

## 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.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Box 375, Fredericton N. B.

## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1889.

—EXPLANATION. The copy for the W. F. M. Society department came to hand in time for last week's issue, but in the editor's absence was overlooked. Miss Fullerton did her part, the failure was in this office.

—A CHURCH GRANARY. There is in Texas a congregation of disciples who have a church granary, in which the brethren store grain as soon as it is threshed. The grain from this granary is distributed to the Lord's poor by the deacons of the church. The plan works well. The brethren do not miss what they contribute in this way. They are blessed in their Christian act, and the needs of the poor are fully supplied.

—BEFORE 1900. Dr. Pierson, the great advocate of missions, says the Gospel could be preached to every creature in the world in the eleven years that remain of this century. Why not?

—VAIN PRAYING. The Apostle warns against things that hinder prayers. Talmage says: "If a man has evening prayers asking for health, and then sits down to a full supper of indigestibles at eleven o'clock at night, his prayer is a mockery. A man has no right to pray for the safety of his family when he knows there is no cover on the cistern."

—THE SPIRIT OF SYMPATHY. The poor, the miserable, the vicious, the depraved, says Archdeacon Farrar, can never be reached except by the spirit of sympathy. Benefits scornfully flung to them, as we would scarcely fling a bone to a dog, will neither improve their lot nor touch their hearts. No deep and abiding good will be wrought by those who abandon the stimulus of hope. Socially there must be a far greater awakening to the sense of duty. At present the few are magnificently liberal; the many are shamefully uncharitable. It has become a question of the day that the rich should more and more feel the guilt of a purely selfish luxury unaccompanied by either public munificence or private generosity. Let them—and let all—look well to it that they have no share in the interests of crime, no investment in gains derived from the causes of human misery. If each one swept thoroughly his own door the streets would be clean.

—THOSE MINISTERS. Referring to the article in the INTELLIGENCER of the 4th inst., on the strange and unbrotherly course of certain Free Will Baptist Ministers towards the Free Baptists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Morning Star, organ of the Free Will Baptist denomination, says:

"The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, in an article headed 'Certain Free Will Baptist Ministers,' expresses a query as to what, by the Free Baptists of the States is being thought of certain ministers who are allying themselves with the so-called 'Reformed Baptists.' We will say to the INTELLIGENCER that the ministers referred to are pursuing a course which will receive no general approval in the States. Let the INTELLIGENCER continue to 'feel sure that the denomination, as such, must strongly deprecate their course.' There will be no disturbance of the fraternal relations so long existing between us and our brethren of the Provinces, because of what a few injudicious men on this side of the line may be induced to do. If need exists that we say more, we are ready to do so."

It is as we thought—the ministers in question, in their anti-Free Baptist work in the Provinces, are not endorsed by their denomination.

—THE DATE FIXED. November 28th has been named as the date for the vote on the petition to repeal the C. T. Act in this city. Between now and that day the friends of temperance will need to be earnestly at work to prevent the success of the repeal movement. The rum crowd will do their worst; the friends of sobriety and the lovers of their homes must do their best. To the work! every man and woman.

## The Conference.

Next week the Fifty-seventh Annual session of the Free Baptist Conference of New Brunswick will convene in Hampstead, Q. Co. The Ministers' Meeting will be held on Friday, and the General Conference will begin Saturday.

The place of meeting is one of the finest agricultural districts along the river, pleasantly situated, and the home of a thrifty and large-hearted people. We do not know just how many times the Conference has assembled there, but several, as often, probably, as in any other place. Some of the earliest members and staunchest friends of the denomination had their homes there; and though they have gone to their rest and reward, their sons and daughters are worthy successors of their parents, both in their thrift and success and in their loyalty to the religious denomination in which they were born.

A Conference held there affords a good opportunity to compare the present condition of the denomination with its condition when in the earlier years of its history the annual meeting was quite frequently convened there. That there has been large growth and much advance in many important respects is too manifest to admit of any question. Could the fathers who participated in the early struggles and so bravely bore their part in the face of great difficulties, be present at the approaching session, they would certainly be surprised at the progress made, and, exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!" would rejoice that the little one has become so large a people.

Whether as much progress has been made as might have been may be a question in many minds. For ourselves, we do not think there has been. Without belittling the gains of the half century we cannot but believe that with more devotion, more self-denial, more liberal support of the various interests included in our denominational organization, a more careful cultivation of the home field, a broader Christian view of the needs of the world, and a larger and more energetic spiritual enterprise, much more would have been accomplished for Christ's kingdom than has been.

There is, however, no gain in mournings over the failures of the past, if nothing is done but mourn. To do more and better service now and in all the future is the way to show that the lack of the past is known and regretted. Deeper devotion and quickened activity will, we trust, mark every year of the denomination's future.

The session of Conference, now so near, will, doubtless, be watched with no little interest. Going away from the last session there were many heavy hearts; they were sad because of the painful duty the Conference was compelled to perform in the disfellowship of certain brethren. The year has had trials such as were to be expected as the result of that action. We are glad to know, though, that they have not been as many or as great as was feared. The reports of the year's work will show a good degree of prosperity, that the condition of the churches is much improved, and that the outlook, if we are true to God, is full of promise.

Among the questions that will engage the attention of Conference we hope the better grouping of the churches into pastorates and the supply of all with regular pastoral oversight will receive careful consideration. These things are necessary in order to the proper instruction of our churches and the steady development and utilization of their Christian life.

The Home Mission work also should have earnest consideration. As in every denomination, there are churches which, after they have done all they can do for themselves, need help. To give this help is an important part of the work of the Home Mission Board. Then there are fields now unoccupied by us into which we should carry the truth as we have received it. To direct this work of extension is, also, the duty of the Home Mission Board. But the Board cannot go much further than the funds provided by the churches. The Con-

ference will do well to devote time, thought, discussion and prayer to this matter.

Of the many other questions which must engage the attention of Conference we do not need here to speak.

Not only all the ministers, but all the lay members of Conference, should be present, prepared to remain till the business is thoroughly done, no matter how long it takes. It is sometimes quite discouraging when in the middle of the session brethren begin to depart for home. The work of the Lord is important, it deserves all the time and labour given to it, let it be well done for His sake.

Above everything if the session would be all that is desired and successful in promoting Christ's cause, the Divine presence is needed. Let earnest prayer be made for this. In all the churches, in all the homes of the denomination, and in the secret places of prayer of all the members, there should be supplication for the presence and power of God in the assembly of His people. "The Lord be gracious unto us, and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us."

## Notes By The Way.

The "notes" of last week left us in Yarmouth. Next morning we moved towards Barrington the place of this year's session of the N. S. Conference. The Str. "City of St. John" had a fair list of passengers that morning. It was a pleasant day, and the trip down the shore was enjoyable. Barrington was reached at one o'clock.

The Ministers' Conference was held on Wednesday, the day before our arrival. The brethren told us they had a quiet and good meeting; there were no vexing questions to consider.

The General Conference, which began Thursday, was still in session when we left Monday morning. Rev. W. C. Weston occupied the Chair, and Rev. E. Crowell filled the Clerk's place so long and worthily held by the late Rev. J. I. Porter. The clerk will furnish a full report of proceedings, so we need not do more than mention a few things outside the official record.

Rev. Wm. Downey, the corresponding delegate from the N. B. Conference, was very warmly greeted. The warmth of the welcome was not wholly because he was the representative of New Brunswick Free Baptists; much of it was on his own account. For several years Bro. Downey lived and laboured in N. S., most of the time at Barrington, and during those years he made a host of friends who will never forget him and his Christian ministry amongst them. A great many in Barrington and in the churches between there and Yarmouth were brought to Christ through his labours.

Rev. J. Noble, also, received cordial greeting. Many years ago he, too, laboured in Nova Scotia, and was blessed to see a good number of conversions. The older members have pleasant and grateful recollections of him and his ministry, and he met a hearty Christian welcome on every hand.

The only minister present from the United States was Rev. H. Lockhart of the Massachusetts Free Will Baptist Association. Bro. Lockhart is a Nova Scotian one of the many who have made their homes in the States. Many of our older readers in that Province will remember his father, Deacon Jacob Lockhart of Canning, who still lives, a venerable Christian, as much devoted as ever to the people of his early choice. Bro. Lockhart has been successful in his ministry in New England, and occupies a good place amongst his brethren there. There is a Nova Scotia pastor who would like to win him back to his native land, but there are some considerations which make him feel that it is not God's will that he should change his field of labour, for the present at least. Bro. L. made an excellent impression as a devout and energetic Christian minister.

The whole Conference and all who were present felt that no ordinary loss had been sustained in the death of Bro. Porter; they sorrowed that they should see his face no more in this life, but rejoiced in the hope of the great reunion of all the lovers of the Saviour.

Rev. T. H. Siddall, so long a familiar presence in the Conference, and so unceasingly active in its work, was not there. It seemed strange not to get his cheery British greeting, nor to see his quick movement, nor to hear him read a resolution, offer a suggestion or make a speech. We missed him, the Conference missed him, a host of warm friends missed him. The denomination in N. S. had no more energetic member than Bro. Siddall, and the absence of his deep interest and tireless activity cannot but be felt. Many are hoping, and we are among the number, that he will soon find his way back from "the wild west" to one of these Provinces where are more

congenial souls, and where, we think, he can do more for the cause of Christ. Rev. C. B. Atwood, too, has gone "across the line" since the last conference. A man of warm heart, great nervous force and earnest religious feeling, his absence is seen and felt.

And Rev. S. K. West was not there. He has not left the Province to remain, but was away to attend a Maine Yearly Meeting as Corresponding delegate from his Conference. Bro. Wests, genial Christian spirit, and his quaint and witty sayings are a pleasant and helpful feature of the Conference. We hope he will not be absent again.

The attendance of delegates was fully up to the average, perhaps a little larger than usual, and there was a large attendance of interested visitors.

The new church building at Barrington is a very substantial and commodious place of worship. It is in every way creditable to the Christian feeling of the church. Rev. E. Crowell is the pastor, and is highly esteemed as an able preacher and a faithful Christian worker. He and his church did everything that could be done to entertain the large number who attended the session, and they succeeded admirably. Everybody was kind, and seemed anxious to do even more than was necessary to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. We had our home with a delightful family, that of Capt. W. S. Hopkins. Their kindness was unbounded. We had, also, the privilege of enjoying the kind attentions of several other homes.

About five miles from the Barrington church is the home of Rev. Albert Swim, the oldest minister of the Conference. He is now in his ninetyeth year, and though fairly well for one of so many years and able to move about his home, he was not able to attend the Conference. He much desired to see his brethren, and they wished to see him, so on Saturday afternoon the ministers drove to his home and spent a half hour with the venerable man of God. He talked quite freely and was evidently much pleased to have them visit him. Several hymns were sung and prayer offered. The brethren also made him a present of a sum of money, a tangible expression of their regard for him. He awaits peacefully the end, confident in the love and faithfulness of Him whom he has served these many years.

The business of the session was done with marked harmony and heartiness. The devotional spirit throughout was excellent. There were frequent prayer meetings. The Sabbath was a good day.

Two brethren were ordained—Bros. G. M. Wilson and A. G. Jones. Bro. W. is pastor of the Beaver River pastorate, and Bro. Jones is pastor in Halifax. Three others—Bro. Geo. A. Downey, Jas. Smith and Bro. E. S. Parker—were licensed. Besides these Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Free church of England, who has been in charge of the Yarmouth church for some time, having passed a very satisfactory examination, was received into the ministry of the denomination. This brother was baptized in Yarmouth by Rev. L. A. Lang, who so earnestly laboured in that town and vicinity after the removal of Bro. Crowell to Barrington. He was abundant in labours, and well held the fort in a difficult time. Bro. Lang went to visit his friends in Massachusetts immediately after Conference, but we think he is likely to return to the Provinces soon.

In the new ministers the Conference has received good reinforcement of its ministry. With the present force it is possible not only to supply all the churches but to push the work in new fields. The outlook is promising.

We were sorry to have to leave before the session closed, but to reach home in time to attend the Third District Meeting it had to be done. So, in company with Bro. Downey, we journeyed, by special, to Yarmouth on Monday. Who that has ever gone over that road has forgotten it? Oak Park, where there are no oaks but some nice people; the nine-mile woods with not a house from end to end; Pubnico, pleasant and thrifty; Argyle with its broad river, many islands and numerous evidences of comfort; Glenwood, very like Argyle; Eel Brook, the place of many Frenchmen and a big chapel; Tusket, prettily situated and just now quite busy. The road has been much improved since we last journeyed that way and the drive of forty-four miles, in good company and at one's leisure, is quite enjoyable. We tarried an hour or more at Argyle and enjoyed hospitable attentions in the home of Hon. Albert Gayton.

At Yarmouth, where we arrived about an hour before the Steamer's sailing time, sad news awaited Bro. Downey. A despatch announced the death of his son, Wm. H. A few days before he had heard of his illness, but

it had not been intimated that he was seriously sick. The tidings of his death was a great shock to him. Willie was his third son, and was in his twenty first year. He was preparing for the work of the ministry, and was studying in the Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville, Maine, where he would have graduated next June. His mother was with him in the closing days of his life and ministered to him as only a mother can. He became a Christian when a little boy, and was always thoughtful and devout. Before going away to school he had been active in Christian work. When his father lived in Southampton, and he was only 16 years old, he was the leader in a Christian work amongst the young people in which about fifteen were converted. His parents and friends were looking forward with a good deal of pleasure to the time when he would begin the work of the ministry. Though they do not understand the Providence which has removed their dear boy whose life was apparently so full of bright hope, they bow to the Divine will and by His grace bear meekly the burden of the sore bereavement. Many hearts give them sympathy, and pray for them.

The night was thick with fog, and the passage across the Bay slower than ordinarily. The wharf at St. John was reached fifteen minutes too late for us to catch the morning express. That fifteen minutes cost us five hours; instead of getting home at 9.30 a. m. we did not get there till 2.30 p. m. How like many things in life—a mistake in early years, a neglect, a careless delay, failure to promptly use an opportunity—which cause more serious loss.

## The Paris Exposition.

DEAR EDITOR:—Before leaving this beautiful city I must write you a little account of this great Exposition which is the centre of attraction just now.

In laying out the grounds, the architects have endeavoured to provide at once a coup d'oeil, or general effect, and to render the various departments of the Exhibition as convenient to sight-seers as possible. The Exposition buildings cover an immense quadrangular space, extending right across the ground, at the end furthest from the river, and occupying about one third of its length, with two wings built along the sides of the Champ de Mars, reaching nearly as far as the Eiffel Tower. The block at the farther end, contains French exhibits and machinery. The two wings contain the products of Foreign nations; and at the end nearest the river they terminate in two superb palaces. One of them is devoted to Fine Arts—Painting, Sculpture and Architecture; the other to Liberal Art. This arrangement has enabled the architect to lay out the garden in the most effective manner.

The two superb edifices devoted to Art and Science are built mainly of iron, with fluted pillars moulded in red clay, and are in what may be described as the Elizabethan style, the iron work being painted a delicate pale grey. Over each of the windows is an escutcheon, supported by two nude figures, and bearing the name of some great French artist. The facade is supported by iron pillars, and a colonnade runs along the front, forming a shelter for the public and a convenient position for the establishment of a number of restaurants. The two palaces, outside, are almost identical in architecture, and each is surmounted by an egg-shaped dome, in blue and yellow tiles, most agreeably harmonized. Their general effect is extremely artistic and pleasing. They are connected with the buildings devoted to Foreign Exhibits by two superb galleries.

The Picture Galleries in the Palais des Beaux Arts are splendidly lighted and are admirably designed to exhibit the artistic wonders they contain. French Art is, of course, the main element in the collections.

The works of French painters are classified under two headings. There are rooms on the ground floor devoted to contemporary Art, and rooms in the galleries devoted to retrospective Art. Those devoted to contemporary art contain many of the most important works by living French artists; and those to retrospective art, masterpieces by all the great men of the century, beginning with the year 1789.

The Palace of Liberal Arts, on the opposite side of the gardens is as interesting and perhaps more instructive, than the palace of Fine Arts. It contains a splendid collection of objects connected with art. The exterior of this palace is almost identical in style to the Fine Art Palace. The interior is totally different, both in arrangement and ornamentation. The ground floor is laid out in compartments, superbly decorated; the prevailing tone is a pale green and white. Here are found the united exhibits of the various nations. Photography is very

strongly represented. The study of Geography is illustrated by maps of every description.

The space allotted to the United Kingdom and her colonies is the largest apportioned to any Foreign power. The interior is most elegantly decorated, at the expense of the British Commission. Along the front of the Court is an elegant Renaissance Screen, painted to resemble marble. At two points entrance gates are placed surmounted by the Royal Arms of England, and a similar screen, with similar gateways at the further end of the court. The decorations of the galleries are extremely rich; the names of the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom being inscribed on medallions all along above the capitals of the pillars supporting the roof. The objects exhibited include crystal, glass, pottery, tapestry, furniture, jewellery &c.

Among the important pieces of pottery is a vase presented to the Princess of Wales, on the 25th anniversary of her wedding-day. It is ornamented with roses, lilies of the valley, lilac, and forget-me-not, on a silver ground. America, unlike England, is officially represented at the Exposition. The American section is by no means extensive. The groups or departments are nine in number.

The exterior of the galleries allotted to Foreign nations is even more elaborate than that of the palaces. The designs adopted are more complicated, and the effect of the facades is heightened by a line of escutcheons displaying the National Arms of the countries represented within, in all their brilliancy of gold, silver and heraldic devices.

The facade of the main building, which faces the Eiffel Tower, is regarded by the French as the architectural triumph of the whole. The facade is adorned with the escutcheons of the cities and towns of France. In the centre is a singularly handsome square construction, projecting some distance from the line of the buildings, and surmounted by an egg-shaped dome of large proportions, in decorative tiles. Through the facade of this edifice is the entrance to the main building. The lofty entrance is a masterpiece of modern decorative art. It is flanked by elaborate designs in imitated majolica and marble groups representing allegorical and symbolical subjects. The whole is a perfect blaze of colour and gilding. Beneath the vast dome is a magnificent gallery, adorned with a fountain in the centre, and counted the finest feature in the Exhibition.

Among the most interesting features of the machinery Hall are the American exhibits. Of these the most noted is that of Edison, the inventor of so many novelties connected with electricity, who occupies nearly one third of the space allotted to the United States. The most startling feature is an incandescent lamp 40 feet high, the globe composed of 20,000 incandescent bulbs. This light is sufficient to illuminate the vast building. The American steam-engines, printing-presses, and other machinery form a fine feature. All the water in the Exposition is furnished by the Great Worthing Pump, while the lifts in the Eiffel Tower are the work of an American firm, Otis Brothers.

And last but not least is the Tower Eiffel crowning all. The foundations enclose a quadrangle two acres in extent. The tower is divided into three sections by platforms. The first platform which is as high as the towers of Notre Dame, is of vast extent and will comfortably accommodate many hundreds of visitors at a time.

The second platform is 376 feet high from the ground (the height of Strasbourg Cathedral Spire). The view from the top is fine, and the elevation enough to satisfy most persons. The third platform is 863 feet high. From this platform the height is so great, that the city of Paris becomes little more than a map. The view over France is most superb extending over fifty miles, till the Seine looks little more than a silver ribbon.

Beneath this gigantic tower is a very handsome Fountain designed and executed by M. de Saint Vidal, a sculptor of great talent. The sculptural figures surrounding the centre of it are emblematical types of the various nations of the world.

In the evenings the fountain display is gorgeous. In a space of about three quarters of an acre in extent are fifteen fountains playing simultaneously in all colours; every two and three minutes, each fountain changing from one colour to another until all the colours are brought out; then simultaneously assuming all the colours of the rainbow.

MARY MARSH.

Paris, Sept. 1st, 1889.

REV. B. B. KEEFER, of Ontario, delivered two excellent addresses on Temperance in this city this week—one Sunday afternoon and one Monday evening.