

TERMS, NOTICES, ETC.

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

Terms: \$1.50 a year, in advance. If not paid in advance the price is \$2.00 a year.

New subscriptions may begin at any time of the year.

When sending a subscription, whether new or a renewal, the sender should be careful to give the correct address of the subscriber.

If a subscriber wishes the address of his paper changed he should give first the address to which it is now sent, and then that to which he wishes it sent.

The date following the subscriber's name on the address label shows the time to which his subscription is paid. It is changed, generally, within one week after a payment is made, and at latest within two weeks. Its change is the receipt for payment. If not changed within the last named time inquiry by card or letter should be sent to us.

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, MARCH 30, 1887.

—HALF ENGLISH. The most popular man in France just now is General Boulanger. He is not a full-blooded Frenchman; his mother was an English woman.

—THEY NEED IT. There are few preachers who do not know the importance of a religious paper in forming religious character and directing christian activities. It is a good work to get beginners in the christian life to subscribe for their church paper. They need it.

—NOT SUCCESSFUL. An attempt was made the other day in the Nova Scotia Legislature to change the new license law by providing for saloon licenses where two thirds of the rate-payers ask for such. The attempt did not succeed, only two members voting for the amendment. The Nova Scotia Assembly deserves credit.

—A PROHIBITORY LAW. The executive of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance has resolved to have a prohibitory law introduced in parliament during the next session. A committee has been appointed to draft a bill, which will be submitted to the alliance at the annual meeting which is to be held in Ottawa on the 20th and 21st April.

—THE REMINISCENCES. We are not surprised to learn that a large number of our readers are much interested in Bro. Taylor's reminiscences. They are certainly interesting reading, and we trust may be helpful to many a struggling young man, and encouraging and comforting to christians young and old.

—TO RETIRE. Rev. Dr. Pierce, editor of Zion's Herald, the organ of Methodism in New England, is about to retire from the chair editorial, after a service of fifteen years. Dr. P. is an able editor, and has given his readers a most excellent paper—a christian paper of the first class. His continuous labours have made rest necessary. While the fraternity will wish him much rest and enjoyment they will regret his retirement, and miss his good work.

—THEIR WORK. In a recent interview, Mr. Sankey, speaking of the work of evangelization in which Mr. Moody and he are now engaged in Chicago, said,—"We are after the people who don't go to church. The good folks can get along without us. For that reason our work will be carried on in the various churches of the city rather than in a public hall, and we are going to keep the religious people out of our meetings. Hitherto in our revival work we have found that all the room was taken up by regular churchgoers. Now we are going to lock those out and admit only those to whom attendance at divine service is a novelty.

—AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A significant and lamentable acknowledgement is that made by a Universalist writer in a recent paper. He says:—"I confess that we have no foreign missions. We have never sent a man into heathen lands with the avowed purpose of converting lost souls to Christ. I confess that our missionary zeal has almost ex-

clusively taken the form of propagating our doctrine. After a hundred years of history our first foreign mission committee is not yet six months old."

No more emphatic comment on Universalism could be made than these confessions, and no arguments could go further to prove that it is not of God. "A tree is known by its fruits."

—THE OLD CLAIM.—A Roman Catholic priest, writing in the Chicago Tribune, makes the old claim that the Pope possesses "the keys of Heaven," in about the same language as would have been used two or three centuries ago. He says:

The Pope has those keys. He got them from the Pope who preceded him and this one received them from the other; they have all had them. It was Peter gave them, and he in turn got them from Christ. Don't be uneasy over the great humiliation you would suffer in "kissing the Pope's toe." Greater men than you or I would like to kiss that toe and can't get a chance.

This is the end of the nineteenth century, and intelligence abounds; and yet such absurd and blasphemous things can be said, and will be accepted by many without hesitation.

—MOVEMENT WITHOUT PROGRESS.

How true it is that there may be much movement in religion without any marked progress. Like an old mill horse, going round and round in a circle, so a contemporary thinks it is with many Christians who cover as much ground in their religious experience, during the first year of their conversion, as they do in all the years that follow. There is too much circular movement, and not enough onward progress along the lines of God's Word, which will lead them into the uttermost reaches and frontiers of the territory of grace. Nearly allied to those who make the circular movement, are the people who, like the rocking-horse, make as much movement backward as forward, and who run a greater risk in tumbling backwards than in moving forward.

—THE LATEST.—A new socialistic community is proposed. It is to be located, so the promoters say, at Topolobampo, which at present is represented by a vacant site in the Mexican State of Sinaloa, on the route of the recently begun new trans-continental line of railway. The originator of the scheme is Mr. A. K. Owen, a young New York civil engineer, who in his enthusiasm expects that Topolobampo will in time rival San Francisco. In the new city all commodities are to be sold in a central market and bazaar, no petty shops being permitted. By this plan it is believed that the citizens "will obtain the best at the lowest." All persons will be required to live a moral, sober, and industrious life. There will be total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Smoking and chewing will be discontinued. Women will enjoy equal political and social rights with men. The best education will be given free. Young men must marry at a proper age. "Lawyers will be few or unknown." The community will be the only employer of labour. "There will be no petty hucksters, auctioneers, land agents, land sharks, money lenders, gamblers, and financiers." Religion will cease to be a "hypocritical cant," and art will become a living thing. The dead will be cremated. In fact, Eden is to be re-established, and the serpent is to be carefully shut out.

PAUL'S HUMILITY.

"Less than the least." This is not self depreciation for effect, it is not cant, it is the language of the Apostle after he has been favored with the most convincing evidence of God's power and love, and after he has had most sublime visions of His character. This is the language of a man almost "ready to be offered," but one who though assured of valiant service here, according to the will of God, and who knows that henceforth there was for him approval at the hands of God, the Righteous Judge, yet feels that his accomplishment has been little and his best deeds but as filthy rags. How grandly his character swells out before us in all its magnificent proportions, when added to his lofty conceptions of God, and his devoted service in His cause, we see this humility and lowliness. As the Deity loomed up above the horizon of Paul's life, so Paul declined in his own esteem. Pleading with others to be followers of God as dear children, to bear one another's burdens, to follow after charity, etc., he always seems modest even if egotistical at times. His argument centres not in self but in God, and around Him his thoughts revolve. What heights Paul must have traversed to have lived in such a bracing air and to have gotten such glimpses of the master! Higher, daily higher he climbed the mount of God, and yet daily he grew the more humble and contrite.

Paul was too absorbed with heavenly things, too much preoccupied with lofty views of God, to waste his opportunities of magnifying God, by talking of his own perfection and sanctity. Paul's experiences were doubtless very dear to him, and doubtless his grasp of God and of Divine things was equal to that of any believer before or since his day, and yet Paul glories not in himself. "Oh to be nothing, nothing," is the burden of his prayer, the longing of his life. And so, we take it, the Christian everywhere feels. How humble should he be, when he remembers that he is a sinner saved by grace, not of himself. Self abnegation is the sign of soul communion with God. Of course a morbid condition of self criticism may be mistaken for a sense of deep humility, just as a chronic state of self-congratulation may be mistaken for evidence of nearness to God. Just as genius asserts itself in works and not in self-praise, just as the sun asserts its shining by its effects, so pure and undefiled religion consists in doing, and not in the vain contrast of one's self with others to another's disparagement. "The least of the apostles," "less than the least," "the chiefest of sinners,"—these are expressive of the sense of nothingness Paul felt even while, with perfect confidence, he awaited the coming of his Lord.

TWO REPORTS.

The Annual Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum has just been received. There was during the year an unusual increase in the numbers of patients received during the year. At the beginning of the year there were in the Asylum 405, and at its close there were 435. Of course the larger number of patients increased the cost of maintaining the institution considerably—about \$4000, and also made necessary the providing more accommodation. The medical superintendent is careful to point out that the steady increase in the number of inmates of the asylum is not to be regarded as proof that insanity is on the increase. He says there is all the evidence required to prove that of late years an increased number of the insane reach the Asylum—considerably in excess of the proportion accounted for by increase of population. This is due to several causes, among them the better condition and management of Asylums, and consequent public confidence; the greater facility for admission thereto; and the knowledge, now well established, that insanity is the symptom of disease which if diagnosed and properly treated in its incipency, in very many cases may be cured as in the case of ordinary affections.

During the year there were 506 under treatment, some of them for a comparatively short time. Of these 37 were discharged cured, 18 improved and 9 unimproved; 37 died, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 435. The percentage of recoveries is certainly good, and goes to show that the asylum is doing good work.

The progress and present condition of the public schools of the Province are set forth in the voluminous report of the Chief Superintendent of Education. It appears that the year has been marked by a good degree of progress in several respects; there has been an increased average attendance, greater conformity to the course of instruction, and a larger attendance of pupils in advance of standard IV. On the other hand the number of schools, and the total enrollment of pupils were not so large as in the preceding year. This decrease is attributed in part to the difficulty of getting enough suitable teachers in French districts, and in part to "hard times," many districts being disposed to close their schools for a term or two. The total number of pupils in attendance at the schools during the year was 68,367. The salaries paid teachers during the year amounted to \$345,063.39. This amount includes the Government grant, and \$9,968.98 paid to teachers of grammar schools. The rate per pupil is seen to be \$5.04 per year. Nova Scotia's rate per pupil, is \$5.67, and Ontario's \$7.97; and we doubt if in either of those Provinces any more benefit is received for the larger amounts than in this Province for the smaller.

The Chief Superintendent refers to the educational exhibit made by the Province at the Colonial Exhibition. While other educational exhibits were more extensive, it appears that none attracted more attention than that of this Province on account of its real worth as an exhibit of actual school work, and of the practical and superior character of the institution which could have produced it. Mr. W. L. Carpenter, a distinguished educationist, who was appointed by an educational conference in London to report

on the condition of education in the Colonies, said of New Brunswick's exhibits:

"It is somewhat remarkable that a small colony, mainly agricultural, should possess one of the most perfect systems of instruction in primary schools with which I am acquainted."

THE WEEK.

The Government's Irish crimes measure was opposed by the full strength of the Gladstonites and the Parnellites. In introducing the measure Mr. Smith, the leader of the Government in the Commons, said they were acting under a sense of public duty, and that in the disorganized state of Ireland with crimes multiplying and lawbreakers defiant, they could not do less than propose the measures to punish and check the evils. Regarding their amelioration policy towards Ireland, he said the Government's land bill would be divided into two parts. One of these would be introduced immediately; the other would be a land purchase bill of wide scope. Both measures would be found to be framed on the principles of honesty and justice. He could not hope, however, that any measure framed on these lines would satisfy the Irish national league, which he said was the apostolic successor of the land league and was the cause of all disorganization and terrorism prevailing in Ireland. He also said that if the house did not adopt them the Government would appeal to the country.

Mr. Gladstone spoke on the question on Thursday night, strongly opposing the Government's policy. He said "he trusted that the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing the ill-omened measure to the last stage, and that the Liberal members would ring out the voice of justice and reason against a government which, after 86 years of experience, were preparing, under the name of a statute of parliament, to strike a fresh blow at the life and happiness of Ireland, and at the prosperity contentment and unity of the empire."

In response to a circular asking their views on the subject, Irish Wesleyan ministers with six exceptions, I have replied that they are opposed to home rule.

There was great rejoicing last week over the ninetieth birth-day of the German Emperor. It seems, too, to have been made the occasion of the announcement of pacific feelings and intentions. Prince Bismarck is reported as saying to a foreign minister,—"I rejoice on account of the Emperor's happy anniversary, and that the political horizon is being cleared."

Grand Duke Vladimir told the Emperor that the Czar had authorized him to declare he would continue to do all in his power to maintain the traditional policy of Russia, namely, perfect understanding with Germany.

M. Flourins, the French minister of foreign affairs, in the name of President Grevy and the French government, sent the Emperor congratulations. It is to be hoped they will continue to feel as well disposed as their words indicate just now.

An official statement concerning the attacks on the life of the Czar has been made. It set forth his views as to the reforms demanded, and to secure which the frequent attempts on his life are made. The declaration says: life of the Czar. It is believed that an active section of the constitutional party has not such an extensive and influential following as some foreign journals represent. The constitutionalists, instead of being wholly distinct from the Nihilists, are nothing but executors of a milder programme, cloaking the violent methods of Nihilism so as to secure a certain amount of tolerance from the educated, thoughtful classes in Russia. The Czar's advisers are convinced, from long observation that the influential classes in Russia do not consider that the time has yet arrived in the political development of the Empire for the introduction of a constitutional government by His Majesty, nor do the Pan-slavist party desire constitutionalism. On the contrary they declare that an autocratic form of Government, tempered by a just administration of the codified law, is desirable until Russian territorial expansion has reached the limits set for by the Pan-slavist ideas. State socialism recently promoted in Germany by Prince Bismarck, is being carefully studied by the Russian government, as Czar being disposed in favor of such progressive economic changes in the territories under Russian sway as shall conduce to the happiness and welfare of the Russian people. The Czar was deeply impressed by the terrible circumstances under which his father met his death, and the last attempt on his own life, projected by the Nihilists, produced a feeling of horror. Still it is unlikely it will lead to a change of his previous policy. His majesty cannot but view with bitterness and regret the position in which he is placed by the threats and plots continually being set on him. He espouses the necessity which constantly exists for costly and extensive precautions for his personal safety whenever he desires to travel or even to move beyond the

precincts of the palace, the restrictions which impede his movements and prevent his seeing his people as they are and judging for himself concerning their needs. The Czar's aversion to plunging Russia into a ruinous and fruitless war continues as great as ever. No change in his convictions in this respect is expected by his advisers except in conformity with his views on Russian Imperial interests.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

It is really surprising to see how willing human nature is to be "taken in" and humbugged, when there is even the ghost of a shadow of temporal gain. Every now and then some family on this continent is victimized in a considerable amount, by the intelligence being received that "a large fortune lies in the Bank of England" for the "next of Kin." Then comes a communication, purporting to be from some "British American claim Agency," to the effect that a fortune amounting to some millions is in waiting at the Bank of England for the heirs of a certain name, Smith, Brown, or O'Connor as the case may be. This is sufficient to cause the uprising of hundreds of claimants for the fabulous amount; money is subscribed and paid to defray expense in searching up evidence to establish right of claim, etc.; correspondence is carried on with certain self-appointed official characters, and the prospects are believed to be, as represented, favourable for the claimants; apparently genuine documents are received to that effect, and it is hinted that only a little more money is necessary to carry on the business, and in a short time all the arrangements will be completed and the fortune fall into the hands of the rightful owners. So payment after payment is made, and when no money is forthcoming into the hands of the agent, all at once some unforeseen legal hitch has occurred by which the fortune is lost at last. How often we see and hear of such frauds being perpetrated upon unsuspecting victims. One would think that people would learn after awhile, and cease to voluntarily offer themselves as victims on the altar of Mammon, but they do not learn. Only last week the New York Police arrested two men who had been running an institution of this kind in that City. The agency established itself, hung out its sign and advertised extensively that it was prepared to examine, pass upon and collect the claim of "Next of Kin" or heirs to estates or fortunes in chancery, in the Bank of England, or on the continent of Europe, whenever the heirs, of whom there were many in this country, should appear and make good the title. The statement was made in the printed advertisements and prospectuses of the agency that there were over \$480,000,000, awaiting such claimants, and certain names were given as the parties to whom and their relations this amount belonged. The claimants were not slow in coming. They came in little squads at first, but soon increased to great droves. Both men are said to be Englishmen, and appear to be well posted in matters in the courts of chancery on the other side of the water. The cash books seized by the police show that rarely less than \$100 was received each day and lately \$400 per day was the average. The books of the concern contained more than 30,000 names of "Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, who had paid in fees during the last four months. This was all clear profit. The agency next investigated a single claim. The only expense, outside of their own office, was the salary of a confederate whom they used as a decoy, who kept an office in London, and who wrote bogus letters on the different claims, showing them up in most favourable light. One of the circulars of the agency was printed on heavy blue paper with the British coat of arms and a flashing heading, "Bank of England and Paymaster General Court of Chancery." This was an application to their accomplice to furnish information regarding estates, etc. When the enterprise had been running but a few months, the authorities of New York were notified by the chief of the London Police of the swindle, but nothing was done toward its suppression until the 4th inst, when the raid was made upon the establishment and the guilty parties locked up at Police headquarters. They will be indicted for violation of the State Laws and also of the postal regulations. A few days before the arrest, a type written document was issued which stated that, "Our President will sail for Europe on April 16th Prox. in the interest of several clients, and will take charge of a few more good claims, charging \$24.75 each for searchers fees, etc., with the understanding that the money will be returned if no collections are made." This caused a perfect boom in business,

and aroused the too long drowsy authorities. I have given the facts in this case in order that unsuspecting people may not be victimized in a similar manner. This thing is being enacted, over and over, every month in the year in some city. When will men be wise, and learn by the experience of others?

WM. DOWNNEY.
7th and Dickinson sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

FREDERICTON.—There is a good and steady interest in the church in this city. Last Sabbath evening baptism was administered.

TRACEY MILLS, C. Co.—Special meetings are being held by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Clark, assisted by Rev. A. Taylor. There is a very good interest.

LICENTIATE W. H. PERRY writes (March 19th): "I am at home now, having discontinued special meetings (Narrows) for the present on account of bad roads. I expect to return the last of the month."

REV. G. A. HARTLEY has been quite unwell, suffering from a severe cold. He was unable for two Sundays to occupy his pulpit. We are glad to hear that he is now better.

Deacon D. W. Clark has been seriously ill for a long time, and is still confined to his house. We express the hope of many that he may fully recover.

ST. JOHN.—Rev. J. T. Parsons writing last week says:

"We are holding special meetings with very encouraging prospects. A number have already given themselves to Christ. The congregations are larger and all the meetings are of deep and solemn interest. The 'Boy Preacher' (so called) Newman Matthews, and his brother are assisting me, and are doing excellent work. Their labours are wise, earnest and spiritual. They will continue each evening this week."

NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN.—For sometime we have been seeing that there was an awakening in our church, and now I am glad to report that the people are coming up to their duty. Many are completely given up to God and are enjoying the higher christian life, and sinners are coming to the Saviour. Yesterday ten converts obeyed the command of Jesus and were baptised; they were nearly all heads of families. The good work goes on; there are many more to follow. Glory to God for full salvation; my soul is full.

H. H. COSMAN.

March 23rd.

FROM REV. WM. MILLER.—It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that it has pleased the Lord, in answer to the earnest prayers of His children, to bless us with His saving power on this pastorate. I have been assisted by Bro. Sturgis. At Barrington Centre, Bro. Weston did good service. I baptized ten and added them to the Church. About as many more were converted, and we hope they will soon find their place among God's people. After closing at the Centre we began special meetings with the Bear Point Church and there the Lord blessed His people and sinners were saved and made happy in the love of Christ. Twelve were baptized and added to the church. Others were converted and will find a home in other churches. God bless them where ever they go. Fifty three have been baptized and added to the churches on this pastorate within a little over a year.

WM. MILLER.

March 21st.

VICTORIA, S. Co.—It will, doubtless, be interesting to the lovers of Zion to hear of the revival in Victoria Settlement, S. Co. The Lord is doing a great work there by the labours of brethren Grass and Scribner. The whole region seems moved by the Holy Spirit. The meetings are large and interesting, and many are seeking Jesus. A conference was held on Saturday 19th inst, and seven converts came forward for baptism. I baptized them Sabbath morning, in the presence of a great multitude. It was a solemn season. We had a social meeting in the afternoon, and I gave the hand of fellowship to those who had been baptized, and administered the Lord's Supper. I think, as I then remarked, that they will never forget the 20th March 1887. In the evening another meeting was held by Brethren Grass and Scribner, and at the close many rose to ask an interest in the prayers of christians. At the same hour I attended a meeting in Waterville. The Lord gave me His word, and I offered them full salvation from all sin. Some rose and spoke of their need, and one told of the Holy Spirit filling him. The