

## 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.

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, MARCH 23, 1887.

—UNION. Revs. Dr. S. Cuyler and Hall have been making a tour to the South in the interest of union between the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church. It is hoped to bring them, together soon.

—MEMORIAL HALL. It has been decided to erect in St. John, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, a Hall for the Natural History Society and the Free Public Library. It is well that memorials take so useful a form as this and the proposed Hospital in this city.

—THE MOODY MEMORIAL. The endowment fund of the Northfield School, started as a memorial of Mr. Moody's great work, has received generous contributions. About \$40,000 have been promised. It is hoped that \$100,000 will be raised before the work is completed. One gentleman in Boston has promised to contribute five per cent. of all that is subscribed, provided its total does not exceed \$200,000, and another, of New York, has promised Mr. Moody \$25,000 independent of this fund.

—CONSTANT REVIVAL. It will be a good time when the churches are in such a condition of spiritual health, and consequent activity, that they will be constantly labouring for the conversion of sinners about them, and succeeding in their work. A series of special meetings is often needed, but the churches should learn that revival does not depend on such meetings. If churches would live and work as they ought there would be constant accessions. "Be ye steadfast, \* \* \* always abounding in the work of the Lord," and "your labour shall not be in vain in the Lord."

—STRANGE BOASTING. In view of what the Roman Catholic church was in the days of its supremacy, and what it has always been elsewhere when it has been able to work its will on heretics without let or hindrance, it was just a trifle audacious for a meeting of Catholics, in London the other day, in an address thanking the Pope for the beatification of fifty-four Catholic martyrs, to boast loudly of the present enjoyment of civil rights by Catholics which these martyrs "died to maintain." Ordinary students of history would rather consider that the Catholics could be well advised to enjoy their civil rights in silent thankfulness with as little boasting on the subject as possible, for had the issue rested with the Catholics there would have been no civil rights for any others.

—DR. HOPPER. Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D. has, as was intimated he would, gone to Florida in the hope that change, rest and a milder air will benefit his health. His fellow workers part with him reluctantly, for his genial qualities and his earnestness in every department of christian work have made him many friends and admirers. Of his condition of health he wrote in the last number of his paper, the Canadian Record, thus:

The changeable weather of this winter has been very depressing to the editor, who has suffered for years from severe bronchial trouble. Especially of late he has felt himself to be on an inclined plane and going down. To stop and make progress in the other direction he has found it to be impossible while carrying so heavy a load.

Reluctantly he has felt compelled to resign his pastorate of the Brussels street church, which he has held for nearly seven years, and is now about seeking rest and relief in a more genial climate.

We trust he may find the benefit he seeks. Many will earnestly desire that he may be so fully restored that he can devote many more years to the christian work he loves.

—DESERVING COMMENDATION. Some people think it improper for ministers to take any active part in the prosecution of rum-sellers. When there is somebody else who will do the needed work promptly and vigorously, ministers need not appear as prosecutors, but may content themselves with creating and strengthening moral sentiment concerning the rum traffic. But when, for any reason, others either cannot or will not prosecute, then it is fortunate that there are ministers sufficiently in earnest in the cause to undertake prosecutions. It is maykish sentimentality which thinks the minister does an undignified thing in moving the law to take such characters as rum-selling criminals by the throat. It is, instead, the part of good citizenship, and the practical faithfulness that should characterize the teacher of morals and religion.

Mr. Gaskin, a young Methodist minister in Canterbury, has done good service in prosecuting rum-sellers in that section. Last week he had three of them, brought to this city and convicted before the Police Magistrate. John Palfin of North Lake, was sent to jail for ten months, and Wm. Wise for two months, and John Donovan paid \$65.50 and went home.

In Sussex, the County Inspector being unable owing to some technical objection to his proceedings now before the courts, to prosecute, the matter has been taken in hand by the ministers of the place—Revs. Messrs McDonald, Welton and others. They have laid complaints, and are determined to push them through.

All these ministers are doing good service for the communities in which they labour, and should have the sympathy and commendation of all good people.

## THE LICENSE BILL.

The Liquor License Bill introduced into the Legislature by the Government has elicited some discussion out of the House as well as in it. The rum sellers, especially those of St. John, are said to be a good deal exercised, and claim that it is not a good Bill at all. If it be a fact that they are opposed to it, that of itself is a strong point in favour of the Bill. We can easily understand that some of them would oppose it, though we are not quite sure that they all mean as much as they would have people believe when they talk against it.

But their real or pretended opinions of it aside, it ought to be examined as to its merits as a law intended to restrict the rum trade. It is to be known as the Liquor License Act, 1887. It is, in the main, a copy of the Dominion License Act, over which there was so much contention, and which was, finally, declared *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament. Its chief provisions are as follows: Two kinds of Licenses are established—Tavern Licenses and Wholesale Licenses. These are to be granted by the County or City Council, as the case may be. The number of licenses is limited thus,—in cities and incorporated towns one for each two hundred and fifty of the first thousand people in any ward, and one for each five hundred over one thousand people in any ward; in country districts one for each four hundred up to twelve hundred of population in a parish, and one for each thousand above twelve hundred. If a parish have not four hundred population, one license may be granted in it. Every application for license, whether wholesale or tavern, must be accompanied by a petition signed by one third of the rate payers of the ward in which the premises to be licensed are situated; in case the license is for a country district the petition must be signed by two thirds of the rate payers of the parish. If two thirds of the rate payers of any ward or parish petition against an application for license it shall not be granted. No licensed tavern keeper can be a justice of the peace, or a member of county or city council, or hold any office in the appointment of the county or city council, or be a school trustee. The sale of liquor must be entirely separate from the sale of other things; and the hours for sale are between six o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, except that on Saturday the sale must close at seven o'clock in the evening and not be resumed until six o'clock Monday morning. There is a provision, however, that liquors may be supplied on Sundays to the guests of hotels during their meals. An Inspector in each city, town and county is to be a

by the council; besides a chief inspector in each municipality, there may be additional inspectors if necessary. The appointments of inspectors have to be ratified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who shall have the right to veto the appointments. The duty of an Inspector is to see that the provisions of the law are enforced. The salary of an inspector is fixed to not exceed \$500 per year, to be paid out of the funds received for licenses and in fines for violations of the law. It is provided that the Council of any municipality may by by-law ordain that no license shall be granted therein for any length of time it chooses. It is expressly provided that nothing in the license law shall be construed to effect or impair any of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, and that no tavern license shall be issued in any place where the C. T. Act has been brought into force. It further authorizes the appointment of Inspectors in the C. T. Act Counties, whose duty shall be to enforce the law.

The foregoing is an outline of the chief points of the Law. As a license law it is stringent. There are some things in it, however, which are susceptible of improvement. Why should it be necessary for a rum-seller in a town or city, to have the signatures of but one third the rate-payers, while in a country district there must be two thirds. If they must differ, it would be safer to reverse the order. Why should municipalities be given power to modify the regulations as to the accommodations of taverns in any cases? The permission to supply liquors on Sundays is altogether objectionable. There is no reason why hotel keepers should have privileges that other tavern keepers have not, nor that their guests should be favoured above other drinking people.

Our readers know full well that we are for prohibition first and last and all the time—prohibition of the most absolute kind. In this or any other license law the only features that we can approve at all are those which are prohibitory, those which check and hamper and degrade the traffic. About the proposed license law, while approving it for its stringent features, we have two or three fears. We fear that, with all new laws that affect men who are doing wrong for gain, it may give a chance for numberless cases of appeal to the courts, with all the attendant delays and discouragements. But the chief fear we have is that in counties which now have the C. T. Act the enemies of prohibition may make the attempt to persuade the people that the license law is better than the C. T. A., and be constantly agitating for the repeal of the latter.

The question that arises as one examines such a license law as the one under discussion is, why should a business which, admittedly, needs such checks, which debars the men engaging in it from holding public offices, and which is met at every turn with threatened penalties—why should such a business be tolerated at all? It is amazing that so many who argue for restrictions of the traffic, are yet unwilling to go the length of the logic of their license law contentions. If this license law shall help anybody to see the futility of half-way measures and arouse them to co-operate in the efforts to deal with the great evil in the only effective way, viz., to give it no quarter and make no compromise with it, we shall be glad.

## THE PAPACY AND ITALY.

The intervention of Leo XIII. in the German elections has attracted attention afresh to the relations of the Papacy to the Powers of Europe. There can be no question that the spiritual forces that have their centre in the Vatican are still great and far-reaching. Prince Bismarck would not otherwise have invoked their aid to overcome the opposition of Herr Windthorst to the German Army Bill. He had for some years been in conflict with them, and, having tasted their quality, has now thought it advisable to enlist them on his side by virtually promising to repeal the obnoxious Falk laws. The great German Chancellor has metaphorically kissed the Pope's toe. How will this affect the situation at Rome? Not a few Italians fear that Papal diplomacy is still directed to the restoration of temporal power, and that in the coquetting with Germany this has been kept in view. Italy has not yet been restored by the Church to grace, and the refusal of the Vatican officials to state the terms of reconciliation is looked upon, says *The Times* correspondent in Rome, as an indication that nothing short of the subjection of the Italian capital once more to the rule of the monk will be accepted as a peace-offering. Nothing, however, remarks this well-informed writer,

will give back Rome to the Church but overpowering military force, against which the Italians "would fight with a desperation and tenacity unapproached in their history." That conflict would, he believes, end the Italian Catholic Church, if it did not end the Papacy. But Prince Bismarck, however much he may utilise Leo XIII. for electioneering purposes, will not, our Italian friends may be sure, send a German army to drive King Humbert out of Rome. The Pope still complains that he is a prisoner in the Vatican, or that he cannot go outside its gates without danger of insult; that the convents are invaded, and that persons devoted to a conventual life are expelled from them; and that masonic and other anti-religious organizations are allowed to work against the Church without being prevented or punished. But, rejoins the Correspondent, who lived in Rome in the days of the temporal power, the Pope was more insulted when protected by French bayonets than he is now. Placards and inscriptions hostile to the Papacy were then constantly appearing on the walls, whilst now the people bitterly complain of the rigorous way in which demonstrations of disrespect for the Pope are put down by the Government. There are more priests and Propaganda students, he says, to be seen in the streets than during the French occupation; and, if the old convents have been secularised as in other countries, sixty-five new ones have been established in evasion of the law; and others have been openly founded by wealthy people, without being interfered with by the Government. Although legally a subject of King Humbert, the Pope is permitted to receive Ambassadors, who have the same diplomatic privileges as those to the Quirinal. Could the Pope, the Roman papers justly ask, be more independent if supported by foreign bayonets? The covert appeal for German help which the Pope is looked upon as having made in the letters of Cardinal Jacobini to the Papal Nuncio at Munich, is causing the Italian people to feel that their first and greatest enemy is Leo XIII.

## THE WEEK.

So far as anything can be learned about the Maritime Bank's affairs, it would appear that the failure is about as bad as it well could be. The disaster seems to have been brought on chiefly by unwarranted advances to one large lumber concern, the Stewarts. A large property of theirs has been seized on behalf of the Bank, but how much can be realized from it is altogether problematical. A provisional liquidator, Mr. H. L. Sturdee—has been appointed, pending a meeting of the stockholders and creditors which is to be held on the 27th April.

The elections in the North West Territory resulted in the return of four supporters of the Government. Among them is Mr. Dell Perley, formerly a resident of Sunbury Co. in this Province.

It is currently reported that Mr. Blake is desirous of retiring from the leadership of the opposition in Parliament.

The Dominion Government has fixed upon the same day—June 21st—for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, as that determined upon in England.

Before the public had quite recovered from the shock of the terrible accident on the Vermont Central Railway, another horror of the same kind has occurred. It occurred on the Boston and Providence R. R., on Tuesday of last week. It was an early morning passenger train of eight cars, filled with people on their way to business. A bridge fell, and five of the cars were plunged into a cut thirty feet deep. Three of the cars had safely crossed the bridge. The killed number thirty or more; while many others were injured, some of them so seriously that they will die.

The British Government is said to have given the assurance to the Unionist Liberals, whose support it, of course, desires to retain, that it intends to introduce concurrently in parliament remedial and repressive Irish proposals. The remedial measure is to be divided into two parts, one dealing with pressing matters, such as inclusion of leaseholders in the operations of the land act, and the suspension of evictions; the other to be introduced at the next session, dealing with land purchase and local government questions.

It is impossible to say how much truth there is in it, but the report is current that both the Queen and the Prince of Wales are anxious that the Irish troubles should be amicably settled, and that they have so intimated to the leader of the Government. It is not difficult to believe that they, like all sensible people, should desire

the most peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of affairs that have, for so long, caused so much trouble.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. The Czar has an especially uneasy time. In his case life would seem to be hardly worth living. At any rate he has an exceedingly hard time to keep alive, so many are so anxious to kill him, and so persistent in their murderous attempts. Last week another attempt was made to assassinate him. A bomb was thrown at him as he was returning from church; but it failed of its purpose. A large number of arrests of parties implicated in the plot have been made.

The Emperor of Germany has been talking peace. To a French general whom he received the other day, he said,—"Tell your compatriots there is no danger of war. So long as I live I shall use all my influence to maintain peace. God will soon call me to himself. I do not wish to leave my people a heritage of blood. Germany shares my desire for good relations with France."

## GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

—Rev. James Jones, brother of Sam Jones, has been in evangelistic work at Lima, Ohio.

—35 families were found last year in Newfoundland without bibles. Three colporteurs labored on the island.

—Mrs. Van Cott, the evangelist, has begun a month of revival work in Brooklyn. She has completed twenty years of evangelistic work.

—During the last 25 years 20,000,000 Bibles and Testaments and portions of Scripture in 26 languages have been circulated in Great Britain and abroad from the Crystal Palace Bible Stand in London by voluntary helpers.

—The White Cross Army has grown to large proportions in New York. At a late monthly meeting in New York city, eight hundred young men, all members, were present. On the 29th of March the Army will celebrate its second anniversary.

—There are said to be about 60 Protestant communities in Spain with 14,000 openly professed Protestants and hardly a large town without a regularly organized church. It is just 18 years since the first Protestant chapel was opened in Madrid.

—At a recent meeting of the Old Catholics at Vienna, Prof. Leger proposed the immediate introduction of the Bible in all Old Catholic families, and expressed the hope that the British and Foreign Bible Society would aid them so that every school-child might have a copy of the Book of books.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

DEER ISLAND.—Rev. W. J. Halse, of Portland, has gone to Deer Island to hold some meetings.

MAPLETON, YORK CO.—We hear that there is a work of grace in Mapleton. Rev. G. B. Trafton baptized seven converts there on the 13th inst.

ST. JOHN.—Rev. J. T. Parsons is being assisted in Special Services by Mr. Matthews, an evangelist. There is said to be a good interest.

LITTLE RIVER, N. S.—Rev. Wm. M. Knollin recently baptized and received into the Little River Church, five persons. There is a very good interest in all the churches of his pastorate.

REV. J. GUNTER has been quite ill, confined to his bed for a couple of weeks. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is now better. We hope that with the coming warmer weather he will be able to be out again.

SECOND GREENWICH, K. CO.—I have closed a series of meetings with this church. The church has been helped and blessed. I intend (D. V.) to leave next week for my home in Nova Scotia to spend a few weeks.

GIDEON SWIM.

March 19th 1887.

DONATION.—The congregation of the first Free Christian Baptist Church, Kars K. C. met at the new meeting house, on the evening of the 16th to show their pastor Rev. B. N. Nobles, the love, sympathy, and respect, in which he is held in the community. The evening was spent very pleasantly indeed. Every one seemed to give willingly.

At all had contributed, a very appropriate address was read by the chairman, Mr. J. D. Wetmore, as he presented the purse containing \$53.00. Bro. Nobles, in a very touching address, thanked the friends for the gift. After several addresses, the meeting was closed by the Benediction, all going home feeling "It is better to give than to receive."

JOHN S. LAKE.

HALIFAX, N. S.—May I say a word to your many readers as to a matter that should concern our people as a whole, and which I know will find a response in the hearts of all who love our mission work abroad. Bro. Fred. Francis of this city, a member of Star St. Church, has for some time been studying with a view to our own mission field in far off India. At present he is home for the want of means to continue his studies. He preached twice in Star St. Church yesterday to the great satisfaction of us all; and we all feel that it is too bad for him to turn aside for lack of funds, when the need of men is so urgent. Must he be compelled to do this? Have we not the means somewhere to put this young man through the schools, and send him forward as soon as he is prepared, to his chosen work? I am a comparative stranger in these parts, but I have encouraged many young men to enter our schools, who are now doing splendid work, and I do not hesitate to say that we can all invest in Bro. Francis without fear of his going back on us.

If the means is not at hand, may not some Bro. or Sister have it in the Bank, who would dare trust the Lord for the amount needed, and give the required help at once?

Bro. F. is a healthy man, belongs to a healthy family, and has excellent prospects of a useful life. He is an honest, clear, and prudent man, and of good report everywhere. Now have we not some one in some of our churches who can advance him the small amount made from time to time till he is ready for work?

If they choose to take a \$1000 insurance on his life, secured to them in case of death, they can do so (as is often done), and this will make the investment perfectly safe to all concerned. If Bro. F. lives he can soon pay it back and if he is called home, the policy will pay the debts and other expenses. Who will invest? Possibly some may read this who have no son to educate, whose dear boy has been called away and they will feel it a privilege to adopt this brother as a son in the Lord, and fit him to go forth to his life's work.

We have other young men in mind who need help, but as this one is to enter the foreign field I deem it of first importance in some way somebody should feel the "woe is me" if I do not send him as soon as possible to his chosen field.

I trust some one will give answer: "I will be his helper, his father or his mother in the Lord." In a few weeks you shall hear from Halifax Church and its wants, and what must be if we are to have a church here of real strength, and we must have it if I mistake not.

JAMES BOYD.

MARCH 7th, 1887.

FROM REV. J. I. PORTER.—After four months absence I am at home, and find all quite well. The Lord hears prayer and keeps us. We praise him. At the time of my last writing, the roads at Black Rock were so bad, and the weather so stormy, that we could hold but few meetings for two or three weeks. This made it impossible to sustain and develop the revival interest as we desired. The few meetings held were encouraging. After arranging for social worship to be sustained, and for preaching fortnightly while I should stay in the township, I went to Halls Harbor to join with Bro. Royal in a few meetings. We held two meetings. Went to Canning on Saturday, and attended a very good conference meeting in the evening. The following Sabbath, Bro. Royal preached at 11 A. M., and I preached at 7 P. M. The day was stormy, but the meetings were well attended. Bro. Royal returned to the Harbor and preached in the evening. I returned to the Harbor on Monday. The weather was unfavourable but we held a few meetings. Although there was some revival interest as there had been for several weeks, and a few earnest faithful workers, yet I knew that the success of the work and the future welfare of the church depended on the removal of existing difficulties. Others realized this, and had put forth unsuccessful efforts in that direction. As yet the way was not open for me to undertake the work. I left to attend my appointments at Black Rock, thinking I would go to the Quarterly Meeting in Queens Co., and thence home (D. V.) But Sabbath morning Dea. West from the Harbor came to me to return next day and do all I could to help the church. Believing it of the Lord I went. Bro. Royal was with me that evening; next day he left for the Quarterly Meeting. I continued the meetings that week and the following week until Friday. Also, by personal effort I succeeded in the reconciliation of leading brethren, much to the joy of all, and to the Glory of God. I appointed a conference meeting for Saturday evening; had an interview