

## 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 what 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, APRIL 13, 1887.

—AMONG THE INDIANS. It is stated that the Salvation Army intends during the coming summer to begin work among the Indians of the North West. There are already volunteer officers for the work.

—HIS IDEA. Describing a revival, a crossing-sweeper in London, said it is a time when God makes new Christians and mends the old ones. Very well said. The regrettable thing is that there are always so many who need mending.

—ARBOUR DAY. The Board of Education intends to recommend an Arbour Day in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, to be observed by the trustees of schools throughout the Province.

—THE APRIL MEETINGS. We hope pastors and churches will not forget the missionary meetings that are to be held this month. The recommendation of Conference is that in January, April, June and October every church devote one Sunday to missions. Some failed to do so in January; perhaps there were circumstances that made it inconvenient or impossible. It is hoped that all will give attention to the matter this month. The Treasury needs funds, and the churches need the blessing that comes of doing God's will in this as in everything else.

—WHAT? Spurgeon's friends celebrated his silver wedding by erecting another home for orphans. Moody's friends are celebrating his fiftieth birthday by endowing the Christian school he has established.

Somebody asks why the disciples and admirers of Ingersoll do not celebrate his birthday in a fitting way. The celebrations in the cases of Spurgeon and Moody are in keeping with their lives and labours. What kind of a celebration would be in keeping with Ingersoll's life and influence? Something other than a Christian school or an orphanage, certainly. What has he done? Blasted the Most High, unsettled the faith of the weak, confirmed the vicious in their vice. What a record!

A NEW ARGUMENT. In a recent Sermon Archdeacon Farrar urged the duty of English speaking Christians to carry on mission work, using, besides the old and always forcible arguments, a new one as follows:

Missions are incumbent on us, because—to our shame be it spoken, and I hope it will go home to the heart of Englishmen here—we have taken with us all over the world a ruinous and clinging curse, the curse of drink. It is not the only wrong we have done by any means. The kidnapper has gone forth from us to the sweet Pacific Islands; we were for years guilty of execrable slave trade. The diseases we have inflicted have been bad enough but our drink is worst of all; and as yet the conscience of this nation is as hard as the nether millstone to the fact of our guilt. Let the shameful truth be spoken, that mainly because of drink, our footsteps among savage races have again and again been footsteps dyed in blood. The wild tribes of America, the once flourishing Hottentots and Kafirs, the noble

Maoris of New Zealand, the native tribes of Madagascar, decimated, degraded, perishing, uplift to us in wrath and in supplication their appealing, their indignant hands. We have cursed India with our drink and our drunkenness; at this moment, after so short an occupation, we are cursing Egypt with it too. We have poured upon these nations the vials of this plague of ours, this vice of our people, this bane and leprosy of our civilization—are we not bound to give them the antidote? There is only one course which can hush the voices which louder and louder are pleading trumpet-tongued to God against this nation, and that is to give them the blessing and the antidote to this crime which we have taken to them; that is the only course which can avert the omen of our crimes.

## "GO WORK."

More and more the injunction, "Go work today in my Vineyard," is being understood to be addressed to every Christian. And as it is understood and obeyed, there is less dependence on outside and extraordinary aids in Christian work. A writer in the "Evangelist" calls attention to the fact that a pleasing feature of the religious interest which has been manifested in some places during the Winter, was the activity of church members in doing the work of evangelists. "Instead of waiting for the minister, or some professional evangelist to speak a few weeks with them, they went to work themselves in private, with individuals and from house to house. And the results have been more satisfactory, both subjectively and objectively; by the wholesome and Scriptural exertion they have warmed themselves into newness of life, and have rescued others from coldness and death. There are men who have passed through 'revival' after 'revival,' and listened unmoved to eloquent reasonings and touching appeals from professional evangelists, yet this Winter have repented of their sins and confessed their faith, because some church-member, in the strength of God, has wrestled with them.

"Just as I am, without one plea, But that Thy blood was shed for me, And that Thou bidd'st me come to Thee, I come, O Lamb of God, I come!" I come, O Lamb of God, I come!" We will not say "I have no need of thee." They do much good in bringing sinners to repentance and arousing the Church. And the schools for the training of evangelists for work among the non-church-goers and the neglected, are movements in the right direction. But nothing is more desirable than that each Christian should realize that he is *ex officio* an evangelist. "As Thou, Father, didst send Me into the world, even so have I sent them into the world." Who? The disciples. For what? "Go ye into all the world and preach My Gospel to every creature." And there is no recent development of church life more encouraging or that more clearly indicates that Zion's "light has come and the glory of God is risen upon her," than the fact that the ordinary church-member is awakening to the truth that there is personal work for him to do in the salvation of souls.

"His education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Much of the inactivity and unfruitfulness of the past is due to the lack of training, or rather to erroneous training. People have been led to depend upon evangelists or the minister, and to wait for times and seasons. Now they begin to see either from the reading of the Scriptures or from the teachings of the pulpit, that they are commissioned to be evangelists, and are under orders to march against the enemy. And it pays to train the people not to depend upon others, but to do the work themselves. The fruits of the training may not exhibit themselves immediately, but they will in due course appear. By line upon line and precept upon precept, they will at last learn that if the work of rescuing the perishing in their homes and in the parish is to be done as it should be, they must do it themselves. And what joy comes with such service! The most joyous Christians are doing the work of evangelists, many of them not knowing it by that name. "He that reapeth receiveth wages." Pray ye, therefore, that the Lord of the harvest may send forth more laborers into the harvest, and that every person when he accepts the name of Christian, may accept the commission of evangelist.

USE CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND FOR Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders.

FOR IMPROVING and preserving the health of your Horses and Cattle, use "Maud S." Condition Powders.

## CHANGED BY REEHLING.

The power to which is committed the perfecting of our characters lies in looking upon a Jesus. "We all, be- holding, . . . are changed." It is not the mere beholding, but the gaze of love and trust that molds us by silent sympathy into the likeness of his wondrous beauty, who is fairer than the children of men. It was a deep, true thought which the old painters had, when they drew John as most like his Lord. Love makes us like. We learn that even in our earthly relationships, where habitual familiarity with parents and dear ones stamps some tone of voice or look or little peculiarity of gesture, on a whole house. And when the infinite reverence and aspiration which the Christian soul cherishes to its Lord are super-added, the transforming power of loving contemplation of him becomes mighty beyond all analogies in human friendship, though one in principle with those. To lay our hearts down before Christ, to contemplate him, to love him, to think about him, is to be "changed to his image," just as the sun photographs itself on the sensitive plate exposed to its light, and we get a likeness of the sun by simply laying the thing in the sun. So Christ will "be formed in us," when we let his pure face shine upon our heart and spirit. Iron near a magnet becomes magnetic. Spirits that dwell with Christ become Christlike.

The Roman Catholic legends put this truth in a coarse way, when they tell of saints who have gazed on some ghastly crucifix till they have received in their tortured flesh the copy of the wounds of Jesus, and have thus borne in their body the marks of the Lord. The story is hideous and gross; the idea beneath is ever true. He who sets his face toward the Cross with loving, reverent gaze, will "be conformed unto" his death, and in due time will "be also in the likeness of his resurrection."

What a joyful and enlightening message is this, "behold and be like," to many who are wearied with painful struggles after isolated pieces of goodness, that elude their grasp; who have been trying and trying and trying, half their lifetime, to cure faults, and make themselves better and stronger. Try this other plan. Let love draw you, instead of duty driving you. Let fellowship with Christ elevate you, instead of seeking to struggle up the steep on hands and knees. Live in sight of your Lord, and catch his spirit. The man that travels with his face northwards, has it gray and cold. Let him turn to the warm south, where the midday sun dwells, and his face will glow with the brightest that he sees. "Looking unto Jesus" is the sovereign cure for all our ills and sins. It is the one condition of running with patience "the race that is set before us." Efforts after self-improvement which do not rest on it, will not go deep enough, nor end in victory. But from that gaze will flow into our lives power which will at once reveal the true goal, and brace every sinew to reach it. Let us cease from self, and fix our eyes upon our Saviour, till his image imprints itself on our whole nature.—C. F. P.

## THE WEEK.

The Parliament of Canada meets today (Wednesday). There are the usual predictions about the length and character of the session, all of which are, as always, mere guesses. There is talk of changes in the Cabinet.

The Colonial Conference was welcomed by Lord Salisbury in a frank and sensible speech. He said he was not in sympathy with the ambitious scheme of making a constitution for the whole empire. In opposing this, however, he did not wish to be understood as casting any slur upon the aspiration for imperial federation, although he was free to say he thought the scheme was of hazy and doubtful character. Still it contained material out of which practical results might be obtained. He also referred to the prevailing impression that the question of defence is entirely an imperial matter, and said while England's policy is essentially pacific, but the danger of war arising from the policy of some other country should induce colonists to make their defences efficient. Distant parts of the empire are within the sphere of possible aggression. European nations are showing an increased desire for colonial and foreign possessions. It is to the interests of the colonies to contribute men and means to the mutual defence.

The President has not yet put the "Retaliatory" law into force. The United States Government has, it is understood, been officially notified that Great Britain approves the position of Canada in the Fisheries matter, and that there is no disposition to make concessions.

The Coercions bill has been amended in one particular; the clause which proposed to bring accused persons, in certain cases, from Ireland to England for trial has been struck out.

There is an attempt to work up a feeling in Canada against the Governor General on account of some evictions on his estates in Ireland. It has been proposed to bring a fire-eater editor from Ireland to address a series of meetings on the subject. Lord Landsdowne is quite cool about it, claiming that the facts are different from the allegations, and will satisfy thinking people that no injustice has been done.

What can be done in heating and lighting trains is shown on a train now running between Boston and New York. It is—says the *Witness*—not only heated by live steam drawn from the locomotive, but is lighted by the incandescent electric light. There is therefore but one fire in the entire train, and that one is the boiler furnace. The steam-heating system is supplied with steam from the dome of the boiler by an automatic pressure valve, and the heat in each car can be regulated by a special valve. The incandescent lamps, of which there are twenty of sixteen candle-power in each car, are supplied with electricity from a nest of Juelien storage batteries, and the lighting system of each car is independent of the other. The light is pure, clear and steady, and the cars are so brilliantly lit that it is possible to read in them with some pleasure. The electric lighting system in use is probably as expensive as it appears to be perfect, and it would be too much to ask that all passenger trains should be equipped with it, but the steam heating system is economical as well as safe.

Three hundred Non-Conformist ministers have signed a petition against the Coercion bill.

## A GREAT REVIVAL.

A remarkable revival is going on in Louisville, Kentucky. Conversions have been in large numbers, and among the converts are leading infidels, drunkards and gamblers. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evangelist* writing March 24th says:

The work has been increasing in power and influence. At one time religious services were held in seventeen different places. There has been no excitement, but the churches finding that sinners were ready to listen to the truth, have opened their doors and invited every one that thirsted "to come to the waters." And the invitation was especially to them "that had no money, to come, buy, and eat." Missions have been held at four or five places, and preaching, prayers, and exhortations are heard every night. These missions are held in suitable rooms rented for the purpose, and fitted up plainly and comfortably. It has been found possible to get the most wicked and degraded class to attend. The meetings are led by ministers or laymen or one of the late converts, and sometimes by women. All have one subject and one object.

The men noted for dissipation, wickedness, and infidelity, who having been converted, have taken a warm interest in the meetings, and in a modest, sensible, and feeling manner have been eloquent witnesses for Christ. They have all taken an active part in this movement. There have been over 600 accessions to the churches, and the sheaves are still being gathered.

Across the river at New Albany, there has been a temperance campaign, led mostly by Mrs. Hulce. Over 4000 have signed the pledge. Many religious meetings have been held, and it is reported that over 400 have joined the churches in that city.

Christians in Kentucky have a great work to do to win the States for Christ. We have to overcome the vice that usually abounds in cities; the drinking habits of the people; the corrupting influence of slavery, that still lingers with the colored population. In the eastern portion of the State, the dwellers of the mountains are wretchedly ignorant and poor, and need almost everything that heaven do.—W. D. G.

## GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—At present there are over 700 students in American colleges who are known to be preparing for the foreign mission field.

—A revival has occurred at San Salvador, West Africa, in connection with the station of the English Baptist Missionary Society, and one hundred converts are reported.

—It seems but yesterday since it was thought an anomaly for a lady to go to the mission field except as a wife of a missionary. Now there are 2,400 of them, besides probably an equal number of married. The results have dispelled fears and dissipated doubts.

—The most remarkable revival recently reported, in proportion to the size of the place, is that at Sedalia, Mo., where a thousand persons have professed conversion, and the most abandoned classes have been reached by religious influence.

—There was contributed last year in the Church of England the sum of \$8,906,250 in voluntary offerings for

the building and restoration of churches and parsonages and the endowment of benefices, which was about \$2,000,000 more than in the year before.

—The Baptist cause in Sweden is making surprising progress. One in that country writes: "Ten years ago, there was a single Baptist church in the region between Linköping and Näsja,—only four believers baptized. Now there are twenty churches, with over one thousand members. From Mjölby to Näsja, there is a church at every station along the railroad."

—There is need in India of competent women physicians. Graduates are welcomed from any country. So interested have the native Muhammadans become in the Lady Dufferin Fund for the founding and support of hospitals, that a Hindoo princess has given more than 150,000 rupees for the accommodation of women studying medicine in the medical college at Calcutta, and a Muhammadan publisher in Lucknow has given 15,000 rupees for a woman's hospital in that city. Thus far the pupils are mainly drawn from the missions. In honor of Queen Victoria's fiftieth year of reign, an immense sum of money is to be raised to help the suffering women in this part of her empire.

—The annual church meeting was held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on the evening of Wednesday week. Mr. Spurgeon presided, and after tea the meeting partook of the nature of a "welcome home" to the pastor. The reports for the past year, which were read to the meeting, gave the following particulars: Increase: by baptism 281, profession 48, transfer 86, restoration 3—total 418. Decrease: to other churches 175, leaving without letter 27, non-attendance 95, emigration 17, other reasons 6, deaths 60—total 380. Giving a net increase during 1886 of 38, and bringing the total membership of Mr. Spurgeon's church up to 5,351.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

DONATIONS.—On the 4th inst a few of my friends in Wheaton Settlement met at the Hall, and after tea and a pleasant evening presented me with \$11.20, the proceeds of the meeting. I wish to express my sincere thanks. J. A. PORTER.

St. JOHN.—Writing on the 5th inst, Rev. J. T. Parsons said: "Bro. Matthews left us on Monday; I have gone to Sussex for a rest. We are continuing the meetings with good interest. I baptized nine on Sunday."

REV. G. F. CURRIE called at our office last week. He has spent the winter on the Tobique. The heavy storms made travelling very difficult, but he held a good many meetings, and hopes that good was done. He baptized one convert.

PATTERSON SETTLEMENT, S. C.—I have been holding a few meetings with the church at Patterson Settlement with good results. The late storm was much against us. I hope on Sunday next to have baptism. Souls are coming to Christ. There is a young man here, a Bro. McCutcheon, who has declared his purpose to preach Christ. He has been at work, and some souls have been won by his effort. T. O. DEWITT.

April 5th.

## THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

—The *Telegraph* has a letter written by Mr. Thos. Watt of Kintore, V. Co., in which the statement is made that a young girl—Mary Gordon—who came from that settlement to Fredericton to domestic service, was turned into the street by her employer because, being ill, she could not work. The name of the good woman—Mrs. Massie—who took her in and cared for her till she died is given. But who are the heartless creatures who drove the child into the street, and to her death? The names should be given.

—Miss Whitlock, a "Christian Scientist," has been ministering to many sick of this city and vicinity for some weeks. And it is claimed that she has helped many, who had become hopeless of being helped. And now a complaint has been laid before the Police Magistrate against Miss W. for practising without being registered as a medical law requires.

—Mayor Fenety intends to celebrate the Jubilee year by setting out about 600 trees along the streets of the city. The City Council has voted him permission to carry out his plan.

FOR COUGHS and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balsam. Relief is warranted or money refunded.

THE SUPERIORITY of the "Royal Flavouring Extracts" is purity and strength.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best medicine in the world for all Diseases of the Bowels.

A STRONG MAN.—There is a man in Colorado named Angela Cordella, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged 28 years, and stands five feet ten inches, weighing 198 pounds. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is much beyond the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arm outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cordella then stooped and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and, with scarcely any perceptible effort, raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cordella, with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together, until life was nearly knocked out of them.

A KING'S APPEAL.—The king of a country bordering on the Niger River, in Africa, has sent a touching appeal to the Queen of England, asking that the sending of intoxicating liquors to his people may be prohibited. He says that what he calls barasa (which is a bad article of rum or gin) "has injured our people very much; it has made our people mad." The question arises, Will Great Britain heed this appeal? or will it do as it did in the case of the introduction of opium into China, fight rather than forego the profit to be made on the terrible stuff by means of which it is defrauding the Africans out of their merchandise? Of all the shameful things that have ever been done among the nations of the earth, none is more shameful than the practice of the nominally Christian nations in sending to the non-Christian and barbarous intoxicating liquors and opium. Indeed, it often seems as though the sympathies of the world are wasted when they are expended on those merchants and traders who sometimes fall victims to the suspicion and resentment of the barbarous people among whom they have chosen to make their home, for the sake of gain which they have secured or hope to secure by the practice of most inconscionable frauds. Suppose the people for whom the king above pleads were to rise up and exterminate the traders who are exhibiting such devilish selfishness among them, ought the world to espouse the cause of the sufferers? As it seems to us just now, we should have no tears to shed over the doom of such creatures.—*Journal*.

LARGE RESULTS.—The "Praying Band" of Troy, N. Y., was organized twenty-seven years ago by twenty-seven Methodist business men. They have labored in one hundred and seventy-four churches in five States, and are believed to have been instrumental in the conversion of twenty-five thousand souls.

SOME FIGURES.—In 1871 there were in India 224,000 Protestant native Christians; in 1881 there were 417,000. The Church members have increased during that time from 52,000 to 113,000. In India, Ceylon, and Burmah the number of Church members has grown from 78,000 to 145,000; so that their number doubles in about twelve years. The Churches have grown from 2,972 to 4,538. The mission schools have increased from 2,241 to 3,703, and the number of boys taught in them from 66,000 to 117,000. The number of women and girls under Christian teaching has more than doubled, having grown from 31,000 to 65,000.

A GOOD WORK.—The Union Revival meetings at Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, continue to increase in interest and attendance. The wisdom of Mr. Mill's incisive preaching to Christians was shown by the large number who, at his first invitation, went into the inquiry-room and gave testimony to their decision to begin the new life. After each such meeting cards are circulated containing a statement that the signers desire to be Christians, and giving name, date, residence and church preference. Sunday afternoon there was a wonderful scene at a special meeting of the Sunday-school after the regular session, between 300 and 400 professing conversion.

A HUSBAND'S TRIBUTE.—I beg leave through the columns of your paper to give expression to my feelings by relating the painful affliction through which I have just passed—the most painful of all my life—in the loss of my beloved wife. She left her home the first day of this month in company with her son-in-law, Darius H. Nixon, shortly after dinner, in apparently as good health as ever she enjoyed in her life; there was not the least appearance of any ailment upon her. She was intending to stay with her daughter that night, and attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Birmingham, the next day. But when within about a mile of his place she observed to him that she felt very badly, and immediately fell over into his arms and never spoke more. He drove to the first house,