

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 all 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, JUNE 27, 1888.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To new Subscribers we will send the "Intelligencer" from July 1st to December 31st for FIFTY CENTS.

This offer is made to afford those who are not acquainted with the paper an opportunity to get acquainted with it at very small cost.

We would like to have several hundreds of new names on these terms. Will he Ministers and our readers generally kindly make the offer known, and solicit subscribers?

Send all the names you can between now and July 1st.

BIBLE SCHOOL. Mr. Moody's Summer Bible School will open at Northfield, Mass., on Saturday of this week, and continue till July 16th. There is likely to be a larger attendance than in any previous year.

FREE BAPTIST REPRESENTATIVES. In the World's Missionary Conference just now closing its session in London, the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society has been represented by Rev. A. W. Anthony, and the F. B. Women's Society by Mrs. M. M. Brewster of New York.

GARDS. Dr. Vincent, recently elected a bishop of the M. E. church, says of the card-table,—"It has no good and much evil. In its most innocent forms it is only the picket line of a great evil army. It is like the wine cup. There is no argument against the one that does not hold against the other. And but for the love of fashion, the fear of society, and the lack of taste for intellectual and spiritual occupations, no Christian would think of patronizing or defending the card-table."

BE PUNCTUAL. The Sunday School Times suggests that he who would have punctuality in others must himself be punctual. If a pastor or a superintendent would have the members of his charge always on time, he must always be on time himself—whether they are not. If the service is announced for two o'clock, for example, that service ought to be well under way by one minute past two, even if there is not another person than the leader in the room at two o'clock. That method of doing will secure punctuality from any people, anywhere.

"PROMISING CHURCHES." Even the Unitarians have promising churches, i. e. churches which promise their pastors a stated salary, but do not keep their promises. They are a bad kind. The promise to pay of a church ought to be as good as that of the average business man. Failure to fulfil the promise is not less dishonourable and dishonest in the case of the church than in the case of the business man.

—DO WHAT YOU CAN. Instead of envying another his particular gift, or struggling for a power not designed for us, let us employ to the utmost the gift and opportunity which are ours. What we do may not glare like a meteor upon the gaping crowd, nor cause our names to be proclaimed by the trumpet of fame, but we will be doing God's will, which is far better.

—INTER-PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE. The arrangements for the Inter-Provincial Institute which is to be held in St. John on the 17th, 18th and 19th July, are about completed. It will be the most important meeting of teachers ever held in these Provinces, and will, doubtless, be very largely attended. No teacher who can possibly attend should neglect the opportunity; one like it is not likely to occur again very soon. To see and hear the distinguished educationalists who are to be present is a rare treat. Such men as Sir William Dawson, Dr. Rand, Dr. Fitch, Prof. Schurman, Col. Parker, Dr. Sawyer, Dr. Forrest, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Anderson, the Chief Superintendent of Education in the Provinces, the Principals of the Normal Schools, Sir Leonard Tilley, Judge King, the Premiers of the Provincial Governments, and others more or less prominent in educational work are not so often found together in an Educational Convention that teachers can afford to miss the chance of meeting them. The meeting for organization will be held in the Mechanics' Institute at 7.30 p. m. of the 17th July. The programme has been made to cover a wide range of subjects of great practical value to the teaching fraternity. Reduced rates of travel have been arranged for. It is also contemplated having an excursion to Fredericton.

—DR. RAND. The last number of *The Educational Review* has an appreciative sketch of T. H. Rand, A. M., D. C. L. The portrait accompanying it scarcely does Dr. Rand justice—but then he won't mind it, for he does not care much for looks. Dr. R. is at present Principal of Woodstock College, Ont. In this Province he will long be remembered as the most efficient and untiring Chief Superintendent of Education during the years from 1871 to 1883—the most trying years in the history of education in New Brunswick, and the years in which most was done to create and establish the admirable school system which now blesses the country. In the future, more even than now, the Province will realize how much it owes to the enthusiasm, the wisdom and the indomitable energy of Dr. Rand.

We are sorry to learn that he is somewhat broken in health, though we cannot wonder when we know with what whole-hearted energy he has devoted himself to the work entrusted to him. We trust the year's rest which he has been advised to take will greatly benefit him. Canada can ill-afford to have a man of his stamp break down at 53.

—VICTORIA HOSPITAL. The formal opening of the Victoria Hospital in this city took place on Thursday afternoon of last week. There was a large attendance, all apparently a good deal interested in the proceedings. Attorney General Blair had charge of the programme. The band of the Infantry School played some appropriate selections. Rev. Mr. Roberts read the Scriptures, Rev. Dr. McLeod offered prayer, Rev. Mr. Dobson announced the hymn which was sung by the choir. Sir Leonard Tilley made a brief speech in which he spoke of the interest which all classes had shown in the undertaking, and made the pleasing announcement, the money on hand, together with \$150 subscribed and yet to collect, would pay for the building and the furnishing of the Hospital. Lady Tilley then read a very interesting account of the work, which we print on the first page. At the conclusion of the sketch the gentleman mentioned in the last paragraph of Lady Tilley's address—Asa Dow, Esq. of Canterbury, in two or three fitting sentences, presented her with a cheque for \$1000. The Boston gentleman mentioned as having given \$250 to the building fund and endowing a bed at \$200 a year, is Mr. Henry Yerxa formerly of Douglas in this county. The bed he endows is to be known as the Douglas free bed.

The proceedings were closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Mowatt. The Hospital was declared open, and many went through it. It is pleasantly situated, and is, doubtless, well adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted. It must be greatly gratifying to Lady Tilley, who proposed and upon whom has devolved the responsibility of carrying on the work, that twelve months from the day the corner stone was laid the work was fully completed and formally dedicated to its beneficent purposes. The city physicians have offered to

give their services gratuitously, and Mr. G. C. Hunt has promised the medicines for one year gratis. A board of Management, composed of a representative from each church in the city and a representative of the Government and of the City Corporation, has charge of the affairs of the hospital.

The Missionary Conference.

No reports have yet come from the Conference on Foreign Missions held in London. We are looking for a full account of the great meeting with a good deal of interest.

That such a Conference has been held is most significant, it is a sure sign of the spirit and purpose of the Christian church as to the evangelization of the world, and is full of promise. At the end of a hundred years of organized Christian endeavour, during which the work has steadily assumed larger proportions and the instrumentalities employed have been greatly multiplied, it was fitting that those engaged in it should meet and confer about it, counting over the gains, discovering the mistakes, and planning for larger undertakings in the God appointed enterprise of Christianizing the world.

That great things have been done in the present century is beyond dispute; even those who have but little sympathy with the Christian religion, who have seen the fruits of missionary labour, have been compelled to admit its marked beneficent effects in heathen lands.

Sir William Hunter, one of the promoters of the Conference, has made it plain to all candid persons (we quote the Christian World) that if Protestant missionaries had performed no other services than those they have rendered in India, they would still have entitled themselves to be ranked among the most illustrious benefactors of mankind. Without estimating what is by its nature inestimable, the value of their strictly spiritual influence of salvation to individuals, and letting Heaven's light into souls,—we would recall what Indian missionaries have effected in more outlying and maddened provinces. They have been the champions of education. They have done more to elevate the position of women in India than has been done since the dawn of history. They have given to the swarming millions of Hindostan, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, the 'Great Book of the Consolation of Humanity,' as even M. Renan calls it, in their own myriad dialects. Nor is this all. Missionaries have been living epistles of Christ—they have shown themselves practically imbued with the religion of infinite kindness—to such effect that the natives of India have learned to distinguish them from other Europeans, and to trust them as friends. But for missionaries, and the supporters of missions, the natives of India might have known Christianity only as a bright, impossible dream, a thing that perhaps existed in the Apostolic age, and that might exist in the millennial age, but had no place among those actual Europeans whose thirst for gain, and passionate epicureanism, and harsh and haughty pride of race seemed to be intensely at variance with the teaching and example of Christ.

But not simply to rejoice over successes was the Conference held. A profound feeling that the gains made should incite to greater activity, and that the experiences, both of success and failure, should make the work of the future wiser and more effective, prompted the holding of such a meeting of workers. The programme of subjects arranged for the consideration of the Conference was eminently practical, touching either directly or by implication, every question and every difficulty that presents itself to the missionary. Great good must result from such a Conference; and it may confidently be hoped that the work of the past will prove to be, in relation to the work that remains to be done, what the long and trying hours of a stubbornly contested battle are in relation to the crowning change by which the position of the enemy is carried and the victory won.

The General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada held its this year's session in Halifax. It continued nine days, closing on Thursday last. The attendance was, as usual, large. There was no question of extraordinary importance to deal with this year, so that the serenity of the body was not at any time particularly ruffled. The various reports show that good work is being done. The following statistics show something of the condition of the body: There are 43 presbyteries, one being in India; 783 pastoral charges and 1,831 stations and churches supplied by ministers, an

increase over last year of 58, of these 490 are in the maritime provinces. Seating accommodation in the churches is supplied for 42,700, an increase of 15,000, in the maritime provinces, 123,000, an increase of 3,000. The number of families connected with the church is 78,600, an increase of 2,400; of these 21,000 are in the maritime provinces. Of persons not connected with families there are 13,200, and 12,000 communicants admitted during the year. There are 483 manse owned and \$738,000 were raised by stipend, \$12,000 of this being unpaid. This is an average stipend of \$847 per charge.

It will seem from the foregoing that the average salary is very good. But besides this quite generous provision is made for aged and infirm ministers. The Fund for this purpose was last year \$134,000; it is desired, however, to increase it to \$200,000.

The work of French evangelization is prosecuted with a good deal of diligence and a fair measure of success. The amount spent last year in it was \$23,000. It is a difficult work, requiring much Christian tact and great patience.

The "marriage with deceased wife's sister" question was before the Assembly. Last year the matter was referred to the Presbyteries for their views. Pending their answers, it was resolved that there be no discipline of any who should marry a deceased wife's sister. Of the 43 Presbyteries, only about half reported, 18 of them favouring the abolition of the discipline on this point. It was resolved to again ask the Presbyteries to report on it, and meantime to suspend the discipline as before. The vote to still leave the question to the Presbyteries and suspend the discipline was strong—139 to 24, and is, probably, an indication of the feeling of the body in favour of removing the article from the confession altogether. Perhaps the next year will make an end of it.

The Assembly adopted a strong report on temperance. Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, of Toronto, who has gained some notoriety by his advocacy of temperance as distinguished from abstinence, who does not believe that the rum trade is contrary to God's word, opposed the report. But the Assembly was, by a large majority, in favour of taking strong ground, and so the report was adopted. The prohibition clause says:

"That the general traffic in intoxicating liquor is contrary to the law of the spirit of Christian religion, that prohibition would be the most effective temperance legislation and it is highly expedient that the state pass a prohibition law."

Last year a committee was appointed to meet a committee of the Episcopal Church to discuss the feasibility of union of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. They have not yet had a meeting, but expect to have one in October. While the matter was under consideration a member read from a Quebec Diocesan report a statement to the effect that the Episcopal church there did not consider the Presbyterian Church in this country a branch of the Christian church at all. He thought it might be taken as an indication of the feeling of at least some Episcopal dignitaries.

The session throughout seems to have been very satisfactory, and the brethren return to their work in good heart. Revs. Drs. Burns, Cochrane and Cavan were appointed to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council soon to be held in England, and are now en route to it.

Continuous Revivals.

During the last few months there have been many spiritual refreshings all over the land. Large additions have been made to the churches, and new interests have sprung up. Multitudes have turned from sin to the service of God, backsliders have been reclaimed, and the hearts of believers have been made glad in the Lord.

What is now needed is a continuance of the good work. There is no occasion for relapse. There may be change in the number and order of the exercises, but nothing to bring back the tide of worldliness. As converts receive the Lord Jesus, so they are to walk in him in faithful obedience, growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ. Thus will they become the salt of the earth and the light of the world.

Means will need to be used to secure the continued presence of Christ and work of the Holy Spirit. With these gracious influences, the enticements to evil will not avail, and Christians will grow stronger in the Lord and in the power of His might. It is

not enough to have meetings of worship and social gatherings, unless Christ is in the midst to enliven and bless.

It is necessary that each one be under this influence. As in conversion each must repent and believe individually, so afterwards each must be a soldier of Christ, and labor for him. It will not do to merge ourselves in the mass, and expect to be borne on by the common impulses. Neglect of this will be sure to result in a falling away, and decline. All must be united for advancement.

The church not only needs to preserve its spirituality and life, but to become aggressive. Christians are surrounded by the impenitent, whom they will also wish to draw to the Saviour. How can this be done? In the first place their own lives must be consistent with their profession. The Bible is their rule and Christ their example. An orthodox creed is important, but of little service unless the life is in accordance with it. The world must feel that we are pure in heart, conduct, conversation. While there is so much frivolity and folly in society, let it be seen that believers have a higher and better life. While there is so much over-reaching, dishonesty, crime, in society, let it be seen that believers have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but stand firm in integrity, an example of upright dealing and deportment, loving the right for itself.

Few are aware what an influence is wrought by a pure and upright life. It will tell when mere words will be useless. If the word of invitation is accompanied by a warm heart and a pure life, it will take hold on sinners. They will feel that Christians have what they have not, and begin to inquire for the better way. As with individuals so with communities and churches. A city that is set on a hill can not be hid. We are to let our light so shine, that others will see our good works, and thus be led to glorify the Saviour. Thus individual will gain individual, community will win community, and Christian nations will subdue the world to Christianity. So will there be a general, continuous, and prevailing revival.—*Morning Star.*

Scriptural Giving.

Paul more than hints that our bounty should be somewhat determined by the degree of our faith, knowledge, love. Unquestionably these graces will tend to quicken and enlarge liberality. Then with greater precision he writes: "It is accepted according to that a man hath," and "the performance," he adds, should be "out of that which we have." The thought is very clear: The measure of our gifts is to be decided by the amount of our possessions and by the extent of our prosperity. These two things constitute the standard. If we desire to know how much we ought to give, let us just see what we own and what our income is. The ratio between our property and earnings and our contributions is not fixed for us. This seems to be left to the generosity of the believer. Neither direct precept nor commandment covers the ground. God leaves it for his children, each for himself, to "purpose in his heart," what per cent. of his increase ought to be consecrated to religious uses. The general principle is of course recognized, that a millionaire owes more than a brother of narrower means, and the latter more than people in straitened circumstances; but what proportion is right in each case the conscience and honor of the individual must determine. No one is quite competent to judge another in this respect. We are often deceived by appearances, and men are frequently reported to be wealthier than they are.

Nor can we tell how many relatives may be dependent on the care of the affluent or even on the bounty of the well-to-do. Charity becomes us. But the penurious should not delude themselves and imagine, because we refrain from criticising the Almighty will refrain from condemning. He will demand an account of our stewardship, and the Mammon worshiper he will assuredly reject. Such an one has abused his confidence. A great trust was committed to him, unhampered by narrow restraints, and he has been faithless to it; and the God of all grace and goodness cannot hold him guiltless.—*Dr. G. C. Lorimer.*

GREAT REVIVAL.—An eight weeks' series of meetings in St. Thomas, Ont., conducted by the Evangelists Hunter and Crossley, resulted 1154 persons professing conversion.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Cape Sable Advertiser has a new editor, Rev. W. H. Richan. We hope he may enjoy the work. The paper, as might be expected under the new management, is to be of a different kind. It is intended to make it a good family paper. We wish it success.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Reformed Episcopal Church comprises 90 churches, 120 ministers and 12,000 communicants.

—The issue of Bibles by the British and Foreign Society last year was the largest ever known, reaching a total of 4,203,000 copies.

—Twenty-nine years ago the Presbyterian mission in Brazil was begun. There is now a presbytery with 10 churches and 32 ministers. Twelve of the latter are natives.

—The General Conference of the German Lutheran Church has decided that members of the church shall not be connected with secret societies.

—The American Sunday School Union reports, as the result of its work the past year: Schools organized, 1502; with 54,127 scholars; schools aided, 5,263; Bibles distributed, 6,568; Testaments distributed, 10,302; visits to families, 31,666.

—Rev. W. Percival Johnson, of the Universities Mission, and Mr. Buchanan, Acting British Consul, landed at Makaniilas, Lake Nyassa, and their persons were seized by the natives. The mob stripped Mr. Buchanan, killed one of his men and robbed Mr. Johnson of part of his clothing. The Englishmen got away only by payment of blackmail and by leaving the ship's boat behind.

—It is estimated that 45 new churches, each with accommodation for 1,500, will be required before the professed Christians of Berlin will all be able to attend public worship on the same Sunday. Yet in some parishes in the Channel Islands there is more ecclesiastical accommodation than the entire population can possibly utilize.

—288,000 copies of the New Testament have been presented to scholars in the State schools of Australia in memory of the Queen's Jubilee. During a visit of Rev. H. T. Robjohns, as representative of the Bible Society, to New Zealand, a similar movement was started in that colony. The Cambridge district began the distribution, and others followed suit, eight places having recently ordered 10,900 copies. During his 87 days in New Zealand, *The New Zealand Herald* says, Mr. Robjohns has held 82 meetings in support of the Bible Society's claims.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

LITTLE LAKE.—The work of the Lord still progresses at Little Lake. I received two more into the church, and there will be baptism the next time I go up, old and young are coming to Jesus.

T. O. DeWitt.

LOWER ARGYLE, N. S.—The Free Baptists of Lower Argyle are having a great improvement made in the appearance of the interior of their meeting house. The woodwork has been painted and the walls beautifully tinted with kalsomine. It will be again ready for occupation in a few weeks.—*C. S. Advertiser.*

DOUGLAS.—Last Sabbath Rev. Wm. Downey baptized five converts. Rev. Mr. Hawes (Congregational), who has been co-operating in the meetings the last week, also baptized three at the same time and place.

Temperance Notes.

—The Yale faculty has just passed a law forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors in any of the societies of that institution.

—It is stated that the population of the Kansas Penitentiary has decreased sixty per cent. during the past year, and that several poor-houses have closed for lack of patronage. That is the natural result of a well-enforced Prohibitory law.

—Dr. Norman Kerr, an eminent physician of England, believing the statements of temperance people to be extravagant, that 60,000 people die annually from the effects of strong drink, began as early as 1870 a personal inquiry, in connection with several medical men and experts, expecting to quickly disprove the same. According to their deduction the latest estimate of deaths of adults annually caused through intemperance is: in Great Britain 120,000; in France, 142,000; in the United States 80,000; or nearly half a million each year in three countries aggregating a population of one hundred and twenty-two millions.

"The Haste To Be Rich."

The materialistic tendencies of the age show their fruit in the intense desire and struggle for wealth which permeate society. It is doubtful whether this desire cannot be chiefly traced to the increased command of luxuries and pleasures which money can give. The inventions of science, as applied to the physical comforts