

TERMS, NOTICES, ETC.

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

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

— A DOCTOR who was in the service of the King of Bavaria, about whose "madness" so much has been heard lately, says that the trouble with him is delirium tremens.

— IF ANY pastor has not yet canvassed his charge for new subscribers to the INTELLIGENCER we hope he will do so right away. There are hundreds of people who only need to have the matter brought to their attention and they will subscribe.

— THE METHODIST Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is to be held this year in Sackville; and the Conference of Nova Scotia is to meet at Amherst, only ten miles distant from Sackville. They both meet on the 17th June.

— REFERRING to the retirement of an English lord from public life because of his "desire to spend his remaining years in close personal communion with God," a writer very properly observes that true communion with God is helped rather than hindered by the lawful and right activities of life on earth.

— WHATEVER the merits or demerits of Gladstone's Home Rule measure, the course of the Ulster uprising is quite unjustifiable. All the arming and drilling of men which is reported is unworthy of "Protestant Ulster." It is a question whether the authorities are not failing in their duty if they do not take prompt and effective measures to suppress such an unseemly and unlawful uprising.

— ANOTHER Arctic expedition is proposed. The gentleman (Col. Gilder) who is to have charge of it is said to have had considerable experience in Arctic life, and he appears confident that he can succeed. His plan is to take but one white companion, employing Esquimaux and their dog sledges to forward him on his journey. It is stated that Lieutenant Greely approves the plan. But what is the good of it, after all?

— THE EMANCIPATION of slaves in Brazil is not making so rapid progress as many have been led to believe. There are, it appears, still more than 1,200,000 slaves in the country. Only 20,000 have yet been freed. The laws providing for emancipation are so framed that it will take more than half a century to abolish slavery. The present ministry of Brazil have declared against further legislative action on the subject, and the friends of the abolition cause are becoming disheartened. Meanwhile, according to Rio Janeiro papers, the most horrible cruelties are practised by the slave-owners, and outrages are committed which are too terrible to be repeated.

— THE EDITOR of the *Christian Advocate* has evidently taken the measure of the representative rum-seller. And this is the plain and truthful way in which he describes one of his characteristics: "If there is any man on earth who can lie, with oaths, without oaths, or under oath, as an ordinary bar-keeper can, he should be exhibited as a phenomenon of human nature. All who have anything to do with liquor prosecutions know that; and, as an eminent judge in Massachusetts once

observed in the presence of the writer, 'the experience of forty years has convinced me that rum-sellers and bar-keepers will lie about every thing relating to their business.'"

They are the same everywhere.

— WE SOMETIMES get letters containing remittances but with nothing to indicate the senders, except the post office stamps on the envelopes. When we cannot discover in any other way we have, in such cases, to mail till the parties write to know why receipts have not been sent them.

Within the last week we received from Cape Island a letter containing a post office order and nothing else; and from McAdam Junction a letter containing money the writer of which omitted to sign his name. We shall be glad to have the senders furnish us with their names. Remitters of money should be careful always to give their names and post offices.

— SINCE the article entitled "Brutal Everywhere" was in type word has come that another attempt has been made upon the property of the Orangeville, Ontario, magistrate before whom cases of violation of the C. T. Act have been tried. The despatch says:

The excitement concerning the dynamite explosion had not abated, when the citizens were again shocked by a report, this morning, that an attempt had been made to burn down the building. The perpetrators broke in the back door, and after piling up all the newspapers they could find, scattered them with coal oil and touched a match, but the paper happened to be damp, hence a miscarriage of the attempted outrage. The magistrate says he is determined to carry out the law in spite of everything.

The rum trade and the rum men are true to their destructive and blood-thirsty instincts every time. The magistrate who refuses to be prevented from the discharge of his duty by their threats and assaults on his property and himself deserves the sympathy and support of all good citizens. He also furnishes a striking example of manliness and fidelity to duty that may be studied with profit by weak-kneed magistrates all over the country.

— THE BAD TREATMENT of the Chinese in the United States is likely to be met by retaliation. Nor is this surprising. Already is heard the muttering of a threatened storm. It is said that the animosity against foreigners in Canton is becoming as bitter as it was before the riots of 1883; and it is entirely due to the treatment the Chinese have received on the Pacific coast. A Canton mob is noted for its savagery, and for the ease and rapidity with which it can be gathered and set on its fiendish work.

While the brutal treatment of the Chinese in America originated with a few of the baser sort, the United States Government became parties to it when they fail to bring the wrong-doers to justice. And the Chinese Government is not likely to long endure the wrong and injustice. They consented to the restriction on emigration, when asked for. They have not asked that the doors be opened wider, but they do ask, and they will insist upon it, that their people now in the States shall be treated like men and not like brutes. They may not be able to demand justice at the cannon's mouth, but they can give measure for measure over there.

— ALL SORTS of expedients are resorted to by some churches to increase the attendance and to raise money. And the worst of it is that not a few very good people seem to think that they are quite justifiable. One of the latest—worse than nonsensical—things is mentioned by the N. Y. *Christian Intelligencer*, which says,—

"A religious paper seriously proposes that in order to increase the plate collections in churches, a picture be donated to every person as he passes out from the service, who may have contributed five or ten cents."

This is about as bad as the proposal of a minister to give a chromo to each person who joined his church.

These things are too absurd to receive other treatment than the contempt of silence. But there are many means employed by churches in the desire to increase their numbers and their friends and their popularity that are questionable, to say the least. When a church appreciates the importance of its mission and is devoted to it in true Christian spirit, there is no need to resort to any of the doubtful expedients now so common, nor will there be any desire to do so. The faithful preaching of the gospel, and the faithful Christian witness in life and words of the members of the Church will be blessed in constant conversions and additions. And such a church will steadily increase in ability and willingness to support all the branches of its work.

— THERE IS, of course, more or less bluster by a certain class of people in the United States over the seizure of

the fishing vessels by the Canadian authorities. They denounce Canada, and threaten awful things, and then they seem to wonder why this country doesn't get down on its knees and beg pardon for its offences and promise to never do such things again. Some of the papers do all they can to keep up the feeling. These, however, are not the best citizens nor the best papers; they do not represent the common sense nor the sense of right of the United States people. The *Independent* is a representative paper, and in the following it probably voices the prevailing feeling of the thinking and fair-minded of our neighbors. It says:

We may be mistaken, but we do not see that there is anything in the recent seizure by the Canadian authorities, of the fishing schooner "David J. Adams," that need to make the eagle scream very loudly. The captain of the schooner, as we understand the matter, was in the wrong. The law requires that trading vessels shall be registered, and that fishing vessels shall be simply enrolled. The latter class of vessels cannot trade unless they take out a trade permit from the proper authority beforehand. If, therefore, the purchasing of bait, which is what was done by the "David J. Adams," be regarded as trading, then this could not be lawfully done, since the captain of the schooner had failed to take out a trade permit. But if, on the other hand, such purchase does not come under the definition of trading, then the act of the captain of the schooner was a violation of the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain, which, while allowing American fishermen to enter Canadian ports to obtain wood and water expressly declares that they shall not do so for any "other purpose whatever." We see no occasion for any international fuss or diplomatic complications over the "David J. Adams," and, as we presume, there will be none.

This is in striking contrast with the utterances on this question of the *Globe* of this city. It has lost no opportunity of making it appear that Canada is acting the part of a fool this in matter, and of giving all the aid and comfort in its power to the United States. The *Globe* evidently believes that Canada ought to let its big and big-feeling neighbor have its own selfish and grasping will of everything Canadian. Not just yet. This country has rights, knows what they are, and will take care of them.

— ONE OF THE things that cause grief to many right thinking citizens is the fierceness with which politicians attack those of the opposing party. And not only this but the utter unwillingness to give their opponents credit for honesty of purpose, and the making unjust and damaging charges against them upon the slightest pretext, often without any cause whatever. This wrong-doing is not confined to one party; they are alike guilty. A lesson much needed is taught by a recent utterance of the Marquis of Hartington. He is opposed to Gladstone's Irish scheme, and expresses his opposition in no doubtful way. In a great meeting where he was discussing the Home Rule Bill, a mention by him of the Premier's name was received with yells and hisses. The Marquis could not hear such treatment of the name of a great man, and he rebuked the hissing thus:

Gentlemen he said deliberately, emphasizing every word and speaking with dignity and perfect self-control, I hope I may appeal to you not to make the task which I have before me more difficult than it is by indulging in any manifestations of disrespect to one whom I shall always admire and revere as the leader of a great party, who, in my opinion—I do not expect you all to agree with me—has conferred great advantages on the country; who at this moment, in my judgment, although I am bound to differ from him, is actuated by feelings as noble and as honest as any that have ever inspired the conduct of an English statesman.

Another lesson in political morality was that given by Mr. Trevelyan who left Mr. Gladstone's cabinet because of his inability to agree with the Home Rule scheme. He sternly rebuked the low idea that public men have, in all their utterances and actions, in view chiefly the effect they are likely to have on their political careers. He said:

I have observed—and I may say my sense of political morality is very much shocked at it—that a great number of newspaper correspondents, in referring to the action of my right hon. friend (Mr. Chamberlain) and myself, discuss this question not of being one of right or wrong, but on the effect it will have on our careers. Now, on a question of this kind, who cares for a career, and who cares for self? There are other careers open to honest and industrious men and, if there is no other, at any rate there is the career of a private citizen.

It is too true that some, perhaps many, are mere self-seekers. But the majority of those who reach prominence have a high sense of right and wrong, and are often governed by it than they are given credit for. The effect, upon the people generally and especially upon the young, of impugning the motives of representative men is most pernicious.

BRUTAL EVERYWHERE.

The rum trade is brutal in every feature. Of this statement there is no lack of proof. To say nothing of the unvarying and inevitable evil and deadly effects of the trade whether legalized or illicit, facts which it is impossible for any sane person, with regard for truth, to deny, take the course of the trade where the people have voted to delegatize it. They not only violate the law which is the will of the people, but they undertake to terrorize in the most brutal way those who are opposed to their work of death. Here are some recent instances. In Cobden, an Ontario town, a rum-seller was convicted of violating the C. T. Act. A few days after he met Rev. Mr. Lawson and charged him with being the informer. Mr. Lawson denied the charge, but in the conversation said that as a law-abiding citizen he would certainly give information, if he had it, against any one violating the law. As he walked away the cowardly ruffian struck him and knocked him down, and while the reverend gentleman was lying on the floor, the brute kicked him several times in the face and sides.

In Orangeville, Ont., the police magistrate of the town, because he tries cases against law-breaking rum-sellers, has on three occasions lately had his property destroyed and his life endangered. By the use of dynamite his office has been wrecked and his residence damaged.

From Tennessee comes a report of a terrible tragedy. An official had raided some illicit distillers. A few days after a gang of the fellows whose illegal work he had interfered with, surrounded and broke into his house, determined to have his life. He defended himself bravely and mortally wounded four of his assailants, but himself fell dead beside the body of one of his victims.

Missouri furnishes its share of the murderous doing by the rum-men. Rev. Mr. Deering was holding a series of meetings in the town of Benton. In them prominence was given to temperance. They were successful; and the trade of the rum-sellers was interfered with. They resolved to get rid of the obnoxious preacher of temperance; they put some poisonous substance in the pitcher of water, on the preacher's desk. Immediately after drinking he became very sick. His life was saved, but his escape from death was narrow. This is the kind of work the rum trade is equal to everywhere. While the trade is legalized, or there is no serious attempt to interfere with it, the rum men are very pleasant and attempt to pass for good citizens; but adopt prohibition and attempt to rigorously enforce it, and they at once show the spirit of the trade—the spirit of murder.

It must be greatly comforting to the reverend gentleman who have so ardently supported the rum trade, to contemplate such facts as the foregoing. Perhaps they will be disposed to defend their dear proteges, justifying their acts on the ground that they were driven to them by the "unfair," "un-British" and "unscriptural" enactments, and the persecutions of "selfish," "narrow-minded" and "fanatical" people. They ought to organize a glorification movement, *a la* the Riel affair, and solemnly protest against any further interference with the philanthropic work of their beloved.

PECULIAR "HISTORY."

Roman Catholic Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax has just returned from a visit to Rome. His people were greatly delighted at his safe arrival, and he has been telling them about his interview with the Pope, etc., etc. He says the Pope showed a great interest in Canada, and was pleased with what the archbishop was able to tell him about the country. Referring to the reason for his visit to Rome he is reported as saying:

This custom was first introduced by the Apostle Paul, who, we were told, went to Rome to see St. Peter, the great head of the church, and remained there several days. St. Peter was the centre of the unity of the church—its visible head on earth, the rock on which Christ had built his church and against which he had declared that the gates of hell could not prevail. The example thus set by St. Paul has been followed by Catholic bishops in all ages since then. They went to Rome to rejoice with the holy father, to console with him when necessary, and to take counsel with and instruction from him. The reason for going was ever the same. The Pope was the successor of St. Peter.

Commenting on this and other statements of the archbishop the *Presbyterian Witness* well says it is "history" with a vengeance, and classes Mr. O'Brien with those men who are said to "make history" without particular regard to facts. Continuing, our contemporary says:

The Protestant and Biblical story is that Paul went to Rome as a prisoner and that he remained there a good deal longer than "several days," and

that the Apostle Peter is never named as being in Rome at the same time as Paul, or at any period whatever. But Archbishop O'Brien's Church History is on a par with very much that has been published and endorsed by men who ought to know better. His Grace is reported as saying:

"In the earlier centuries of Christianity millions upon millions had been put to death for merely professing the religion that his hearers enjoyed to-day."

In the old heathen persecutions very many Christians perished, but it is a wild flight of imagination to speak of these as "millions upon millions." The sober reality was bad enough: why then fly off into such exaggeration? It is the sad truth that the victims of Papal Rome outnumber those of Pagan Rome at least ten fold. We think we might with perfect safety say twenty fold. It was shocking enough that Christian men and women should be done to death by philosophic and dilettante Emperors and pro-consuls, but how much more to be regretted that Christian Popes and bishops and priests should take the lead in shedding human blood, and doing so in the name of Jesus of Nazareth! It is not likely that Archbishop O'Brien has been denied the liberty of studying modern history; if not, then he will easily understand the persons, periods and places to which we refer. We are glad that he found the Pope in good spirits, and not by any means pining dolefully on his bed of straw in the prison of the Vatican. Indeed that "prison" was not once named by the speaker—an astonishing omission in view of Pius Nono's alleged sufferings.

The speaker exults over the prospect of the early conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith. Has he considered the fact that fifty years ago the Roman Catholics of the British Isles numbered one in three of the population, while to-day they number one in seven. This does not appear particularly hopeful for Rome. However, the Archbishop may console himself with the conversion of bishops, priests, earls and countesses once belonging to the English Church. It would interest the Roman Catholics here to learn how it fares with their brethren in Italy and France—how their Church is holding her own in the lands where the Reformation was rejected and the Bible is not read. Information in this direction may be forthcoming at an early day.

Correspondence.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

Bro. McLeod: Some one has said, "Great minds run in the same channel." My mind is not great, but it certainly ran in the same channel Bro. Wiggins' mind did in reading Bro. Baker's suggestion in the INTELLIGENCER of April 14th, only I think I went a little farther than he did, or farther than he gave expression to in his letter. I thought not only of members of F. C. Baptist churches (does that mean sisters, too?), but also of some of the ministers, leaders of the sacramental hosts, "who will not deny themselves that nasty and injurious weed." All things being considered I am not so much surprised at many of the lay brethren practising the filthy habit and being guilty of the worse than needless expense, but I can't understand how ministers of the Gospel can become reconciled to it. I cannot understand how they can read what Paul says in 1st Cor. viii. 13, and not feel troubled, for to say nothing of the effect of the habit upon themselves, it certainly does "make their brother to offend." It is a source of grief to many of their brothers and sisters in Christ as well as to their brethren in the ministry.

About a year ago I saw a little boy in whose welfare I am interested, as only a mother's heart can be interested, trying to smoke with something he had bent up in the shape of a pipe. Trifling as the act may seem it brought a pain to my heart; I thought, "do coming events cast their shadows?" I told the little fellow I would not do that if I were he, it was not good, &c. He, thinking it such fun, asked, "Why, mamma?" "Because it is a wrong foolish habit, and only foolish persons smoke." "Why mamma," he replied, "Mr. — smokes, for I saw him, and he is not foolish, for you said he was very good." What could I say? Which do you think would have the most influence on that child's heart—the practice referred to, or the counsel given? I see by the INTELLIGENCER of last week that this was exactly the experience of a Christian woman upwards of twenty-eight years ago, and that it was the cause of Rev. Dr. Buckley giving up his tobacco, dearly as he loved it. I often think of a good old F. B. deacon whom I used to know. He has since passed on to the unseen shore. He used tobacco, and after years of struggling to quit the habit, he became so concerned that he really feared he would lose his soul if he did not overcome the appetite that had such a hold upon him. At last, one day while working alone in the woods, he determined if there was victory for him he would gain it. He threw down his axe and went on his knees before the Lord praying for help to overcome. I smiled as I heard him repeat some of his prayer. "Here Lord Jesus I am,

tobacco juice and all. If you'll have me, Lord, take me, cleanse me, purify me from this filthy, sinful habit, for I am powerless to do anything myself; I have tried a good many times and failed." He actually affirmed that from that hour the appetite left him, he never hankered for it afterward. I think that good old deacon was sanctified, only he was a little ahead of his time, as some look at it. The tears would "unbidden start," as I listened to him relate his experience.

Somehow I feel deeply on this question. I think it is a question of more importance than many are willing to allow. I know there are those who hide behind a slip of paper from some medical man licensing them to use tobacco for some physical infirmity; but, tell me, do medical men ever give certificates for smoking cigars? Perhaps so; I don't know. One thing puzzles me. Over against "certificates from medical men for the use of tobacco," I put the fact that I have heard medical men say: "That the effects of tobacco are most pernicious to health, worse in some respects on the human system than the moderate use of liquor." I know of two persons in middle life who were nearly "wrecks," physically, of their former years, through excessive use of tobacco. But some will say that is extreme. Well, it may be, but its the Lord's truth nevertheless. Perhaps the two can be reconciled, though I fail to see how. If it is not saying too much, I would like to add, in all kindness, to those who use tobacco under the plea of liberty from doctors, take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak. A SISTER.

Denominational News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

REV. A. TAYLOR has been at home a few days. He has returned to Grand Manan by this time, though. We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Taylor's health does not improve.

REV. J. E. REUD has felt compelled to give up part of his pastorate. After next Sabbath he relinquishes his charge of the Bear Island, Lower Queensbury and Lower Prince William churches, and will devote himself to Keswick, Marysville and Peniac. The churches he relinquishes were loath to let him go, but he felt that, in justice to himself and the work needed to be done, he must confine himself to a smaller area.

CAANAN FORKS, Q. Co. — I was called to Canaan Forks a few days ago, and found that our people there had been at work, and the blessing of the Lord had been vouchsafed to them in the quickening of believers, reclaiming the wanderers and the conversion of sinners. Bro. Allan Bonnell, a former member of the Lower Ridge Praying Band, has been ministering to them, and his labours have been appreciated. I tarried with them a few days, and on the 6th inst., administered the ordinance of baptism to seven converts (4 men and 3 women). The interest still continues good, and I expect to hear from them again before long.

A. C. THOMPSON.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

— Last year the contributions of the British Baptists to their missionary society amounted to \$755,000.

— Australia has thirty Y. M. C. A.'s with an aggregate membership of 4,000 and \$400,000 worth of property.

— Missionary Diaz (Baptist) says that about 300 converts are waiting for an opportunity to elude the priests and be baptized by night at Havana, Cuba, and its vicinity.

— Dr. C. H. Strickland (Baptist) baptized eight penitentiary convicts at Nashville, Tenn., last Sunday. A revival is in progress in the penitentiary, and more than fifty convicts have recently professed conversion.

— In Russia, notwithstanding the strict censorship of the press, all works bearing the name of Mr. Spurgeon are permitted to pass unchallenged, with the exception of his famous sermon on "Baptismal Regeneration," which is rigorously prohibited.

— A remarkable spiritual awakening has occurred in the Persian field of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Places of worship in many villages have been crowded, lukewarm Christians have been revived, and there have been many conversions. In some towns there are from forty to sixty enquirers. In Syria a number of Mohammedans have been converted, and 16 persons in Beirut have applied for admission to the church.

— The latest report of the Spanish Evangelistic Mission, conducted by pastor Lopez Rodriguez and his devoted wife, is accompanied by a map of the country round Figueras over which their labours extend, and striking tokens of success are mentioned. A case is related of one convert in a distant town who, whenever he can, walks thirty-six miles of bad road in order to be present at the Sunday services. On refusing to give up his Bible to be burnt by the priest, this man was communicated, and his wife accompanied to leave him.