

## 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 2.29 a year.

New subscriptions may begin at any time in the year.

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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 a great deal of confusion and mistakes.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Box 376, Fredericton N. B.

## Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1890.

## YOUR ATTENTION, NOW!

Many hundreds of renewal subscriptions are now due. We have no doubt that our friends intend to forward them. We hope they will not delay doing so. We need the money now.

Cash in advance is the principle on which the paper is published. And at the low price—\$1.50—it is impossible to carry on the work unless the advance payment principle is adhered to. Will our friends kindly have this fact in mind, and send along their renewals without delay.

To the many who have been heard from we send our thanks. We are anxious to hear from the others at once.

And while renewals are being forwarded, we are expecting also a large number of new names. The special offers on another page furnish an opportunity and inducement to secure new subscribers. A number have already done so. Many others will, we trust, do the same. Try to get at least one new name, and more if you can.

Brethren of the ministry we are looking to you to vigorously push the canvass for new subscribers in your respective fields.

And to all the friends of the denomination we are looking to help along this branch of their work. It is not ours alone; it is theirs and ours. "We are laborers together."

Let us hear promptly and often from every part of the field, with renewals and new subscribers.

"HAVE YOU had it?" is the most frequent salutation just now.

\$17,000,000 were spent on the public schools of New York last year. And yet thousands of the city's children never go to school.

There is a proposal to colonize the upper Congo country with negroes from the United States. It is thought this would greatly facilitate the peaceful introduction of the ideas and methods of industry and commerce of civilized countries. It is not yet said what the negroes think of it.

DR. JOHN E. BOWEN, office editor of the *Independent*, died a few days ago of typhoid fever. He was the son of Mr. H. C. Bowen the proprietor of the *Independent*, and, though but 31 years old, had a recognized place in the literary world.

WHY YOU GIVE. About the motives of contributors to religious and benevolent purposes, Dr. Pierson says,—"If you give \$100 because your neighbor has given the same, and you are too proud to seem behind him, you have given nothing, you have simply bought your own respectability. Again, if you give \$100 to have your name published in the list of generous donors, you have given nothing; you have paid that much for popular applause. Again, if you give simply to get rid of an importunate beggar, you have given nothing; you have simply bought off a nuisance."

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION has cost about \$200,000, exclusive of the salary paid him, which, of course, is liberal. His new book is to be published by a London house, and the sum paid him will probably be the largest ever given to any author for a single work. He will also have a participation in the copy-rights.

IT IS REPORTED from Ottawa that Mr. Jamison M. P. says it is not likely that a prohibition resolution will be submitted this session. He says the Alliance seems satisfied for the present with the vote of last year, and will wait till the first session of a new Parliament, when it is hoped the number of temperance representatives will be larger.

DR. DOLLINGER, the leader of the "Old Catholic" movement, is dead. He will be remembered as the chief and ablest of the opponents of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. A man of great learning, and of strong convictions, he wielded a wide influence. He was 91 at the time of his death.

WHY. The question often asked, why religious books and papers cannot be published as cheaply as bad books and irreligious papers, is answered by an exchange in two statements. First, the cost of production depends chiefly on the number of copies, and as carriage literature is purchased in larger quantities, its publishers have the advantage; and second, Christian literature is published on Christian principles by paying living prices for labor and material, and excluding low advertisements, from which vast sums might be realized. Garbage and refuse and ashes are always cheap. We usually pay liberally to get them carried away. Those who feed on them are in a bad case.

ought To Have It. Bro. Geo. A. Downey writes: "I feel that our people ought to have the INTELLIGENCER. I have made an appeal from the pulpit here, and intend doing so in the other churches. In my calls, also, I shall advocate it."

We have sent a bundle of sample copies to Bro. D., and will be glad to supply all the brethren on application.

We are hoping that in every part of the field an earnest effort is being made to introduce the denominational paper into new homes.

LICENSED. The Roger Williams Free Baptist church, of Providence, R. I., has just licensed one of its women, Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, to preach. Mrs. B. has for several years been quite active not only in temperance work but in holding gospel services throughout the state. She has been freely admitted to the pulpits of different denominations. She is also the Editor of the *Missionary Helper*—the monthly publication of the Free Baptist Woman's Foreign Mission Society.

THE SEMINARY. The Winter Term of the Union Baptist Seminary opened, after New Year, encouragingly. There was an addition of twelve new students. Ninety-three are now enrolled. And others are expected. Dr. Hopper says: "Several improvements conducive to the comfort of the students have been made during the vacation. Both teachers and students have entered upon the work of the term with zeal and hopefulness. The clouds before the institution begin to lift, and, with the blessing of Him who has always been our helper, we believe we shall contribute yet more and more to promote the coming of the kingdom of our Lord.

We asked our friends last summer to give us students, prayers and money. The students have come. The prayer in our behalf is seen in the spiritual life of the institution, and some money has been sent in. Our wants are not all supplied. Let all help this good work in such ways as God has enabled them, and there will be no lack."

HIS GRIEVANCES. The Pope spoke very bitterly, a few days ago, about those who he regards as his adversaries in Italy, those who are trying to remove the baneful influence of priestism from their country. He still talks of the "restoration of the temporal power," declaring, like many another ex-usurper, that he did not claim it from "human motives," but "because it was his right, and he required it to preserve intact the treasure of the Christian faith." The new Italian Penal Code, which came in force recently, is denounced as an attack on the "just liberty" of the clergy. The law concerning charitable trusts has also inflicted "another wound" on the Church, by suppressing or transforming all "pious establishments, especially those which granted dowries to young girls entering convents, or offered up prayers for the dead." Signor Crispi's organ, very properly remarks that the Pope's violent language will

not prevent Italy from being governed in harmony with the necessity, progress, and aspirations of the people. We trust it will only incite them to further zeal in combating the evils of Popery.

A DEFINITION. The *Morning Star*, in response to the request of an inquirer, gives this definition of Free Will: A doctrine fully recognized in every part of the Bible, and now almost universally believed by Christians hardly needs a formal proof. It is essentially the same as Moral Agency. Man was created "in the image of God," and is therefore free. The moral law was enjoined upon him, and he is therefore accountable. Throughout the Scriptures he is treated as a moral agent, having the power of contrary choice. Divine grace extends to all, salvation is open to all on the same condition. "He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned." "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness shall be accepted of him."

The doctrine is attested by the experience and consciousness of all. We are conscious of being free, the authors of our own conduct, and responsible for it. We feel approved when we do right, and guilty for doing wrong, and a presentiment of retribution beyond the present life. Nowhere does Scripture or experience teach that God is the author of sin, that some are unconditionally chosen to salvation, and the rest left to perish. He so loved "the world" that he gave his Son to die for all, "that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life." The will is the executive power in man. If it yields to divine grace, the sinner is renewed and saved; if it resists the Holy Spirit and will not come to Christ, it therefore procures eternal ruin. Such is the doctrine of human freedom, which all should, and most do now embrace.

## Money Needed.

The Treasurer for Foreign Missions will need about \$250 more than is in hand for the next remittance to India.

The January contributions from the churches have not yet been received. Perhaps they have not yet been collected.

Those that have been collected should be forwarded to the Treasurer now; and the churches that have not yet gathered the money for this quarter ought to do so at once.

If the matter is delayed the Treasury will be embarrassed, the work may be hindered. The wise plan—for the sake of the churches as well as for the sake of the Treasury and the work—is to collect the offerings of the people regularly and promptly.

We know that our people generally have deep interest in this work; and we feel sure they will provide for its needs readily and generously.

## The Denominations.

There are everywhere those who are fond of talking about non-denominationalism as the great need of the Christian church. There are too many denominations, they say, and the denominations are too narrow in their views of duty, their interest does not extend beyond their own borders, they are not concerned about the non-church-going, they are wholly taken up with routine etc., etc. They claim that the great need is undenominational work, and then proceed to advise organization according to their views. This sounds very well, and not a few good people are inclined, off-hand, to fall in with it. It is better, though, to examine the subject a little. Examination will, we think, show that the denominations which are charged with doing little or nothing as it should be done, are, after all, doing all the great Christian work which abides, and which, in turn, makes itself felt in blessing on the world's life.

That there may be denominationalism which is nothing else, is quite true; and where this exists it is, doubtless, a hindrance to the evangelistic spirit that should characterize every Christian body. But it is not true of the denominations generally. Nor does strong attachment of members to the denomination of their choice necessarily make them less concerned for the Kingdom of Christ at large, nor less zealous for the salvation of men everywhere and by every Christian instrumentality. A denomination represents an understanding of Bible doctrine, and is an exemplification of Christian spirit and an organization of Christian activities. In so far as it is these, those who are members of it do well to be thoroughly loyal to it, to pray and pay and work for its suc-

cess, for by doing so they contribute, in the best and effective way, their part to Christian work. There is no work so good in the main, and so fruitful of the best and most permanent results, as that done by the denominations.

True Christian union of spirit and effort is more encouraged, than hindered by evangelical denominations; while much of the history of undenominational movements goes to show that they create in its most unreasonable and offensive form the very spirit of sectarianism against which they loudly protest, and to cure which they claim is their chief mission.

When the members of a denomination are urged to be true to it, it is not to be understood as a call to be narrow and unbrotherly, but to give the best exhibition of the truth and spirit of the Gospel, and to be in the largest degree active for the advancement of the kingdom and glory of Christ. These things are never so well done as by loyal adherence to the doctrines and support of the activities of the body with which they are connected.

## Salvation Army Progress.

More than 120,000 persons in Great Britain alone came to the Salvation Army's penitential forms during the year, according to the Report of 1889. What becomes of each convert is thus described. He is given to understand that it is his first duty to publicly confess his new Lord, and is put immediately under the command of a sergeant, who has charge of the portion of the town in which he lives. He is called upon to come up to the next open-air meeting, and there and then to show himself boldly on his new Master's side. He is urged to give up not only all sin, but also every doubtful association and indulgence, to enrol himself as a soldier for life, to spend all the time, strength, and money he can, constantly with other duties, in the Salvation war, and to qualify himself as quickly as he can to take a leader's share in it. Should he give up his life to the work, he is accepted as a candidate, and if the inquiry and testing proves him to be suitable for the position of a captain he is sent forward to effect the capture of others like his former self. The number of such officers has grown in the past twelve months from 7,107 to 8,709 and such a minute record of their work is now kept that it is possible at headquarters to tell in a few moments whether any congregation in the remotest part of the world has been increasing or decreasing during the previous three months. Thirty-two *War Cries* are published in as many places. The report is a volume of 120 quarto pages. It is entitled *Apostolic Warfare*, and chapter after chapter is devoted to an attempt to show that the methods of the Army are but those of the Apostles adapted to modern needs.

## A Suggestive Incident.

The following incident in the life of Mr. Spurgeon is suggestive. It teaches a lesson of faith, which never goes unrewarded; and it has, also, a lesson for those who have the money which is needed to carry on Christian work;

One morning a few years ago, C. H. Spurgeon was presiding at a meeting of the trustees of the Stockwell Orphanage, which he founded, and it was announced that there was only sufficient money in the bank to pay the bills then due. "Well," said he, "we're cleaned out. We must go to the great Chancellor of the Exchequer; but before we pray, I want to know what you are going to give. I will give £25." Each of the trustees present gave the same amount, and as there were five in addition to Mr. Spurgeon, £125 was raised at once. Then he prayed. It was a short and simple prayer, asking plainly for what was wanted. That day was Friday. On the Sunday following he saw the trustees, and they came to him and said, "Well, sir, did you get the money?" In his answer he was able to say that £250 came in that very Friday, and almost as much for other institutions. A remarkable incident had occurred on that same Friday. A gentleman came to the college and asked Mr. Spurgeon if he was in need of money. "Always in need of money here, sir," was the brisk reply. Then he mentioned the college, for which the stranger gave £100; and then the orphanage society, for which he gave another £100. "Ah! but," he said, "there is something for which you have greater need than these." Then the orphanage was mentioned, and for it the stranger gave a very large sum. "But," he said, "you must sit in your chair for five minutes after I am gone: you must not try to find out who I am. I promised God to do this some years ago, and I have never done it till now; and now my conscience is relieved." From that day to this Mr. Spurgeon never knew who his visitor was.

MR. ANDREW YOUNG, author of "There is a Happy Land," is still living, at the age of eighty-one. This song, written about fifty years ago, has since been translated into nineteen languages. Beaconsfield once said of these verses: "They touch the heart of nations and appeal to the domestic sentiments of mankind."

## News of Missions.

—There are still over 10,000,000 square miles of unoccupied districts in various heathen lands, where missionaries thus far have never entered.

—A mission school is to be established by Rev. E. W. Kelly, of Mandalay, Burma, on the very spot where Dr. Adoniram Judson, the first missionary from America, suffered the cruel imprisonment. Mr. Kelly is a New Brunswicker.

—Six missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board have voluntarily decided to accept as salary only \$300 each person, with allowance for medical attendance and children when required.

—Baptist progress in Sweden is one of the remarkable religious movements of the present time. Revivals are constant. In twenty years the number of churchmembers has advanced from 8,900 to 32,308. The baptisms in 1888 were 2,390.

—Nine new missionaries have been appointed to Japan the present year by the American Baptist Missionary Union, an addition of thirty-three per cent. to its working force in that country.

—Missionaries among the Jews in all the countries of continental Europe report an increasing interest in Christianity among that people. They are affected by the movement inaugurated by Mr. Rabinowitz, of Kuxheneff, Russia.

—A Hindu gentleman has called a congress of Brahmin priests and learned men for the purpose of incorporating the Bible among the sacred books of India, and officially recognizing Christ as the last and spiritual *Avatar*, or incarnation of Brahman, the supreme deity.

—The totals of missions in China are 39 societies, 526 male missionaries and 597 women; total, 1,123 missionaries; 162 native ordained helpers; 1,278 unordained; 34,555 communicants in the churches, and 14,817 pupils in schools; \$44,173 were contributed by the churches the past year, and the net increase in membership was 2,295.

—The Baptist mission in Mexico is making steady and somewhat rapid progress. A recent letter states that the past year has been an encouraging one. There have been 160 baptisms in connection with the labors of the missionaries. New and inviting fields are continually open to us. We need more men and more of the power of the Holy Spirit.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN. —Two converts were baptized last Sabbath. Two others have been converted. The work is progressing slowly, but surely. Some of the old members have been renewed, and are taking their places in the work of the Lord; and a good interest exists amongst the people generally. I am hoping to see all the churches of this pastorate helped. Bro. Harvey, of Whitehead, intends making a visit to some of the churches up country.

T. O. DeWitt.

Jan. 9th, 1890.

FREDERICTON. —The scholars, teachers and friends of the Free Baptist Sabbath school were entertained last evening in the vestry of the church. A good tea was provided by the ladies, and then followed a concert which was very interesting, the singing and recitations being excellent. Refreshments were again served and all went away happy. The entertainment was given in place of the usual picnic which was omitted last summer.

PERRY'S POINT, Q. CO. —Though diminished in number by death and removal, the church at Perry's Point still lives. The vine planted and watered by the fathers of the F. C. B. Denomination, and owned by Christ in bearing "much fruit," still shows unmistakable signs of vitality. And though growing fewer as the years go by, still a few of the first and continuing burden bearers of the Church survive; while those principles, held firm by the fathers of the church amid disadvantages and opposition, are cherished by the rising generation. So remembering that "God is the same yesterday to-day and forever," we "call to remembrance the days of ancient times," and take courage.

The church was pleased to have a visit from Bro. Stults, who preached Sunday morning Dec. 22nd. And we trust the Gospel, so earnestly, plainly, and faithfully set forth, will be to the upbuilding of God's cause in this part of the vineyard. Since then Brother Samuel J. Perry, son of Bro. Gilbert Perry, who for a number of years before moving to Butternut Ridge was Deacon at Perry's Point, has spent a few days with the people and held meetings whenever the weather would permit. This visit was very welcome, and he is much esteemed for his work's sake. Some good seasons were enjoyed and Christians revived. The

brethren talk of engaging Bro. Perry for part of the time.

Johnston, Q. Co.  
Jan. 17th, 1890.

MONCTON. —A few words about the Church here may be of interest. If any have the impression that this interest is not developing and capable of much more development they are mistaken. I doubt if there is a field in the Province where, with proper care, a stronger interest can be built up. As I look back and see the difficulties through which we have had to come, I am almost surprised that we are the live people that we are to-day. But, "If God be with us who shall be against us?"

It is not necessary nor prudent to dwell upon the things with which we have had to contend, suffice it to say that we stood one year ago nearly disorganized, without a pastor, and almost discouraged. About the middle of January last, Bro. DeWitt came among us. He went to work with a will, and, in a short time, men whom we had hardly known to be Free Baptists were rallying around the Standard, and we soon began to realize "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Although we have seen no special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, we are rejoiced that those who had almost forgotten their profession and vows, and had become cold and indifferent, have been helped and brought to a sense of the responsibility that is resting upon them. For this we are thankful, but, like Jacob of old, we feel that we cannot give up and say enough has been done, but will wrestle with God until He blesses us still more and we see many sinners coming to the Saviour. Bro. DeWitt left us in October. Rev. G. F. Currie then took up the work, and has been carrying it on with vigour. He intends soon starting a series of special meetings, and we are looking for good results. A branch of the work which gives us great encouragement is the Sabbath school. One year ago we had no school, we were for three weeks trying to organize, and when we did get started we had but twenty-eight. Some of these came out of curiosity, and have long since dropped out. But though only a few, we took hold of the work, and our average attendance now is between forty-five and fifty. We have bought, and have it all paid for, a first-class library, and we to-day are well equipped for the work.

## Temperance Notes.

—The Danish Government has prohibited the liquor traffic in Greenland.

—Prohibitionist Turks are working to abolish saloons kept by "Christians" (?) in Constantinople.

—In England alone, 1,136 persons are known to have died of *delirium tremens* last year. The judicial statistics for England show for last year 166,366 persons that were arrested for being disorderly (and with assaults almost invariably due to drink, 241,877 persons), though not one case of drunkenness in a hundred is noticed and arrested.

—An exchange has the following: "Eighty per cent of the paupers of Missouri are males. Many a woman keeps herself out of the poor-house with one-tenth of the amount her husband expends in getting in." I once read of a man who was denouncing religion, saying it was adapted to weak-minded people, and for illustration said there were many more women in churches than men, when a woman responded: "There are many more men in penitentiaries than women; is this because men are stronger-minded than women?"

The official returns recently published of the convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales, during the four years from 1885 to 1888 inclusive, show that the total convictions decreased during the first three years, falling from 154,601 in 1885 to 139,482 in 1887. In 1888 there was a rise to 156,809. In Wales the proportion is about one conviction to every 157 of the people. Liverpool had last year 15,000 cases of drunkenness from a population of a little over half a million.

A Cincinnati despatch says: Three years ago Mrs. James Hansel died, leaving her son William \$60,000. The boy began a riotous life. He plunged into every possible vice, and his money flew on wings. Months ago his last dollar was gone. For weeks he has lived like a rat in the lowest river dives, and last night, half frozen, stupidly drunk, and filthy beyond description, he was found in an empty molasses hogshead. This morning, in police court, stupid, stolid and without a sign of feeling, bloated and repulsive, he went to the workhouse for three months.

—Among delusions the alcoholic is one of the most harmful. Dr. Norman Kerr says: "All alcohols are poisonous. The least poisonous are the alcohols of wine. More poisonous are the alcohols of beet-root. Still more deadly are the alcohols of corn (all kinds of grain); and the most potent and pestiferous are the alcohols from potatoes. Cider inebriates are usually more heavy and stupid than alert and offensive. Amylic alcohol is nearly four times as poisonous as ethylic." It is better to let the poison in either form alone.

—The law for liquor traffic passed, provided offense shall be deemed nor more than ninety days no. For the second held for fel declared a com pressed at once new States take the liquor-seller.

REVIVAL IN Mid-China sho ul reviving. numbers are the darkness of Smith report time, and as The Rev. Gen ing to immen numbering as a stage of a th weather was night after nig Others from "Souls are b influential mer duced have em ready to do s benefit of its c

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SPECIAL in the Meth for a week

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