

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 news for insertion should be written separately. Observance of this rule will prevent much copying and 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, AUG. 22, 1888.

—PREACHING. A conference upon evangelical preaching is to be held in London in November. A number of eminent ministers in the evangelical churches have signified their intention to be present.

—A WORLD'S CONVENTION. Arrangements are now being made for a World's Sabbath School Conference to be held in London in June of next year. It is intended, if possible, to have representatives from every place where the Christian church is established and Christian instruction is being given to children.

—MOODY COMING. There is, it is said, a fair prospect that Mr. Moody will next month visit some places in the Maritime Provinces. Halifax and St. John are mentioned as two of the cities he may visit. We hope he may come as in now expected. It would be well to try to get him to visit this city also.

—MURPHY. It is announced that Mr. Francis Murphy, of whose work as a conductor of temperance meetings most readers have heard, is to spend two weeks in St. John, beginning Sept. 2nd. We hope good may result from the work.

—A SHARP HIT. During a heavy shower a number of persons who, being out for pleasure, were caught in it, sought shelter in Rowland Hill's church. He was preaching when they entered, and knowing why they came, said in his own peculiar way,—"Many people are greatly to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think that those are much better who make it an umbrella."

—WANTS HER PROPERTY. In Cincinnati a young woman has begun an action for the recovery of property which she alleges she was defrauded of by the ecclesiastics in charge of a convent. She has been in the convent since she was eight years old at which time her grandfather, from whom she inherited this property died. For ten years she never was permitted to be outside the convent walls. She was kept ignorant of her rights and claims that she was induced in her ignorance to sign papers conveying her possessions to the convent authorities. Now she wants to get back what belongs to her. It is doubtful if she succeeds.

—A GOOD EXAMPLE. The Norwegian Parliament has set an example that might well be followed by other Parliaments which claim to be more abreast the times. An International Temperance Conference is to be held in Christiania next year. The Parliament of Norway regards it so important and has so much interest in it that it has appropriated \$1,000 towards its expenses. What other Parliament ever made such an appropriation? Money is voted to develop racing horses for like purposes, but none to encourage the development of temperance sentiment.

—A CENTENNIAL FUND. It is now one hundred years since the birth of Adoniram Judson the great missionary. It is proposed by the Missionary Union to commemorate the event by raising a fund of \$100,000, the money to be used in enlarging the work of missions. It is desired to raise the

amount in one hundred subscriptions of \$1,000 each. It ought not to be difficult to do this.

—THANKS. We have to thank the Governors and Senate of the University of Acadia College for an invitation to the semi-centennial exercises to be held in Wolfville on Wednesday of next week. To be present would give us much pleasure, and we greatly regret that duties just now demanding attention prevents our acceptance of the kind invitation. We have no doubt that those present will have an enjoyable time, and we trust a decided impetus will be given to the good work of the College and the affiliated institutions.

—ENCOURAGE THEM. Often churches act as though they feared to encourage the young to avow themselves Christians and to take upon themselves the responsibilities of discipleship. We have read of a Pennsylvania church which several years ago was in doubt about receiving several boys between ten and thirteen years of age. They at last concluded to take them, fearing however, that they might be making a great mistake. Now of those boys at least half became ministers, prominent and successful in their work. One of them was the author of the hymn "Stand up for Jesus." What if the boys had been discouraged and kept out of the Church? Who can estimate the possible loss to the Christian faith and successes of their generation. Encourage the young, "They that seek me early shall find me." The best and most useful Christian lives are those which begin in the faith and service of Christ young.

—STOPPED DRINKING. It is now stated that President Cleveland has, at the request of his wife, given up the use of wine at his own table and on all other occasions. It is not said, however, that liquors will not be on the President's table at State and other public dinners. It is good, though, that he has become a total abstainer, thanks to a sensible wife. Now three Candidates for the Presidency are abstainers, Gen. Harrison the Republican, and, of course, Gen. Fiske the prohibitionist. Who will deny that temperance (thought and feeling are not growing, and making themselves felt in the highest places?

—THE GENIUS OF WORK. The greatest geniuses—says Smiles—have, without an exception, been the greatest workers even to the extent of drudgery. They have not only worked harder than ordinary men, but brought to their work higher faculties and a more ardent spirit. Nothing great and durable was ever improvised. It is by noble patience and noble labor that the masterpieces of genius have been achieved. Young men and boys, remember this. Success comes of hard work.

—WANT HIM TO RESIGN. The Board of Governors of Kings College, Windsor, N. S., want Dr. Brock, the President, to resign. Their dissatisfaction with him is because he has expressed the belief that the present poor financial condition of the College and the slim attendance make its work difficult if not impossible. They evidently do not believe that he has any right to think such things, much less to express them. They demanded his immediate resignation, and when he declined to comply they notified him that if he did not do as they wished within ten days, they would declare all his offices in connection with the College vacant. It is an interesting situation, certainly.

—A BAD STATE. San Francisco would seem to be in a bad condition. A grand jury, the members of which were of the best men in the city, in a recent report said,—"We think ourselves justified in asserting that in this city crime is organized for purposes offensive and defensive. Our elections are controlled to a great extent by twelve to fifteen hundred members of the criminal element, leagued together and rendering *quid pro quo*, having so-called 'pulls' on men in authority, and others influential with those in power. To openly offend the directory of the criminal element seems to invite complete political ostracism. Reciprocity exists between criminals, prostitutes, gamblers and bossism." They suggest resort to the old-time Vigilance Committee to save the city from having entirely controlled by the bad classes who have now so much control. A rather deplorable state of things surely.

—HOW IT IS DONE. There has for long been a good deal of complaint among our neighbors that so many undesirable characters were landed on their shores. A committee of Congress has been looking into the matter in an endeavour to discover the parties promoting this kind of immigration. The committee, amongst other things, has discovered that the steamship companies are largely responsible. They

have agents in every part of Europe, telling the most glowing accounts of the money to be made in America, and selling tickets to all whom they could induce to buy. It is stated that one steamship line alone has three thousand agents doing this kind of work. They give no attention whatever to the kind of people they persuade; their sole object is the money they can make in transporting them.

—THE SILENT BROTHERHOOD. Strange place as it may seem for such an institution, there is a Convent of Trappist monks in Kentucky. The last number of the Century magazine has an illustrated description of the place and the manner of life of the silent brotherhood whose days are spent there. The Abbey of Gethsemane, as it is called, stands in seventeen hundred acres of its own land about sixty miles from Louisville, and it is surrounded by flourishing homesteads of Kentucky farmers. The Abbey is of French origin. There is always an unfinished grave by the side of the grave of the last brother who passed away, as a reminder to those left behind. All are constantly busy at their allotted tasks. The vow of silence is rigidly maintained. Except at confession or devotion, no monk speaks without the permission of his superior, and then always briefly and to the point. The monks come from various countries of Europe, and Americans have frequently joined the order, but they have always repented before the period of probation was completed. All noise is avoided; there must be no rustling, even in turning over the pages of a book. The diet is vegetables, fruit, honey, cider, cheese, and brown bread, with occasional fish or eggs for the sick or infirm. For the least violation of the rules, for mistakes, for breaking or losing anything, penance has to be done. The Trappist must forget his kindred in the world; the death of any relation is not even announced to him. Pity it is that men should endure all this from a mistaken motive. Trappism is surely nothing less than a sublimated selfishness. In order to save their own souls, the brethren leave the souls of all the rest of mankind to take care of themselves.

—REV. WM. DOWNEY, Moderator of General Conference, is intending (D. V.) to attend the Acadia Jubilee and also the Baptist Convention if possible. He and Hon. Geo. E. Foster will worthily represent the Free Baptist denomination.

Conference Funds.

The treasurer of Conference has been calling the attention of the churches to the Conference Fund. For many years the churches have been asked to contribute to this fund, an amount equal to twenty-five cents from each member. There are expenses of various kinds which have to be paid by Conference—the publication of the Year Book, delegations to other bodies, circular letters, stationery and sundry incidentals. All this work being done in the interest of the churches they are, of course, expected to provide the money with which to pay. The plan of raising the money by a contribution of twenty-five cents from each member, adopted a long time ago, is a very simple and equitable one. It does not bear heavily on any person, and cannot be objected to on any ground.

If attention were given to the matter in all the churches there would be ample means to meet all the expenses of Conference, and something to appropriate to the mission or other enterprises of the denomination. On several occasions the amount on hand after the ordinary expenses of Conferences were paid was voted to Home and Foreign mission work. Very seldom, however, in late years has there been any surplus. Indeed, sometimes the Treasurer has had barely enough to meet current expenses, and has even, we think, more than once been out of funds before the year's bills were settled. This ought never to be. It never would be if the churches did their duty in paying contributions to the Conference fund. An examination of the treasurers report of receipts for this fund, as published in the Year Book, will show that a few churches contribute the larger part of the fund, that many pay very little, and that some are conspicuous by their every year absence from the list of contributors.

The failure of some churches to pay their share is probably because no one takes the responsibility of looking after the matter. We feel sure that if the attention of church members were called to it at the proper time, there are very few who would not gladly pay the twenty-five cents asked.

Will the ministers and deacons act on the suggestion of the treasurer, and

this year give special attention to it? It will be noticed that he says that the new edition of the Hand Book, which by the way will contain all the revisions of the constitution &c, which it is proposed to publish will make necessary an increase of funds. Every church can contribute. We hope they all will do so.

Acadia's Jubilee.

The Jubilee of Acadia College will be celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Elaborate preparations have been made for the event and there is no doubt it will be an occasion of great interest. Since 1838 the institution has been carrying on its work, often in the face of great difficulties, especially in the earlier years of its life, but always with success in the character of the work done. Long ago it took its place by the side of the best Colleges in the country, and has for years been acknowledged an institution of the first order. God has greatly blessed it; the value of the work it has done and the influences it has exerted cannot be estimated. It is fitting that the completion of its half century should be gratefully and joyously celebrated. We hope the \$50,000 which it has been desired to raise as a Jubilee Fund may be reached. It is certainly not too large an amount to expect from the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces; what they owe to it can never be fully paid in dollars.

The following is the programme of the Jubilee Exercises:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28th, 1888. —Meeting of the Alumni and their Guests under the management of the Executive Committee of the Associated Alumni.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th.—At 10 a. m. the College will meet for Religious Worship. Sermon by Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D. Memorials of the Founders of the College, and of Deceased Alumni. By B. H. Eaton, M. A., Q. C.

3 P. M.—Public Meeting of the Senate. Address by the President of the College. Addresses by Representatives of other Colleges.

7 P. M.—Public Meeting under the auspices of the Governors of the College. Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. D., D. C. L., in the chair.

ADDRESSES.—The relation of the College to the General Education of the country. Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A.

The relation of the College to the general prosperity of the country. Hon. G. E. Foster, D. C. L., Minister of Finance.

The demands of the Public on the College. Professor William Elder, M. A.

The claims of the College on its constituency. Rev. C. Goodspeed, M. A.

God save the Queen.

Open Communion.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, Pastor of Enclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio has recently declared himself in favor of open communion. He recently gave this invitation:

"We are now about to commemorate the sufferings and death of our divine Master. All you who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and are seeking to perform his will, to whatever division of his great Church you may belong, are heartily invited to partake with us this morning at the table of your Lord and ours." His avowal of open communion, belief has, of course, caused some commotion, but not more than might be expected, and not so much as would have arisen a few years ago. In a statement made in response to an invitation of the Independent he says, referring to his invitations to the Lord's table: "These words express my mature views. They are not in any sense with me, a 'new departure.' The reasons for my holding them it would not be courteous for me, in a letter like this to attempt to give. Suffice it is to say, I have no new light to offer; such a statement of reasons would simply be a reiteration of what, in one form or another, has been said and replied to a thousand times. My own people have known exactly how I have felt for years, and there has perhaps never been a communion season for a long time, when members of other denominations have not tarried with us. Neither would I have it otherwise; it has rejoiced me, and I am sure it has rejoiced very many of the most thoughtful people of my church. Whatever may be the result of this step of mine, nothing but the kindest utterances shall ever fall from my lips concerning the body of God's people with whom I have been identified from childhood, and to whom I owe so much. Only for myself I have reached this calm decision: that I can no longer, even by my silence, appear to *unchurch* the vast majority of God's people because they and I may differ as to the historical administration of an ordinance. If in the opinion of my brethren, those 'Fathers in Israel' whom I have learned to love, and in whom I have every reason to confide, who have ever shown their kindness to

me in a thousand ways, it would be better that with these views I should step down and out, I am ready to do so; for I could more easily sunder all these ties, dear though they are, than feel that in any way I were a cause for misunderstanding or dispute.

The "Abused" Telegraph.

The editor of the Telegraph complains that the INTELLIGENCER is abusing him. Poor fellow! How badly he is used. His plea is so plaintive. Surely it will get him the sympathy he is sobbing for. The case is pitiable. Something ought to be done to pacify him.

The name of Hon. Mr. Foster is to him like a red rag to a bull or, which is a more fitting simile, to a strutting turkey-cock. He seems to still have the feeling which, one day last year somewhere in the vicinity of Hampton, report says, moved him to weep and swear and want to fight. Whimpering and scolding have been his chief employ since. Neither time nor the logic of established facts, have had a soothing effect on his perturbed spirit, and common sense could not come to his relief. He is chronically dissatisfied and unhappy, and he apparently enjoys the melancholy mood. He thinks he is making points against the object of his jealous enmity and evoking sympathy for himself, and does not know that his silly exhibitions make him a laughing-stock wherever he is understood.

Now, why all these childish whimperings of the Telegraph about being abused, and its pitiful pleadings for sympathy? They have their origin in his insane jealousy of the success of Hon. Geo. E. Foster. The INTELLIGENCER is included in his diatribes because we have defended Mr. Foster against the Telegraph's maliciously persistent untruths.

At the risk of occupying more space than a reply to the Telegraph deserves, we will, for the sake of the record of the facts, state them as briefly as possible. They are these, simply:

Hon. Mr. Foster made a speech at the Montreal Prohibition Convention. It was just such a speech as would be expected from a life-long and consistent prohibitionist, the ablest Canadian advocate of the cause.

Some of the reports of the speech gave the impression that he said that the country is not yet ready for prohibition. Such reports appeared in papers antagonistic to Mr. Foster. The Telegraph eagerly took them up, and was very happy in giving them circulation.

Immediately it was shown that Mr. Foster had not said what his enemies attributed to him. He had expressed no opinion about the readiness or unreadiness of the country. Being interviewed, he gave the plainest and most emphatic denial to the statements which had been put in his mouth. Several papers which had published the wrong report, gave equal publicity to the correction. They had a sense of honour. Not so the Telegraph. So far as we know, it has not to this day so much as intimated that there was any other than one report—the untruthful one it has so often repeated.

The INTELLIGENCER, in the interests of prohibition, called attention to the Telegraph's wrong-doing, published the correct statement of what Mr. Foster had said, and suggested that the Telegraph might, in fairness, do the same. It did not do so. Instead, it undertook to support its charge against Mr. Foster. It quoted from three reports of the Convention. The only one that gave it any kind of support was that of the Toronto Globe, which, we pointed out, was not trustworthy evidence, because its treatment of Mr. Foster has all along been the same as the Telegraph's. It was, we suppose, too much to expect the Telegraph to be honourable enough to let its readers know that only Mr. Foster's enemies understood him to say what he did not say, and that he has explicitly denied the statement they attributed to him. It preferred to repeat and enlarge and emphasize a falsehood.

Because the INTELLIGENCER continued to believe and state the truth instead of a lie, the Telegraph man paid his respects to us in the complimentary language which we quoted last week. And he seemed amazed that his choice phrases had not caused us to collapse. And when we laughed at him he began to blubber about being abused, and to make additional false statements with the evident purpose of creating a little prejudice against us and sympathy for his poor, suffering self.

The Telegraph says the matters in controversy between it and the INTELLIGENCER are "matters of record." In that it says truth. But why doesn't it give the true record? It has been careful to report Mr. Foster as saying what he has not said, and to say that we have abused it, been guilty of

blackguardism, and that the Free Baptist denomination is very much dissatisfied with us, and a lot of other stuff of like sort—in none of which is there a particle of truth; but it has not yet published what Mr. Foster did say, nor quoted a single paragraph nor even a whole sentence from the INTELLIGENCER's references to the matter. That is the kind of man the Telegraph editor is. But we think we can stand it if he can.

The attempt to create prejudice in some minds against the INTELLIGENCER is in this paragraph from its latest reference to us:—

"It is time that the editor of the INTELLIGENCER recognized the fact that in making that journal a Tory organ he has not the undivided support of the Free Baptist body. There are many among its members, both ministers and laymen, who are not willing to throw away the political convictions of a life time at the bidding of the denominational organ which, under its respected founder, was always Liberal in politics, but has been perverted under its present management to Tory uses. By a large portion of the denomination the INTELLIGENCER's recent course in public matters is strongly disapproved of, and we have the best reasons for knowing that this is the case with respect to its attack upon the Telegraph."

Our readers know how little foundation there is for such charges—just none at all. It could quite as truthfully be said by Tories that the INTELLIGENCER is a Tory journal. It is not now nor has it ever been a political journal. A quarter of a century ago, under the management of its first editor, it took part in the great Confederation struggle. Its editor regarded it a question of vast importance, involving the prosperity of the Provinces and the perpetuation of British institutions and rule on this continent. With that view, and in the exercise of his undoubted right and the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty as a man and a journalist, he did his part in influencing public opinion in favour of the union of the Provinces. In doing so he provoked the ire of the present editor of the Telegraph, who, in the small ways open to him at that time, was understood to write (anonymously of course) in a characteristically untruthful and abusive style about him. Now, with befitting hypocritical whine, he has the assurance to refer to the subject of his early attacks as the "respected founder" of this paper.

Besides what the INTELLIGENCER had to say on the question of Confederation, it has taken no part in any purely political discussion, unless the Free Schools question and the Prohibition question are regarded such. That, in its treatment of these or other questions affecting the public welfare, the INTELLIGENCER has not had nor shown preference for any political party must be well known to all who have read it. It has kept entirely free from political entanglements. The Telegraph knows all this well enough, but it suits its purpose to make a statement not in accord with the fact.

Our defence of Mr. Foster against persistent misrepresentations has nothing to do with his political opinions and relations; whether he belongs to one or another political party does not enter into the consideration. Whether his political views are right or wrong is not for the INTELLIGENCER to say; he honestly believes them, and is willing and able to bear the responsibility of them. It is not our business to have anything to do with that. We should as warmly endorse him as a prohibitionist, no matter with which political party he was connected. We have little or no concern about the contending political parties; we think both are in need of much improvement in many respects. But we are concerned about the Prohibition cause and are unwilling that it should be injured by unjust charges against any of its leaders. Whether they agree with or differ from us in other matters we propose to stand by them in the prohibition fight so long as they are true to the principles we advocate. The INTELLIGENCER would be a poor, pitiful thing, as deserving of contempt as the Telegraph is, did it remain silent when a fellow-worker in the great reform is unjustly assailed. We know whereof we speak when we say that the cause of Prohibition has not in Canada a truer friend nor an abler advocate than Mr. Foster. He has never, either at Montreal or elsewhere, said what the Telegraph alleges. He is a prohibitionist first, last and all the time. His record as such, and as an upright, God-fearing man is without spot.

If other reason for our defence of Mr. Foster than his fidelity to prohibition were necessary the INTELLIGENCER would have it in the fact that he is an honoured member of, and an officer in the Conference of the denomination of which this paper is the organ. He is one of the denomination's most distin-