

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, JULY 6, 1887.

The Lord's Money.

Dr. J. L. Phillips conducts the missionary department of the *Star*, and of course, he does it well. He does not allow his readers to fall into indifference towards the Mission cause through lack of argument, appeal, rebuke, exhortation, and facts about the work. In a late issue he had an article on "Prayer for wisdom in getting and using the Lord's money," which we here reproduce for the benefit of our readers. There are many who need this teaching.

The Church of Christ should pray for money, as well as for men. Much money is wanted for carrying on the work of Christian evangelization, at home and abroad. Almost every society is suffering from the lack of funds. There comes up a common complaint from every department of Christian work. The secretaries and treasurers of our benevolent societies are continually pleading for more money. We are getting accustomed to a financial crisis in the church, such as no other corporation could endure; for our monetary panic seems to be taking on a chronic form.

Let us unite in prayer for wisdom, in the management of the Lord's money. We fear there has been far too little praying about this. The church needs special divine guidance on this subject, as on many others. And more we pray, the clearer and more correct will be our plans for collecting and expending money, for religious purposes.

Let us offer up earnest prayer in the missionary concert, that the church may be wise in getting money, as well as in winning souls. The scale of giving and the plan of giving are both very important. It is because these two points are settled right in some poorer churches, that they are contributing more than some richer ones in these days. All in all, no plan that we know of compares with the Bible plan, laid down by the apostle Paul. (See 1 Cor. 16: 2.) When our churches cordially adopt this plan, each member in his own home adhering to it faithfully, the change that will come over our finance department will be marvelous. Our mission treasurers will cease sighing, and break out in hearty doxology. Pastors will rejoice to see certain oblique and questionable methods of raising money dispensed with, and true business ideas introduced into church finance.

Prayer should be made, too, for wisdom in expending money for God's glory. Money gotten by the best plans, may be worse than wasted by bad management. Money is good, and a mighty power for good; but "the love of money is the root of all evil." Too great care can not be exercised in the outlay of church funds; and only men of clean hands should be charged with this trust. Every dollar of Christ's money is precious, and great wisdom is needful in expending it. During the fearful Orissa famine, we gave no rice to people who had enough for one meal a day, because it was all wanted for those who had none whatever. Some of our churches had better get on with half a loaf, or but a quarter, rather than rob the destitute settlements, and the

millions of Bengal, to whom God calls us to minister. Prayer should be made for all our missionaries, too, home and foreign, that they may use money prudently.

When the wisemen found the babe Jesus in the manger at Bethlehem, they worshipped him with offerings of "gold and frankincense and myrrh." There must be more gold brought to the feet of our Lord, before his blessed Gospel can reach the uncounted multitudes of pagan lands. He calls for the gold of his Church to be used for his glory. His disciples will yet count it the best investment, to give their largest sums for missionary work and church extension. Arthington of Leeds, England, reasoned thus, when he built a steel steamer for that central African lake; and other men, rich and poor, are learning the lesson, that will work wonders in the world when the whole Church has learned it.

Once more, let us pray that the converts in all lands, at home and abroad, may learn at the start to give liberally for the extension of Christ's kingdom. The Kurens of Burmah seem to have learned this important lesson, and so have the converts of the South Seas. A Hindoo loves money almost as well as any American or Englishman; still, even he is getting on. Our India churches gave nobly last year for Christian work. May they rise to better things, and may we all, pastors and people, reach a higher record than ever before, in our contributions this year.

Among The Churches.

No. 4.

The farmers remark that the rains of this season have been peculiarly timely. There has not been any very warm weather, but the growth has been unusually rapid. The rains of last week were refreshing, and under their influence the country looked its best. The grass was never farther advanced at this time of the summer, and the promise of a large hay crop is assured. Haying is likely to begin earlier than usual. Other crops, too, are looking well, and there is promise of an abundant yield all round. We do not remember to have ever seen the country looking better in June than now. The farmers are feeling well in view of the fine promise of abundance to be garnered from their fields. They feel less keenly than they otherwise would the financial embarrassments caused by the collapse of the Maritime Bank. That failure effected a great many people in this part of the country, for there was much of the Bank's money in circulation here. Money is scarce now, but the agricultural capabilities and the industry of the people are such that the disaster, though causing inconvenience in many cases is borne with a very good grace. There are, however, some cases in which the fraud has caused practical ruin—cases of aged people and invalids whose whole accumulation, upon which they depended, has been swept away. Such cases are sad in the extreme, and make one feel that the parties responsible for the fraudulent character of the Bank's affairs should be punished for their crime. The man who steals twenty dollars goes to jail or Penitentiary; the men whose reckless and criminal course has brought ruin to some and serious loss and embarrassment to many should not be allowed to go free. To wink at or condone their crime is to put a premium on dishonesty, if only, it is dishonesty on a large scale.

At Wicklow Rev. G. W. Foster is pastor. He preaches also at Mouth of Presquise, Seventh Tier and Charleston. His home is in Brookville, and so we missed seeing him on his pastorate. He is well thought of by the people, who appreciate his earnest christian spirit and his devotion to the work.

Rev. John Perry has his home at Connell, a few miles below Florenceville. He has a large and good farm to which he gives considerable attention, though his son—the only one at home—shares the responsibility with him. We found Bro. Perry in good health, and energetic in the old way which his friends know so well. He preaches to four churches—Victoria Corner, Waterville, Coldstream and Rockland. He expresses unabated interest in the cause with which he has had connection for more than two scores of years, and will, doubtless, keep hard at work as long as he lives. We were glad to spend a few hours in his hospitable home, and to receive from him the kindness of a drive to Waterville.

At Waterville we had the privilege of addressing a Temperance meeting. There is a Division of the Sons of Temperance there, which is, doubtless, doing its part in creating and strengthening temperance sentiment. The temperance feeling in Carleton County

is strong, but, as elsewhere, there is more or less difficulty in enforcing the law. This is, in part, attributable to the wrong notions entertained by many that they ought not to be expected to contribute in any way to enforce the law. They seem to think that they have no responsibility after they have given their votes for the adoption of the Act. If an officer is appointed to look after offenders they leave him alone to do his work; and if he fails they are ready enough to find fault, and if he zealously discharges his duty, they are quite as likely to have their sympathy for the prosecuted offenders awakened, and complain that the officer is over-zealous. There must be a change in this before the law can be as rigidly enforced as it needs to be. Temperance people must be pronounced against every rum-seller, and must give open and practical sympathy to the efforts made for the suppression of the bad and illegal traffic.

The Cheese Factory at Waterville is in operation. The proprietor, Mr. Tilley, says that he expects to make more cheese this year than last, when he made about twenty tons. He is now receiving about five thousand pounds of milk per day, and thinks the season will average that much. Waterville cheese has a good name, and finds ready sale.

The Second District Meeting convened at Third Tier, Jacktown on Saturday 25th. The weather throughout was all that could be desired. There was a large attendance. The clerk's report of proceedings will be given later, so our references need be of a general character only. The social conference Saturday morning was an interesting meeting. The preaching services during the session were impressive, and good will, doubtless, result from them. Twenty two churches sent reports and were represented by delegates. The Women's Mission Society had a business meeting and a public meeting. The receipts for the year were in excess of the preceding year. The interests evidently increasing. The sisters are determined to do everything possible to awaken missionary interest in every community of the District; they have resolved on a system of visitation of all the local societies and the places having no societies. The object of the visitation is not to collect money, but to give information of the work and encourage organized and steady effort. There can be no doubt that good will comes of this work. In the absence from the meeting, on account of ill-health, of the clerk, Bro. J. A. Owens, was elected clerk pro tem.

Several matters affecting the churches were considered. The following resolution concerning Baptist Union was passed: "Resolved that the District meeting is of the opinion that the union of the Baptist and Free Baptist denominations is desirable: and the meeting expresses the hope that a union satisfactory to both bodies, and which may increase their working power may be consummated." The business of the session was finished at 5.30 p. m., on Monday. The next session is to be held at Upper Brighton.

During the meeting frequent references were made to Bro. Taylor's "Reminiscences," and there was expressed a quite general desire to have them published in pamphlet. It was suggested that the friends of Bro. T., raise a fund sufficient to pay the cost of publication, and contributions to it were made there. It is hoped that those interested, in other parts of the country, will do something in the same way. It ought not to be difficult to raise enough. We will be glad to receive and acknowledge any sum sent us for the purpose.

We frequently notice remarks in the Journals of the American Union setting forth the great cost of maintaining a monarchical form of Government in contrast with that of a Republic. The *Scottish American Journal*, an influential paper published in the United States shows the contrast in the following comments upon the subject. It says:—"At this Jubilee season a great deal is being said by a certain portion of the Radical Press about the enormous amount which the maintenance of the Crown annually costs the British people, and so it may not be inappropriate for us at this time to give the particulars of that cost, and to contrast it with that of other nations. The result, we fear, will not only be a great surprise to many, but will be the reverse of pleasing to those who are Republicans who are eternally down on what they delight to call the 'bloomin', blasted, bloated,' British Monarchy. They will scarcely believe that the British Monarchy costs the people there only about one-fifth of the amount which the Republic of the United States costs its citizens. But so it is.

As we stated last week, Her Majesty's Civil List, as fixed in 1837 amounts to £382,000. Then the annual grants to 13 members of the Royal family amount to 158,000. And add even the salary of the Viceroy of Ireland 20,000. The cumulo amount is £563,000. But from this must be deducted the net revenue of the Crown lands, formerly belonging to the Sovereign, and surrendered by the Queen at her accession 370,000. Leaving only payable by the ratepayers £193,000.

Now against this let us, first, place the cost of the Republican Government of the United States:—President's salary £10,000, and estimated allowances £5,000. Vice-President's salary 1,600. Salaries of 76 Senators at £1,025 per annum 77,900. Salaries of 325 Representatives at £1,025 per annum 333,125. Salaries of Governors of States and Territories 34,800. Salaries of 6,148 members of State and Territorial Legislatures—say 491,600.

Giving a very grand total of 945,025. In fact, the cost of the United States Republican Government may be considered the third highest in the world, while that of Britain is the lowest, that of this country being only exceeded by Turkey with say £1,500,000, and Russia with £2,000,000.

Next to Britain in point of cheapness comes Spain. In that country the Civil List, and allowances to relatives of the King, are fixed at £400,000. Then follows the unstable Republic of France with £506,000. Italy comes next with £918,000; and then Austria with £775,000. As for the Emperor of Germany he costs that empire £600,000, but that is in addition to a vast revenue from private property consisting of landed estates, castles, forests, etc.

These figures demonstrate that a Republican form of government, "by the people and for the people," is far from being the cheapest, and also that of all the existing Monarchies that of Britain costs the people least."

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, met in St. John on 28th June. There was a very respectable attendance. Most of the leading educationalists of the province, including his Honor Sir Leonard Tilley, were present and took part in the exercises.

After roll call on the second day the committee on change of (school) terms was read, as follows:—

Your committee appointed to consider the communication received from the board of education, in re the change of terms, would recommend that said communication be placed on file, and that the following resolution be passed by this institute:—

Whereas, The Educational Institute has, on two separate occasions, unanimously passed resolutions in favor of returning to the old order of terms, namely, that they should begin on the first day of May and November in each year; and

Whereas, Said resolutions have been forwarded to the Board of Education and no action taken thereon; and

Whereas, No sufficient causes have been shown why the terms should remain as they are, but on the contrary, some of the vital interests of education are sacrificed; and

Resolved, That we come to our notice that the board of trustees, as representing the sentiments of the people, are strongly in favor of the old system of terms; therefore,

Resolved, That this Educational Institute do most emphatically reiterate the sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution; and further

Resolved, That a committee of this institute be appointed by this institute to confer with the board of Education at the earliest possible date.

[Signed] W. McLEAN, J. M. PALMER, FRANK H. HAYES, Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted after considerable discussion. Messrs. March, Miller, McLeod, Creed, Wetmore, Cox, Jonah, Belyea, and Superintendent Crockett taking part.

Mr. John March, A. M., Mr. F. H. Hayes and Mr. S. A. McLeod, A. B., were appointed the committee.

Several other important subjects were discussed and conclusion reached.

The following item with another article on the *Jubilee, Encenia* &c. we crowded out of our last issue.

The Methodist Conference, which convened at Marysville this year, closed a session on the 23rd inst.

We learn the business was successful, and harmoniously done and the members were much pleased with the hospitality of the place. Before the close a general conversation on the state of the work of God within the conference occupied some time.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Alex Gibson and other residents of Marysville for their hospitality to the delegates during their sojourn.

The conference closed its business at five o'clock to meet in Moncton next year.

Promotion of the Work of God.

The following from the pen of Bro. A. M. Phillips, we clip from an exchange. The suggestion is worthy of thought.

"What further measures can be adopted for the promotion of the work of God, within or beyond the funds of the Conference?" is among the questions that are asked in the programme of business laid down for our Annual Conferences. A corresponding question is asked in the District Meeting, and though in each case the last on the list is by no means the least, yet perhaps too often treated as such. Should not this question, the last in order, be the first in importance? Is it not a fact that our Conference sessions and District Meetings are almost entirely occupied with routine business? Have they not largely become business boards and station confirming corporations? Does spiritual work and consideration occupy the place in our gathering that is desirable? Routine business and stationing the ministers is necessary—yes; but attention to the spiritual side of our work is equally necessary. Let us do the one and not leave the other undone. Why should we not revive the old Wesleyan custom of "conversations" on these things? Would it not be for the glory of God, the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the good of our own souls if a day was set apart at each Conference for conversation on "increasing the efficiency of our ministerial labors and the promotion of the work of God?" Let us do it for our Israel's sake."

TEMPERANCE.—The rum party are trying to defeat the Canada Temperance Act in every possible way. During the last setting of the Supreme Court of this Province, no less than four or more rules were discharged, in which efforts were made to defeat the operation of the laws. In these cases the following points were decided.

1. That the St. Stephen parish court commissioner has jurisdiction to hear the cases arising under the Canada Temperance act within the town of St. Stephen.

2. That the conviction under the Canada Temperance act need not specify the costs of jail.

3. That the Canada Temperance act was not repealed by the passing of the revised statutes of Canada.

Complaints have been laid before the Carleton County Council that the offenders were lax in enforcing the C. T. Act in that county. No change was made by the council, but a motion was passed unanimously that the inspector use his utmost diligence to enforce the act."

The friends of temperance will have to make a similar demand in another locality, changes are much required in some places.

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars met here to day. The report of the grand secretary shows that the order is in a flourishing condition, and that the membership increased last year. The grand chief, in his address, urges all templars to vote for prohibition candidates at parliamentary elections.

Acknowledgement.

The writer desires to acknowledge, in this public manner, his deep and grateful obligations to the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, Minister of church of England, residing at Centreville, Carleton Co.; for his valuable suggestion and kind offer, which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER of the 22nd ult. in reference to the Reminiscences of the writer which are now being published in your columns. We have for many years known and esteemed the Rev. Gentleman, as a true man, a sincere christian and a Bro. in Christ. But his kind suggestion deeply touched our heart; coming from him as it did and just at the right moment. The suggestion has already borne fruit, but it is too early to say anything about what the result might be.

A. TAYLOR.

St. John, June 25th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Star*:—Sir—I wish through the columns of your paper to give public denial to a report now in circulation that Geo. B. Colwell had forged my signature. This report is altogether without foundation in fact.

Thanking you for your valuable space,

Yours respectfully,
S. B. SMITH.

BRO. A. TAYLOR filled the pulpit of the F. B. Church of this city on last Sabbath, and will continue to do so during the absence of the pastor, for his holidays; which will continue during the summer months.

The Parliamentary estimates include an item of \$100 to provide a salary for the Rev. Wm. O'Leary, Indian Missionary at Kingsclear. Why?

Planning too Much.

A very large share of the moral struggles of man come from the difficulty he has in deciding just what is the true man between the too much and the too little. Take, for instance, the question of plans for the future. That some idea of what ought to be done in time to come is necessary to the prosecution of successful work on any line, none will deny. But there comes with the consideration of any system of labor the plain duty of not planning too much; a duty not one with less imperative than that of making a good and orderly use of one's power.

There are a great many directions in the Bible that we do not attempt to pry into the future too closely or too far. God knows everything that is to come; but man, in a true sense, knows nothing at all. Even the longest and shrewdest observation of natural and spiritual laws gives him a little light of probability, not a strong blaze of certainty. Besides the knowledge of the eternal being and work of God, and the unchanging character of our moral duty, we are wisely kept in the dark concerning that which is to come. God's wisdom and our own wisdom are so far apart that we have neither the might nor the right to peer into the far and the unseen. To lay any inflexible plan for future action, unless it be the clearest foundation of duty and privilege, arrogates to weakness and ignorance that which belongs to omnipotence and omniscience.

There is a wide difference between a broad and general plan and a petty and particular one. A certain element of elasticity is essential to the success of ninety-nine schemes out of a hundred. If you are drawing up a method of operation in any department of thought or labor, see to it that you devise something which shall help you, not enslave you. And the element which is absolutely essential in the building of any frame-work for endeavor, little or great, is the element of clear and constant faith in God. If this really exists one can hardly go astray. Just so far as we forget God's share in the future, and magnify our own, do we fall upon imminent peril of ruin through planning too much.—C. F. P.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

The members of the F. B. Church, at Fredericton Junction, intend holding a sociable entertainment on the 11th inst. At which very many good things will be furnished by the ladies. We have no doubt it will be much enjoyed—proceeds go to make church conveniences more enjoyable.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER:—It might be well for me to report myself through you in a few words. I was sent for in April last, to go to East Port Medway to baptize, as there had been a good work of God there in the early winter. I went and spent a week, holding two meetings a day. The church was greatly helped and six converts baptized, five joined the church there, and one at Port Medway. Bro. Francis is with those churches and Port Matoun, and will continue until Sept. next when he expects to return to school again and continue his preparations for the work of God among the heathen. He is gladly received among those churches. He spent his vacation with them last year. The church at Caledonia has been greatly strengthened, eight joined the church this spring.

Bro. Weyman is at Beaver Harbour and Sanford churches and is doing a blessed work for God, and is intrenching himself in the affections of his people.

AARON KINNEY.

Caledonia, Queens Co., N. S.
June 25th, 1887.

DEAR BROTHER McLEOD:—At the invitation of a number of brethren here I organized on Sunday evening at the residence of Capt. Stephen Knowlton a Free Baptist Church consisting of ten members, at the same time five were received for baptism which will be administered (D. V.) next Sunday. Others are expected to offer themselves at the Conference meeting intervening. Free Baptist sentiment is quite rife throughout the villages along these shores, and a growing purpose for organization among them gives a good prospect of a self supporting pastorate from this centre. A few F. B. church members from other places are here, but no movement is quite spontaneous amongst those whose training has been on the close communion lines.

Communication with Kingsport by steamer already exists. At Spencer's Island and Apple River there are good union houses, but here, there is no place for independent worship. The members are almost all heads of families.