as active physically and intellectually as a man in mid-life and as fresh and buoyant in spirit as one in his prime.

The following sketch of his life and last illness is from the *Canning Gazette*:

Mr. Woodworth early became identified with the Free Christian Baptist church in Canning, and has been a life-long member of the same, and for a great many years has been one of its deacons and chief supporters. He and his first and second wives were converted under the ministry of the late Rev. Jacob Norton, so well known during his lifetime in connection with the F. C. church; his last wife is also a member of the same. He was born in 1812, and was 77 years and nearly a half of age when he died. He had lived a long life of sobriety and industry, being a thoroughly temperate man in all his ways. In his death the town of Canning has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens, and one who will not be easily replaced. The church to which he belonged has lost its mainstay, and will mourn his loss, together with Christians in the community of every denomination; for he was broad in his religious views, and every man or woman who were Christians were his brother or his sister, regardless of what particular church they happened to belong to. He will be missed by the whole community, in his cheerful daily greeting, and his quick, sprightly manner even in his old age—for only in years was he old—will be long remembered. Up to the time of his last sickness he had enjoyed the best of health, and even when the news of the death of his son who was drowned in Georgia reached him, and when the body came home, and he was buried, he bore up under the affliction bravely, and tried his best to be cheerful, and to help the other members of the family to bear the dreadful bereavement; but his system at length gave way under the strain, and he was suddenly attacked three days after the funeral by his old enemy, inflammation of the lungs, from which he had narrowly escaped on two former occasions. At one time it was hoped that he might, with the wonderful vitality that he possessed and displayed, weather the storm; but on Friday, preceding his death he suffered a relapse, and from that time he gradually sank until Saturday evening, when he died, as peacefully as the child sinks to rest on its mother's bosom. He was perfectly conscious until some two hours before death, and talked to all who came in of the rest prepared for him and for all those who loved God and served Him.

A widow and several children survive him. To them all we extend Christian sympathy. The old home will seem strange and sad without the genial cheery presence of the Christian husband and father. May He whom he loved and served abide with and comfort them.

Besides his family, the church in Canning and all the interests of the Free Baptist denomination have lost a warm lover and a hearty, generous supporter. For ourselves, we feel that we have lost a personal friend and mourn with the bereaved.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease," Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Miss Lydia J. FULLERTON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

Practical Hints.

It is written "The Son of Man is as a man taking a far journey who left his house and gave authority to his servants," and to every man his work." Had the servants spent their time in idleness until near the approach of the master's return the time for performing many duties would have been past. To her upon whom devolves the cares of a home is well known the duties that come to each day, and the consequences of neglect, so in view of the work assigned us as stewards for God, let us ask ourselves the question, is it being performed daily? The days weeks and months passing so rapidly as well the changing season are suggestive of these thoughts, and ere we are aware we shall have come to the point where we pause and review and perhaps have to say as formerly "more might have been done."

What have we done during the months that are past. Have we in accordance to the earnest solicitations of our missionary remembered her in our daily prayers, as well as other Christian workers we have pledged ourselves to support? Have we tried to get some sister interested in the work who has not formerly been so? Is there a mite added to the treasury through our instrumentality? Has the enquiry of our hearts been "Lord what wilt thou have me do? How many of us feel that we cannot do anything, but when we consider "That to everyone is given his work" we are inexcusable. Do the sisters who have no society in their church feel they are doing all in their power to spread the gospel. If we cannot do great things let us do small. "For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath."

It was said of the widow "she hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury." We feel it is not too much to expect to have the fact before us at our next annual gathering that there is not a church in our denomination where a society does not exist. We need remember that we have no time to lose during the months to come, and how smoothly the machinery would run should we so express ourselves if everything is performed in due time.

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Treas. of 1st, Miss Maud Milbury; 2nd, Mrs. Richard Alexander; 3rd, Mrs. Cyrus Burt; 4th, Mrs. Thos. Alexander; 5th, Miss Sarah Carpenter; 6th, Miss Jane Weyman; 7th, Miss L. J. Fullerton.

This is only in accordance to the constitution which is published in pamphlet form as well in minutes of 88 and only mentioned here as a reminder with the desire that our work may be effectually carried on, God's name glorified, and souls brought from darkness to light through our instrumentality, that we may hear at last the well done good and faithful servants, coming from the lips of our Lord.

AN OMISSION. — We regret that no acknowledgement of Portland S. School contribution of twenty dollars to our missions was made in the minutes. The omission must have occurred at the Printers, as it was appended to 7th District receipts, also the omission of Auditor's report of Woman's Mission Society.

A. E. SMITH.

THE SEMINARY. — The closing exercises of the first term of the Union Baptist seminary, St. Martins, took place Wednesday evening. There were quite a large number of visitors present and the exercises were of a most interesting and pleasing character.

The following was the programme: Instrumental solo..... Miss Vaughan Chorus..... Music in the Air By Seminary choir, led by R. A. March Reading..... The Life Boat Miss Alice Price. Vocal solo..... Pit-Pat Miss Kate Hopper.

Presentation address..... Wm. Skillen Reception address..... Rev. Dr. Hopper Vocal solo..... Sleep well, Sweet Angel Miss Bertha Robertson. Address..... James Rourke Address..... Rev. Mr. Colter Quartette..... Little Footsteps Miss Robertson, Miss Corey (soloist), Emory Titus and R. A. March. Addresses..... Rev. Mr. Parker and Prof. Warren. Reading..... Essay on the Mule Master F. Baird. Solo..... Queen of My Heart R. A. March. Chorus..... It's a way we have at the U. B. Sem. By the Choir. Original poem..... St. Martins. J. H. King God Save the Queen.

All the solos and readings were enjoyed. The presentation address was in connection with the oil portrait of Capt. Masters presented to the seminary. Mr. Skillen, in making the presentation, referred to the generous gift of Capt. Masters to the institution in aid of the building fund. Rev. Dr. Hopper received the portrait on behalf of the seminary in a brief but appropriate address, paying a compliment to the gentlemen of St. Martins who were instrumental in procuring the picture. The portrait, which is the work of John C. Miles, A.R.C.A. is one of his best productions.

The pupils took their departure on Thursday to spend their Christmas holidays at their homes in different parts of the province.

The second term of the Seminary will open on January 8th, and the prospect for a greatly increased attendance is decidedly favorable. It is expected there will be between ninety and one hundred pupils.

During the holidays some improvements will be made about the seminary building looking towards providing additional comforts for the pupils.

The Lord Mayor's Daughters.

It is not generally known that two of the daughters of the new Lord Mayor of London are totally deaf, one having been born so, whilst the other lost her hearing in infancy through a severe cold. They were sent to Rotterdam to be educated on the oral system when aged respectively five and seven years, and profited so well by the teaching of Mr. Van Praagh that they can now join in ordinary conversation, enjoy a visit to the theatre, do their own shopping, and follow the words of a preacher. All this is done by lip-reading, the movements of the speaker's lips giving to their trained intelligence as clear a comprehension of the words used as if they had heard them. They never communicate by signs, do not know the finger alphabet, and make very little use of writing for the interchange of ideas. Sir Henry Isaacs gave evidence to the value of the oral system before the Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, etc., in 1887, and was instrumental in introducing the system to England in the year 1885. He mentions in his evidence that his daughters can understand him perfectly, even though he wears a beard and moustache, and that it is not necessary for him to assume any particular position in the room when conversing with them unless it be in twilight. Association with ordinary people has greatly increased the facility with which the Misses Isaacs can follow a speaker. They labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to learn Dutch before they could learn English, but nevertheless, speak and understand English perfectly, though their speech is, "not so musical or flowing as in others." The Lord Mayor naturally takes a lively interest in the subject of the education of the deaf.—*London (Eng.) Paper.*

A Pointed Industry.

England is the greatest pin-making country in the world. Its product is something like 50,000,000 a year, and Birmingham is the center, with an output of 37,000,000. There are made the pins of the old trade marks and the great reputations, and it matters not that America is able to produce exactly as good; very many papers of these are always saleable here.

In America the first attempt at pin manufacturing was made soon after the war of 1812. Then, with war prices, a paper of pins sold at one dollar, and they were of inferior quality to pins bringing now but six cents. Brass is now, as ever, the most approved material used. Iron and steel have been tried, but iron and steel will rust. The pin trade is not growing. Appreciably, it has no greater volume than in 1880. The calculation was then made that every man, woman and child in the United States used 144 pins a year. Why no more are used now is explained by the fact of there being so many safety pins to take their place. These latter, in fact, form a separate business, and since their invention, eighteen years ago, have popularized rapidly.—*American Analyst.*

Temperance Notes.

—"The saloon always votes for the saloon without regard to party affiliations."—*Central Christian Advocate.*

—"The London City Missions has twenty-five missionaries engaged in visiting public-houses."

—"The chief constable of Bootle, England reports 1200 convictions for drunkenness during the year, but not one publican fined."

—"The London *Telegraph* says the people of London in a year drink 200,000,000 quarts of beer, 10,000,000 quarts of rum, and 50,000,000 quarts of wine."

—"An earnest effort is being made, headed by Mrs. Temple, wife of the Bishop of London, to interest young women of the metropolis actively in temperance work."

—"The high castes of Benares, a sacred city of India, have become rigid prohibitionists. All the laws of caste brought to bear on the liquor traffic there have forced between forty and fifty thousand people to become total abstainers."

—"The Hungarian Government has obtained control of ten thousand taverns throughout the country. This has been done by virtual purchase. A large number of these buildings are to be converted into public school-houses."

—"Archdeacon Farrar, in the sermon he preached at Birmingham before the members of the Temperance Congress, said: "In one single year 300,000 persons were arrested in Great Britain for drunkenness, and, taking an aggregate of ten years, the arrests reached the appalling total of 1,931,389."

True, very true. When will temperance people learn it. The man in favor of the saloon is not bound by party allegiance. If he ever votes against the saloon interests, it is by mistake. While Christian and moral men are adhering to their parties, liquor men are voting for the saloon.

—"Ginger Inebriety" is one of the modern forms of drunkenness. Dr. Day, of Boston, was lately called as an expert in a trial of an officer of a church who had accused the pastor of the church of being an inebriate. The conduct of the clergyman had been peculiar. A great number of extra ginger-bottles found in his private study, with other evidence, pointed to the conclusion that he was a secret ginger inebriate.

—"In regard to Jamaica ginger, Dr. Day is reported as saying: "It takes the strongest kind of alcohol to preserve Jamaica ginger, and the tincture of this substance is extremely inebriating when used even in small quantities. I knew a patient who used to get drunk on a spoonful or two of this stuff, and there isn't any doubt that a great many people use it as an intoxicant."

—"New Zealand spent for drink last year \$2,130,000, the lowest amount for eighteen years. Seventeen years ago the people drank at the rate of ten guineas a head per annum. To-day this has been reduced to £3. 4s. The amount of tea and sugar consumed in the colony during the last five years has increased thirty-five per cent, and the deposits in the colonial post-office savings-banks have increased during the same period by eight per cent. This beneficial change is explained by the fact that the temperance teaching of fifty years is now bearing fruit in an army of a quarter of a million Band of Hope boys and girls and a yearly decreasing of the old toppers. The W. C. T. U. is having a hand in this transformation."

Thou who wast born and cradled in a manger,
Hast gladdened our poor earth with hope and rest;
O Best Beloved, come not as a stranger,
But tarry, Lord, our friend and Christmas guest.

Among Exchanges.

BOTH UNDER OBLIGATION.

Yes, the wife is under obligation to be a perpetual sunbeam in the home; but none the less is the husband under obligation to be cheerful and appreciative. How can a wife be smiling and sweet-tempered if the husband is gruff, critical, and fault-finding?—*Telescope.*

HIS USEFULNESS ENDED.

In one of the back towns a certain church had become desirous of a change in pastorate, and were in a quandry how to effect it. The minister had done good work in his day, but latterly had relaxed in his zeal for the cause, and was somewhat inclined to let the institution run itself. A meeting of the church was called which was fully attended and the pastor's faults were duly discussed. Although every one present seemed to be more or less out of tune with the minister, no motion was made toward definite action. After several hours had been spent in beating about the bush, an old deacon who had hitherto said nothing, getting impatient, arose and said, "Mr. Cheerman, I move that Mr. H.'s usefulness in this field come to an end *arter to-night*." The motion passed unanimously.—*[Exchange]*