

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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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

A CONFERENCE of Toronto ministers has invited Evangelist Jones to visit that city. Whether he will do so has not yet transpired.

THE EVANGELISTS Jones and Small are now holding revival meetings in Baltimore. Ministers of all the Protestant denominations are co-operating with them.

A LIST of the membership of the various societies of wage-earners in the United States who may be induced to take part in the talk of general strike for a shorter work day, shows them to number nearly two hundred thousand.

WE are pleased to know that the INTELLIGENCER's notes on the Sabbath-school lessons are affording much help to those of our readers who are engaged in Sabbath-school work. Assurances to this effect have reached us from a good many.

REV. DR. RYLE, Bishop of Liverpool, regards the present position of the Church of England with much anxiety. While he sees that many things need attention and remedy, he believes that the chief danger of the church is in its "flirtation with popery."

DR. CUYLER gives his idea of the good that may be done by devoted Christian women, when he says, "Angels may have their sphere of usefulness up in heaven, but down in this world no angel can compare with a sensible, patient, loving, Christian woman."

A PRIVATE note from Dr. Phillips gives the gratifying assurance that the health of Mrs. Phillips, which has for so long been poor is some better. Though she is yet far from being well, any improvement is an encouraging sign, and their many friends will have stronger hope that she may be fully restored.

DURING the meeting of the St. John Presbytery in this city last week, five young men—Messrs. W. C. Calder, James Ross, W. McDonald, Joseph Cahill and Robert Haddow—were ordained to the work of the ministry in the Presbyterian church. The ordination service was very impressive. May the Lord make these young men greatly successful, the winners of many souls.

THE PAPERS report that the "corner stone" of a Methodist Church to be erected at Campbellton was laid the other day with "Masonic ceremonies." The question will suggest itself to many minds, we think, why not have such an office performed with such simple and impressive ceremonies as the Methodist Church provides? It seems strange that a Christian Church should call in the services of the Masonic or any other society.

OUR Nova Scotia readers, especially those on Cape Island, may be interested to know that Rev. L. W. Gowan, their last pastor, has joined the Baptist denomination. He went from Cape Island to Wisconsin. The National Baptist says:

Rev. L. W. Gowan, formerly pastor of the Free Baptist church, Evansville, Wis., was recognized as a reg-

ular Baptist minister by a council called by the First Baptist church, Evansville, Wis., April 13.

PURNA CHANDRA BASU, the native preacher in the Free Baptist Mission at Midnapore, India, is dead. For several years he has been supported by the New Brunswick Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He has for a number of years been a good and successful Christian worker. His character may be judged by the statement of Mrs. Griffin, one of the American missionaries, who, in a letter to the *Missionary Helper*, says he has been to her in her work, a friend and counsellor, a person whose judgment was valuable. He was a strong man and an eloquent preacher. He leaves a wife and six children. He was in the prime of his usefulness.

Dr. Phillips writes of him in another column, and promises something more when fuller particulars of his death come to hand.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Advance* asked:

Is there any ground for the translation of Luke xiii. 43: "Verily I say unto thee to-day, Thou shalt be with me in paradise?" Can the comma be transferred from its place after *thee*, to follow *to-day*?

And his question was answered thus: Perhaps our inquirer has heard of the minister who, wishing to rebuke the ladies of his flock for their extravagant head-dresses, and finding no text for his purpose, cut from the verse, "Let him which is on the house top not come down," (Matt. xxiv. 17), the four words "Top-not, come down," and made them serve his turn.

He had the same authority for the change that there is for this transfer of the comma. As the good parson had an end to serve by his exegesis, so have they who would twist the Lord's words to the dying thief. They hold to a sleep of the soul in unconsciousness from death to the judgment. The words of Jesus to the penitent robber bear against that notion. Hence the attempted change. No Greek scholar of the least standing would sustain it for a moment.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Quebec (Roman Catholic) has issued a *mandement* against the Knights of Labor and similar organizations. He was moved to do so by information that agents of the society were endeavoring to recruit members in some parts of Quebec Province. He says:

"Under the pretext of protecting poor workmen against the rich and powerful, who would oppress them, the heads and instigators of these societies seek to get rich and raise themselves in the world at the expense of these unfortunate and oftentimes too credulous workmen. They sound very high, the honeyed words of 'mutual protection and charity,' so as to retain their victims in a continual agitation and to foment troubles, disorder and injustice."

He says he is speaking by authority of "the Holy See whose advice we have asked." And he warns them that those of his flock who join such societies will be regarded as "guilty of grievous sin and unworthy of absolution." His deliverance has drawn forth one from the Vicar-General of Chicago to the effect that the church there does not forbid its members joining the Knights of Labor and the like.

"The Church" can now, as always, be all things to suit all purposes.

THE NOVA SCOTIA Government wants "better terms." Failing to get such financial arrangement as is desirable withdrawal from the Confederation is proposed. The leader of the Government has introduced in the Assembly a series of resolutions on the subject. They set forth the financial situation and needs of the Province, and conclude thus:

That the members of this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, are of opinion, and do hereby declare their belief that the financial and commercial interests of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island would be advanced by these provinces withdrawing from the Canadian federation and uniting under one government.

That if it be found impossible that, after negotiations for that purpose, to secure the co-operation of the respective governments of the sister provinces in withdrawing from Confederation and entering instead into a maritime union, then this Legislature deems it absolutely necessary that Nova Scotia, in order that its railways and other public works and services may be extended and maintained as the requirements of the people need them, its industries properly fostered, its commerce invigorated and expanded, and its financial interests placed upon a sound basis, such as was the case previous to confederation, should ask permission from the Imperial government to withdraw from the union with Canada to return to the status of a province of Great Britain, with full control over all fiscal laws and tariff regulations within the province such as prevailed previous to 1867.

That this house thus declares its opinion and belief in order that candidates for the suffrages of the people at approaching elections may be enabled to place this vital and important question of separation from Canada before them for decision at the polls.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The labor troubles in the United States have assumed large proportions, and are very serious. Already great injury has been done to the business of the country.

Not only the cities in which the Socialistic demonstrations and the bloodshed have taken place have suffered in their industrial enterprises and in their business generally, but the business of the whole country has received a shock from which it may not soon fully recover. A feeling of uncertainty and of unsafety is abroad.

That labor is sometimes, often even, oppressed by capital is a true fact. The managers of large manufacturing corporations and of railroads are too often without conscience toward their employees. With increasing prosperity there is an increasing eagerness for more and a corresponding disregard of the rights and interests of those who are under their control. As selfishness grows scruples diminish, and they come to look upon all things and persons as created for their use. That this is true of all, or even of nearly all, we do not believe; but it is true of a sufficient number to cause the dissatisfaction of those who feel the pressure of their selfishness, and to furnish the occasion for—not to justify—lawless outbreaks and bloodshed such as are recorded in another column. That the mass of those who participate in these demonstrations are not wholly responsible is quite apparent. They are under had and reckless leadership. The labor organizations, many of which originate in the ostensible purpose of providing for mutual help in cases of need of their members, are taken control of by bad men who have neither the fear of God nor the welfare of the community in mind, and who with much cunning and great recklessness of consequences prostitute them to the worst purposes. The culpability of those who follow them consists in that they do not think for themselves, and seek redress for wrongs in ways compatible with reason and good citizenship.

The question of the relation of capital and labor is admittedly a delicate one, and difficult of satisfactory solution. It has received the thought of the best minds, and yet remains, practically, unsolved. The plan of "Profit-sharing" as set forth in an article published on the first page of our issue of the 28th ult., would seem to offer a way of settling the problem which is now causing so much trouble. But whether it can best be done in that or some other way, there is an imperative demand that some way should be devised of removing whatever abuses actually exist, and of making an end of the senseless and reckless and ruinous demonstrations which have their origin in the unbalanced brains of wretched demagogues.

That the situation is "perilous" is understood by the most thoughtful and observant citizens of the United States. We recently made an extract from an article in the *Christian Advocate*, the chief Methodist paper on the continent, in which was set forth a thoughtful view of the case. In reply to some protests against the views expressed, the editor in a later article maintains his position. He says he reached his conclusions by conferring with employers and workmen of a representative character; by reading hundreds of exchanges and labor organs; by the fruit of long reflection on tendencies, and he says if there be any person now who thinks he was "unnecessarily alarmed" he belongs to the class who would fiddle while a city is on fire.

Contending that the times are perilous, he says "look at the condition of things to-day. Employers are ordered to discharge men who have been under penalty of being left to all their hands. When those hands leave, those who would take their places are assaulted, property is destroyed, and life put in jeopardy. Thousands of men are held in a despotism worse than that of the Czar. Men who would be glad to work but dare not, employers whose men are satisfied with work, hours, and wages, are involved that others may accomplish their purpose. Those who do not submit are 'boycotted,' and those who give any 'aid or comfort' to boycotted persons are boycotted. Thousands of men are out of work, drinking, listening to incendiary harangues, and being educated for desperate deeds, subversive schemes, and destined to moral ruin."

"Let it not be thought that we are opposed in all cases to strikes. As a last resort against injustice, and if conducted without violating the rights of others, we approve them. We have grouped what has been above stated as illustrations of a social epidemic more widespread and dangerous than any which the United States has thus far experienced."

"It would have been a saving to the country if during the past six weeks

fifty dwellings and as many average stores had been struck by lightning and burned with all their contents, in comparison with the loss in dollars and cents entailed by the enforced suspension and embarrassment of business caused by the labor derangement."

"Nor is that the greatest evil. The lawlessness, the embittered feeling, the sense of insecurity, the suffering of families, the truckling of politicians, the disregard for law, the timidity of the authorities, the unreason of multitudes, the suggestion of methods which would precipitate a social revolution, compelling in the end a practical despotism, or, if not worked out to the end that way, bringing in a long interval of uncertain values and class hatreds—these are evils greater far than money lost by capitalists or wages not earned by bread-winners."

The religious press is practically a unit on the question, and is speaking out with no uncertain sound, protesting against the terrorism and carelessness of labor organizations led by self-seeking demagogues, and pleading for a common sense and Christian adjustment of the relation between the wage-payers and the wage-earners.

Putting the underlying questions aside for the moment there is substantial agreement that the first duty is to make it clear to the country that the laws that must be observed, and that such lawless outbreaks as have just now occurred cannot go unpunished. If any class of men are allowed, with impunity, to defy laws, the observance of which is essential to the general well-being, the ruin of the country is inevitable. The *Independent* closing a well-considered article, takes the ground that the law and order question which has arisen in connection with the labor question must take precedence of all other questions. It is law, in the name and by the authority of the whole people, against lawlessness by the agency of a mere fragment of the people. Regarding this as the one burning question of the hour, it says,—"There is but one way of correctly settling it; and that way does not consist in rose-water appeals addressed to law-breakers, nor in negotiating with them as if they were a power clothed with authority, but in sternly executing the law against them, by the ordinary police if this will suffice, and by the military force whenever and wherever necessary. This is the remedy for the evil which now threatens, and for some time past has threatened, the public safety, and which in some cases has appeared in the form of actual rioting; and there should be no fooling with it, and no tampering in the use of it. Let the remedy in every case be promptly applied, so that all labor organizations, all strikers, and all boycotters will understand that the moment they commit trespasses upon the rights of others the law will be in hot pursuit after them, and without asking their permission will bring them to justice; and the question of the hour will be settled in the right way."

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DR. PHILLIPS.

Dear Intelligencer.—Every friend of law and order in your Dominions will rejoice with us of Rhode Island in the recent temperance triumph. By the blessing of God an amendment to the State Constitution has been adopted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. This required a three-fifths vote of the people and the people were not found wanting. This amendment was carried by hundreds of votes over and above the required three-fifths, and in a few days the Governor will announce the fact and call upon the Legislature to enact laws for carrying out the new law. Liquor dealers are taking flight. They see that the people mean business and their shops must be shut.

The most sanguine friends of temperance were hardly looking for this grand victory so soon. I am sure that the liquor dealers were surprised, for they little dreamed of the strong temperance sentiment of the people. The hand of the Lord was in it and He appeared for our help. There never was a campaign in which the power of prayer was so clearly manifest as in this. The devoted women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union worked most heroically, and God honored and rewarded their efforts. Some of their best representatives from other States came over and helped us in this brief but stirring fight. Mrs. Foster of Iowa, did grand service by her addresses on Constitutional Prohibition, and so did Miss Willard, of Illinois, Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, and several other ladies. Two or three fine temperance men from other States came also to our aid and did good service.

The pulpits of Rhode Island did nobly during this campaign. Of

course some of the "leading" and "high-toned" pulpits were too conservative and held their peace. Now that the amendment has become constitutional law it is hoped that even these men-fearing ministers may come out bravely in defence of law and order. I'm told that it takes a great deal of courage to preach temperance when some of your chief supporters, your richest pewholders, are liquor sellers and brewers. Perhaps it does; but what right has a Christian minister to be entrenched behind beer barrels and whiskey bottles? Well, I am prepared to say that the really leading pulpits of our State, Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, all spoke out boldly "for God and home and native land." I am proud of the record of such pulpits and their reward is sure.

My last letters from India bring sad news. Our beloved brother Purna Chandra Basu has finished his work and reached his reward. Very few particulars have been received as yet. He was confined to his bed but a week with lung fever and from the first seemed to think his time had come, and his work was done. So ends the life on earth of a good man who for seventeen years has been one of our leading workers in the India field. I knew him well and he was much with me in church work, and on tours among the people. Our weak mission could hardly spare such a man, but our Father knows best. He has had charge of Dantoom, Dairmark, and Babaigadia for several years and will be greatly missed throughout our field. He leaves a widow and six children.

The death of our brother is but another call for fresh helpers. New Brunswick helped me nobly in keeping this native brother in the field and I hope she will help Mr. Burkholder in caring for his substitute. I am unable to say who will take up his work. Would that some N. B. young man could hear and heed this call for help. There is no question about it, our home churches must take more stock in the Foreign Missionary enterprise, if they would see greater results. We must send out more men and our best men, too. We must do this work with all our hearts and with sound heads as well. When we carry on our missionary work on as good business principles as men of the world act upon in their money-getting, or pleasure-seeking, or health-hunting, we may reasonably look for richer and riper fruit, and may God hasten the day. J. L. P. M. Auburn, N. Y., April 27.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE?

Mr. Editor:—While passing along one of the streets of Fredericton, during the early part of May, my eye rested on a notice issued by the Board of Health, calling upon all householders to "clean up" their premises, to have them in readiness for inspection by the proper officer—a very wise and correct regulation. The notice went on to say that the Board of Health had passed a regulation that no animal should be slaughtered in the city during a certain season specified, only by special permission obtained from the authorities; that a violation of this law would incur a penalty of \$25 for first offence and \$40 for second.

The thought occurred to me, Why is the law of prohibition so easily and strictly enforced in matters of this kind, when a law prohibiting the sale of poison, in the form of the maddening opium, causing infinitely more injury to the bodies of men than the slaughter-house, and in too many cases the loss of the soul as well, has so little attention paid to it by our authorities, and creates so much rebellion against it in the hearts of wicked men? Perhaps if I was to ask certain clergymen in the City of St. John, they could throw light upon this subject. On this matter society wants waking up.

Yours, OBSERVER.

CANADA'S DRINK BILL.

For the following compilation of facts and figures concerning the drink bill of the Dominion we are indebted to the *Toronto Guardian*:

Although no person can give any considerable attention to the question without perceiving that intemperance is an exceedingly expensive national luxury, probably few take the trouble to pursue their investigations so far as to ascertain its true extent, or what an important bearing it has upon the commercial interests of our country. In an article recently prepared for *Truth*, Mr. T. W. Casey, for many years secretary of the order of Good Templars, has furnished much valuable information gathered from the published "trade and navigation returns" with reference to the amount and value of liquors imported, and to what extent they absorb the money we derive from exports of Canadian productions. Any one can verify the figures by referring to the authority quoted, which is direct from the department at Ottawa. The figures given below, let it be observed, embrace only im-

ported liquors, the corn intended for the purpose of its manufacture, and the malt imported for the same purpose, and therefore, represent only a small percentage of the total sum expended upon drink. We present them in this form, as being likely to impress the reader more forcibly with the commercial folly of the liquor traffic. During the year 1885, according to the statistics to which we have referred, Canada imported of the several classes of liquors, 1,984,227 gallons, valued at \$1,992,107, upon which duties were collected to the amount of \$1,700,800. Add to this the price of 48,780,428 pounds of corn at one cent per pound; \$487,844, and \$17,723 paid for malt, and we have a total of four million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars as the wholesale first cost of imported liquors, to say nothing of the much larger quantities manufactured in our own country. Our ability to buy is determined by what we have to sell, and with a large balance of trade against us it is worth while to enquire to what extent our exports are applied toward the purchase of articles which we can very well do without, the use of which constitute no factor in the enhancement of commercial values and contribute nothing toward the development of our resources. With reference to most of the articles required for use or consumption, it may be the very best economy to procure them, even at the risk of a present increase of indebtedness, because the industries and enterprises of the country cannot be carried on without them, and because upon their possession and use the future accumulation of wealth depends, but this cannot be said of intoxicating liquors. Whatever, therefore, of our resources are applied in their purchase is an absolute waste, which as a country we cannot afford.

"If a farmer should be found guilty of selling all the yearly products of his horses or his cattle, or all his wheat to pay his liquor bill alone, while he is actually otherwise buying considerable more than the value of all he has to sell," it is safe to predict that he is on the way to insolvency, and unless he change his habits will in time be impoverished; yet something very like this appears in the showing of the trade and navigation returns.

Among the important industries of Canada, especially in Ontario and the Northwest, is wheat growing, from the products of which we derive one of our most valuable sources of wealth; yet the total quantity exported during the year did not pay half the amount necessary to meet the demands of the bill for imported liquors. We exported also during the same year 11,978 horses, valued at \$1,554,629, and 335,043 sheep, valued at \$1,261,071; but the sum received from both these sources was more than a million dollars less than was necessary for the above purpose. In fact, if we take the sum of these three items of export, important and extensive as they are, we have a balance of but little more than half a million dollars left after paying our import liquor bill. In the same way we expend nearly three times the total sum received from the export of 7,330,788 lbs. of butter, an industry to which special attention is being given in Ontario and Quebec, and the encouragement of which liberal legislative aid is granted. We loaded ships with coal and other minerals to the value of \$3,639,537, but all this was absorbed, and a half million more, before our liquor invoices, and the demands of the Customs House upon them, were receipted. These illustrations are given as suggestive of the immense waste of wealth the drink traffic involves, and of the vast amount of labor expended upon various productions from which national and individual wealth is anticipated which, in the end, is fruitless by reason of the use made of its proceeds. Surely these facts, to which must be added the increased cost to the consumer demanded by retailers, and the far greater cost of liquors manufactured in the country, suggest that, from a purely business aspect of the question, the best interests of our country would be served by the enactment and rigid enforcement of a prohibitory law.—*Christian Guardian*.

Denominational News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COLDSTREAM, C. Co.—The church at Coldstream, of which Rev. John Perry is pastor, has enjoyed a good revival. Bro. Perry held a series of meetings there and his labors were signally blessed. Besides much quickening and strength to the church members, there were several conversions. Nine converts were baptized and received into the church.

KNOXFORD, C. Co.—The Knoxford church has been blessed under the labors of its new pastor, Rev. J. W. Clark. He recently held some special meetings there, greatly to the comfort and strength of the church. A number also began the Christian life. Seven converts were "buried with Christ in baptism."

A CALL.—The *Carleton Sentinel* says: "We learn that Rev. W. DeWare while on a visit to friends in Maine, having preached in the vicinity of Lincoln, has been pressed to take charge of two churches there. His own countrymen evidently appreciate his abilities."

FAREWELL.—A Deer Island correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes:

Rev. J. J. Barnes preached his farewell sermon last Sunday at Fair Haven, after having been pastor of said place about four years. He goes to Campbell, a change which demands all his time and energies. Mr. Barnes leaves

amid many regrets of all his friends.

Rev. Mr. Swin

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