

## TERMS, NOTICES, ETC.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is issued every Wednesday, from the office of publication, York St., Fredericton.

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If not paid in advance the price is \$2.00 a year. New subscriptions may begin at any time of the year.

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When it is desired to discontinue the INTELLIGENCER, it is necessary to pay whatever is due, and notify us by letter or post card. Returning the paper is neither courteous nor sufficient.

Payment of subscriptions may be made to any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any of our authorized agents as named in another column, as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

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.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Box 375, Fredericton, N. B.

## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Now is the time to get the advantage of the reduced price of the INTELLIGENCER.

Some hundreds of subscriptions which expired Dec 31st have not yet been renewed. To give them, and those, also, who are in arrears, a chance to benefit by the reduction in price, we have extended the time in which they may make advance payments to March 1st. After that date, if they are not paid, all subscriptions now due will have to be charged \$2.00 a year.

We earnestly hope that every one concerned in this notice will immediately take advantage of this offer. We much prefer to have the payments at the lower rate now; and it, certainly, will be advantageous to the subscribers themselves.

The whole work can be done this month if our friends will give immediate attention to it.

We are expecting them to do so. Their promptness will serve both their own and the paper's interests. We are determined to give our readers a good paper. They can help us materially by a prompt response to this call.

Please do not neglect nor delay so important a duty.

## NOW IS THE TIME!

—IN BOSTON. Evangelist "Sam" Jones is having great crowds attend the meetings he is conducting in Boston. The papers say a deep and wide-spread interest is being awakened, and there is prospect of much good resulting.

—REMINISCENCES. Rev. A. Taylor has written a series of papers in which he gives a sketch of his life and christian experiences. We are sure they will be read with interest by his many friends, and will, no doubt, also, be helpful to many a boy, just beginning life's struggle. The first of the series appears on the first page this week.

—THE FAITHFUL LIFE. There is nothing which tells so much in favour of Christianity as faithful Christian living by those who profess the faith of Jesus. A faithful life impresses and convinces when no other argument has effect. One who is now an eminent minister of the gospel, said, "I could and did put away appeal after appeal, and could readily reply to argument, but I could never get over the faithful Christian life of my father; it gave me no rest till I gave myself to the same." A faithful life is the religion of the world.

converts of Madagascar, on presenting themselves for baptism, were asked, "What first led you to think of becoming Christians? was it some sermon or address, or the reading of God's word?" the answer usually was, "It was the changed conduct of those who had become Christians." And if you so let the light of faithful Christian life shine, that others see your good works, they will be led to glorify your Father who is in heaven.

—KEEP COOL. A minister writes: "The election fever is quite high; it will, I fear, kill some people as to the spiritual life, if they are not very careful. Prayer and watchfulness and the exercise of common sense will save them. I beg to prescribe these things."

We second the suggestion of the brother and hope that Christians will not allow themselves to forget that they bear the name of Christ, and are expected to exemplify His doctrines, as well in the midst of an election as at other times.

—THE SEMINARY. We had a call the other day from Wm. Vaughan, Esq. of St. Martins, President of the Union Baptist Education Society. He has been engaged by the Society to make collections on the stocks subscribed, and to solicit new stock. He informed us that the bona fide stock subscribed, including the subscription of Capt. Masters, is \$22,660. It is hoped that subscribers will be ready to pay promptly, and that many who have not yet subscribed will, now that the success of the undertaking is practically assured, be disposed to contribute liberally. The contractors have made good progress with the work. Large quantities of materials are on the ground, and the foundations are well along.

—THE SAME EVERYWHERE. How like each other politicians everywhere are. The story is told of Gambetta that on one occasion, when in the heyday of his popularity and power in France, he went to an agricultural district to help a candidate who was one of his supporters. He, of course, inquired about the wants of the people. "We are sadly in need of rain," was the answer. "I'll see about it when I get to Paris," promised Gambetta. And his listeners believed in his promise. The record runs that the rain came down in torrents a day or two after, and that when the opposition candidate presented himself he was hooted at. "Let your party do as much for us as Gambetta, and we'll elect you," they said.

—STRANGE, IF TRUE. A statement is made in the English papers that Sir Arthur Gordon (once Governor of New Brunswick) and his council have, in Ceylon, made grants from the public funds for repairs to a couple of Buddhist Monasteries. Since grants to the Established and Presbyterian Churches in the island have just been discontinued, as unfair to the Buddhists, Mahomedans, and others from whom the bulk of the taxes are raised, the payments are pointed to as peculiar. Why should the Buddhists be singled out for special favour? There may be, of course, special circumstances in the case, such as old-standing agreements, dating from the time when Ceylon passed under British rule, but unless such agreements exist the grants certainly seem to have been invidious and mischievous, as tending to arouse jealousy between the rival sects.

## THE WEEK.

The British Parliament was opened on Thursday. The Queen's Speech says the country's relations with all foreign powers are friendly; no disturbance of European peace is apprehended from the still unsettled affairs in south-eastern Europe; the retirement of Alexander from the throne is regretted, but it is not intended to interfere with the choice of his successor just yet; Egyptian affairs are improved and improving; a general pacification of Burmah is at hand. The reference to Ireland is that its condition requires anxious attention. While grave crimes have been rare during late months than in a similar period a year ago, "the relations between the owners and occupiers of the land, which in the early autumn exhibited signs of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organized attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations."

It is proposed to adopt measures which will secure more prompt and efficient enforcement of the Criminal law. The improvement of local government in England and Scotland is promised, and the same matter for Ireland will be dealt with if the circumstances render it possible, i. e., if it is on its good behaviour.

Parliament will be able to do much, if anything. The Government has not been strong at any time. The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill did not help it; and now that Mr. Goschen, the Liberal who succeeded Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been defeated, the Government must be in a precarious condition, with little hope of surviving for any length of time.

The uneasy feeling in Europe continues. War rumours are not less nor less emphatic than a week ago. As indicated in the Queen's Speech, the Eastern question is not so threatening; but between France and Germany there is bad blood. The war clouds may all blow away, though.

The United States Senate had a good time orating when the Bill for the punishment of Canada was under consideration. What an absurd thing it is for Canadians to wish to protect their own interests; we ought to know better than to attempt such a foolish thing; to provoke our great and greedy neighbors to wrath by politely asking them to refrain from stealing our fish is a serious thing, and may result in our annihilation. But, then, if we, or some other honest and self-respecting people, did not seek occasionally to protect ourselves against them, their Senators and other great men would not have the occasions, they so much delight in, of orating in the blood and thunder style against all things British—twisting the British lion's tail, so to speak,—at long distances. The consideration of the Bill was a great day, especially for the New England Senators. Mr. Frye, of Maine, raved splendidly about the "outrages" to which United States fishing vessels had been subjected in Canadian waters. They all evidently enjoyed the occasion, and did some efficient talking—to the anti-British voters who are so numerous in their great and greatly mixed population.

It is worthy of note that it is chiefly the political demagogues, in Congress and press, who are doing the shouting and threatening. Some of their best papers, and they voice the feelings of the best and broadest minded men, do not hesitate to express disapproval of the retaliatory policy of Congress. The *Journal of Commerce*, in an exceedingly well-considered and moderate article, condemns Congress for taking action which it regards undignified and foolish. It says:

"Threats often work wonders with weak persons and children. Inferior races, powerless to resist encroachments, generally succumb to the menaces of their superiors. But we much doubt if the people of Canada would be frightened by the passage of Mr. Belmont's bill. And behind them are the people of England, who are equally proof against scares on account of hostile foreign legislation. To threaten the Dominion with all the dire things contained in the measure would be more apt to provoke scorn than to cause fear across the border and over the sea. It would therefore, we believe, fail to produce the expected effect of opening the Canadian fisheries to the free use of our citizens. Canada might defy us to do our worst, and then what would we do?"

It goes on to say that if the vengeful policy were actually carried out the United States would be the first to feel and cry out against its injurious effects, and to demand its abandonment.

"For we of the United States would suffer fully as much as Canada from the application of this barrier to her commerce. If we stop receiving her exports she will cease to take American imports, and a trade now as profitable to ourselves as to the Canadians would be lost."

Official figures are given in support of this view, concluding thus,—

"The bill would make some 50,000,000 Americans suffer, directly or indirectly, from the stoppage of our Canadian trade, in the vain effort to obtain relief for a handful of our fishermen whose interests can be much better promoted to the peaceful negotiations with England now in progress. We are friendly to them, (the fishermen), and hope they will get all they deserve. But we cannot consent to sacrifice everybody and everything in a quixotic desire to satisfy their wrongs, real or alleged—certainly not till the diplomatic means of redress have been exhausted."

In Canada the people are not at all disturbed by U. S. threats. There is a quiet confidence, born of the knowledge of the justice of our claim and of the straightforward and courteous way in which our rights have been enforced. The press of the country, without regard to party—with one exception, the *St. John Globe*—supports the Canadian view of the question. Members of the Government do not seem to think any injury will be done to Canada by the threatened retaliation.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, being interviewed by the *Montreal Witness*, said that if Congress "considered such a course to be in the interests of the United States they had a perfect right to do so. Canada had simply acquiesced in her rights defined by the treaty of 1818 and secured by Imperial and colonial legislation. She had enforced these rights according to the spirit of the treaty with courtesy and without undue annoyance, so as to protect an important interest of her people. If the United States put such a measure into force it would cut both ways, and nothing but actual experiment would show upon whom the greatest burden would fall. Mr. Jas. Johnson, the Commissioner of Customs, said that "the United States had everything to lose and nothing to gain by such legislation. The loss to the United States, he said, would be tenfold that of Canada and he did not think the President would sanction such a measure."

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

This city has been having quite a sensation in the shape of a miser's sad death, together with his cousin, a companion of like character. On Friday, the 8th, persons living adjacent to No. 1025 Locust street, noticed that the poverty-stricken old bachelors who lived there had not been seen for some days, nor were there any signs of life about the premises. The police were notified of the facts and the premises were forcibly entered. The building is one of the oldest and poorest frame houses in that part of the city, which is indeed about the most dilapidated and tumble down portion of the city. A ghastly sight met the gaze of the police as they entered. The corpse of "Miser Perry," as he was called (his real name was Joseph Perry) and that of his cousin, Mr. Price, were found, both lying upon the kitchen floor within a few feet of each other. A bottle of whiskey, partly emptied, was on the floor between them, and a hard, dry crust of bread on an old broken chair near by. Their bodies were only partially covered by the filthy, vermin-infested rags that were used by them as clothes. Evidently they had settled down in the position in which they were found, under the influence of liquor, and had perished of cold, as their bodies were frozen through and through. Upon the person of Perry was found some money and several valuable papers representing quite a large amount of available means. The bodies were removed to the morgue, and the house closed and guarded, as it was generally believed that the bachelor cousins were possessed of considerable wealth. Miser Perry was once the business partner of Mr. F. Conly and retired from business some years ago, and has since lived in the most abject poverty and wretchedness. For a few years he lived alone but found a companion after a time in the person of his cousin, Richard Price. Neither had ever been married, and they evidently agreed to share the lot of each other for the remainder of life, and so they did, and they died together. The house was searched by officers, accompanied by relatives and representatives of the heirs. The conjectures concerning the wealth of Joseph Perry were substantiated by the revelations which followed the search of the wretched house. The searching party first visited the front room of the first floor, but amid its heaps of rubbish, scanty, broken furniture and abundance of filth, they found nothing of importance. They next made their way to the floor above. There, in the front room, they found the same confusion that prevailed in the room below, but the overhauling of the rubbish was followed by revelations that startled the most sanguine of the searchers. A bag full of gold was found. The only articles of furniture in the room were two old beds, filthy in the extreme, and covered with old cloths, empty flour bags and worthless rubbish of all sorts. The first probing of one of the old couches unearthed a silver dollar as black as iron, lying on the mattress. Scattered through the bed and suspended from the posts underneath were found old sacks and bags of various sizes and shapes, containing gold and other coins, and documents representing cash value to a very large amount. One bag, concealed in the corner of the bed, and tied to the post, contained \$945 in gold; another, which one of the party stumbled over on the floor among the rubbish, contained \$500 of the same coin. The entire yield of the old bed was no less than \$2,156.18. Rich as was the find in the ancient bed, greater revelations were yet to be made. In two small wooden boxes, setting in a corner of the same room, were found books and papers, tied in all sorts of awkward bundles, and covered with the dust of years, representing great wealth. Almost every kind of document was found except a will. There were bonds, deeds, mortgages, stock certificates, bank-books, but no trace of any legal document making disposition of his immense wealth.

As the search progressed a careful inventory of the treasure was kept,

and when the examination of the two boxes was completed, it was found to foot up the startling amount of \$76,000 in best securities. This, with the cash already found, swells the amount to \$100,000. The old miser had abandoned this room and beds to their peculiar occupants, and boarded up the stairway, and had evidently slept upon a rickety old lounge on the floor below.

A postmortem examination of the bodies was made. The bodies were found covered with filth and vermin and presented a ghastly sight. The tattered garments that served them but partially for clothes were also reeking with vermin and filth, making the handling of the bodies difficult and disagreeable in the extreme, they being pinched and frozen stiff. The body of Perry, the richest of the misers, was first examined. "Starved and frozen to death," was the conclusion reached by the two physicians. The stomach was empty and greatly contracted, showing that slow starvation had prepared the way for the cold to complete what hunger had commenced. There were signs in the stomach of heavy liquor drinking, but not sufficient to cause death. Each corpse weighed about 120 lbs., although they both possessed good-sized frames, but they were reduced to mere skeletons. Price's body was as famished and as filthy as his patron's. He, too, had starved and frozen to death. His legs were black and the flesh had shrunk away from his hollow breast. The stomach was very much eaten away by alcohol. The doctor said, "Judging from the condition of the remains the men must have been dead at least four days. Doubtless they fell on the floor in a drunken stupor and there froze to death. It is indeed a sad case." These men really thought they were poor and thus a case of "As a man thinketh so is he." O, think of it! Two men between 70 and 80 years of age, in the midst of the nineteenth century, in the centre of the highly christian city of Philadelphia (Brotherly Love) starving to death, with \$100,000 at their command!

WM. DOWNEY.

## GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—There are missionaries of 33 societies laboring in Africa, and the Bible has been translated in whole or in part into 65 of its dialects.

—Two hundred ministers of Glasgow, of different denominations, have united in an effort to reach the non-church-going classes.

—Mr. Moody is organizing bands in different parts of Chicago to visit personally residents in the district assigned to each one, and ask them to attend religious services. The plan is said to be working well.

—A Christian woman in Maine who died recently, had been in the habit for some years of selling the milk from her one cow which the family did not require. The amount received she deposited in a savings bank, and requested while dying that it be given to Foreign Missions. It came to \$300.

—Dr. Talmage is having revival services in his church, in Brooklyn, this week. Dr. Munhall, of Indianapolis, is preaching in the evening and giving Bible readings in the afternoon, daily. Prof. and Mrs. Townner are singing. Almost every winter Dr. Talmage has such services in his church. Four hundred conversions are reported. One hundred and sixty were received into the fellowship of the church last Sunday.

—Twenty years of work in China is completed by the China Inland Mission. At the beginning of this period there were less than a hundred missionaries in China, all told; now there are upwards of six hundred, of whom one hundred and fifty belong to the China Inland Mission. These occupy mostly the more inaccessible provinces. The missionaries very generally live as the Chinese do, both as dress and diet. The total expense of carrying on the missions is about \$100,000 a year, less, proportionately, than that of any other missionary body in the world.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

Rev. T. O. DeWitt has been in not very good health for a few weeks, but he is now about again. He has a large and important pastorate which requires him to be busy. He is expecting success in his work.

LICENTATE W. H. PERRY has the pastoral care this year of the First and Second churches in Johnston, Q. Co., and of the Snider Mountain and Lower Ridge, K. Co. churches. We trust he may be blessed in his labour.

Rev. A. TAYLOR was prevented by the heavy storms and intense cold from filling some of his appointments last month in York County. He regrets

that he had to disappoint any, but he could not avoid it. He intends (D. V.) to visit several places this month. His appointments appear in another column. As the churches he is to visit are without pastoral care, they would do well to secure Bro. Taylor's services; and to save time and much travel for him they should be able to let him know when he visits them this time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I wish to acknowledge a donation from friends in Caledonia of \$70.00 and one of \$20.00 from friends in Grafton. Both were principally cash. For these kindnesses my friends have my hearty thanks.

AARON KINNEY.

FROM REV. G. W. FOSTER.—I embrace this opportunity of letting you know how I am getting along in the good work of the Lord. I am endeavoring, as best I can, to work in His vineyard. I have an engagement with the following churches: Wicklow, Mouth of Presque Isle and Seventh Tier. In these churches and communities the cause of the Master seems to be quite low. At Wicklow a few are contending for the "faith once delivered to the saints," and are hoping and praying for brighter days. The neighborhood is divided, chiefly, into Methodists, Baptists and F. C. Baptists. The two latter are gladly and hopefully looking forward to the consummation of the union now under consideration in the two Baptist denominations. It would wonderfully help this place religiously, and tend to build up the cause of God among the people.

At Presque Isle Mouth the church is spiritually weak, but they are anxiously desiring and praying for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. I purpose holding special services there as soon as possible. My prayer is that He may bless the effort.

At Seventh Tier the church is not so much awakened and alive as we would desire, but there are a few faithful ones who are holding on their way.

I might say, in conclusion, that all along this line there seems to be a lack of earnest, zealous work for God. What we seem to want is a deeper consecration to the work, with more of the mind and life of Christ.

GEORGE W. FOSTER.

Jan. 24, '87.

FROM REV. J. I. PORTER.—Knowing that the denominational news is read with interest, and thinking my friends may be glad to hear from me, I write this. Our last general Conference appointed Rev. W. Miller and myself to visit our churches in Kings Co., and attend the October Session of the Harmony Q. Meeting held at Canning. We did so, spending two weeks. More labor and care than Bro. Royal was able to give were needed. The Q. meeting so decided, and requested me to come and "bestow additional pastoral care and labor."

I arrived here before the third Sabbath in November, and preached on that day in the Free Baptist meeting house at Black Rock. I found our people scattered as to location, and much discouraged, and the state of religion very low. The attendance on the Sabbath was good; and the Lord near to bless. I continued the meetings; there were but few to help and these were faithful as they had opportunity to attend. A remarkable degree of the Divine presence helped us. Members of the different churches were revived and took hold in the work. Many seeking souls rose, or came to the altar, for prayer. Quite a number of hopeful conversions followed. On Sabbath, 9th inst, I baptized five—two young men and three young women. They are a valuable accession to the church. We hope others may follow. From the first, the weather and roads have been unfavourable, preventing many meetings. It has been impossible to hold any meeting since Thursday 13th inst, the roads are still blocked. I hope to be able to hold a few more meetings here, and then unite with Bro. Royal in special work in those places where he has regular appointments. Bro. Royal was with me in two meetings, and gave earnest help. The people are very kind; all unite to make my stay among them pleasant. They have given me "a benefit" amounting to about thirty three dollars in cash, for which they have my grateful thanks. I hope to make arrangements by which regular care and labor can be enjoyed by this church. I think the anticipated union of the Baptist Bodies would be a great blessing to the churches in this county. The co-operation of the two churches here has been quite encouraging. There is need of much faithful Gospel labor here. All the churches will gather some fruits of this revival. Let us pray that the good work may go on. I hope to be able to report much more blessing.

My health is joyful the good Am glad my blessed. All

Black Rock,

UPPER I Brother Taylor of our church Sabbath day closes with t bless His peo vert many s us, and sim Praise be evening, De Young, (Baj he thought "the size Brethren in ings, and er "sound of the meeting enquire "w and many t to their Fat seen them t wicked wo precious bl

In one of both deaf a word in Gospel pre signs that the spirit of heart. It made a de of the peo after the Young led water and baptism; happier th he could s the Saviu him in all ings were following meetings 16th, throug closed wo hath God been reviv sinners c

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