

## TERMS, NOTICES, ETC.

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Payment of subscriptions may be made to any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any of the 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 consequent 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, May 13th, 1891.

"PLANT GROC-SHOPS, and you will reap a crop of drunkards." So Moody said recently. And who can doubt it? Yet men, desiring to be regarded as good citizens and even Christians, give sympathy and help to grog-shops.

REV. DR. LORIMER has been unanimously called to the pastorate of Tremont Temple Baptist church, Boston, and has accepted the call. He was formerly pastor of the church, but has for several years been in Chicago.

IN INDIANA there are some very zealous people who call themselves "Evening Lights," who are making considerable stir. They teach that people should give up all their property and put it into God's treasury, and become perfect. They also declare that the second coming of Christ is very near.

SPURGEON, commenting on the statement in Job about the oxen plowing and the asses feeding beside them, says that in most of the churches a few do the work and bear the burdens, and the rest rather hinder than help them, though particularly anxious to feed themselves. Some few enter the church for service, as into a vineyard to be cultivated; others enter it merely for enjoyment, as asses into a field of clover, to feed without limit.

AN AGNOSTIC admirer of Mr. Gladstone sent him, lately, a pamphlet to read, accompanied by an expression of surprise that he (Mr. G.) should by his attitude towards theology encourage what the agnostic regards as superstition. Mr. Gladstone replied that he would read the unbeliever's pamphlet, and added: "I honour every sincere effort in the pursuit of truth; but my own long and trying life has convinced me in the principles of the revealed word, and the solidity of those foundations on which rest the fabric of belief."

PASTORS receive good advice from a western paper about the new members of the churches. Study your converts, and classify them in your own mind. Some you need give yourself little or no concern about. They will not backslide nor lose ground. Others will need attention. Their perseverance or retrogression will depend on the amount and kind of supervision exercised to them. With a moderate amount of pastoral oversight they will cling to the church and persevere in the Christian life. A third class will tax you to the uttermost; and if after you have done all you can half of them are saved, you may rejoice. They will need attention, encouragement, employment, kind words, a little praise, pastoral visits, and all forms of help. The bulk of your care of converts must be bestowed upon these; and in their cases different treatment will be needed by different men. But at the very start make your own study and classification.

A PRIEST in Brooklyn has publicly expressed views that do him credit, and which may well be pondered by some protestant ministers. He said: "If a saloon-keeper comes to church and gives to the church, he is welcome to do so, but we ask nothing from him. As to their liberality to our church, that is a question with two sides to it. Supposing the saloon-keeper does give largely, where does he get that money?

From a hundred men whom he has impoverished so that they cannot contribute to the church. In other words, the saloon-keeper diverts from us far more revenue than he gives, many times more."

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Quakers) has memorialized the British Government to take steps towards inviting a congress of the European powers to seriously consider the question of reducing their military forces.

TO BACKSLIDERS "General" Booth says,—"It's a pity you fall, but it's no use lying there. Get up." There is no lack of sympathy and a lot of sense in it, too.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN Bible Society is looking after the interests of the numerous Russian convicts who leave the Black Sea for Siberia and Saghalin. For the last four years every convict who could read has had some portion of the Scriptures in his own language presented to him, and in this way some thousands of copies have been distributed. It is pleasant to add that as a rule the chaplains who accompany the convict ships take a warm interest in this useful work, and cordially co-operate with the Society's agents. Many of the prisoners on this long journey of from 40 to 45 days are diligent readers of the Scriptures, and that at their journey's end not a few of them can repeat long passages by heart.

DR. PIERSON, who knows as much as, if not more than any man living about the condition, success and needs of mission work, says that much as the foreign field, there is even more need of missionary pastors at home. There is need of pastors who will make it their business to keep themselves informed as to the progress of the Lord's work and the great missionary campaign. Give us more of such men—men who can make a monthly mission-concert an inspiring occasion, men who not only take an annual missionary collection or preach an annual missionary sermon, but whose every prayer and discourse and pastoral visit is fragrant with the spirit of missions. Then we shall have a true missionary revival and the pulse of a sluggish church shall beat with new life, and a new missionary era shall dawn.

THE DOMINION Prohibitory Alliance committee had a meeting in Ottawa last week, and discussed the question of having a resolution on prohibition moved during the present session of Parliament. It was resolved to have such a resolution moved, Mr. Jamieson to be the mover. The exact form of the resolution has not yet been announced. It is to be hoped it may be in such form as will bring out the full Prohibition strength of Parliament.

AN EFFORT is being made to reorganize a Y. M. C. Association in this city. Mr. Gorton, Travelling Secretary for the Maritime Provinces, has been in the city several days and, assisted by a committee of young men, is having a good degree of success in the preliminary steps. We hope the movement may succeed. There is room here for an Association, and much good would surely be done by one properly managed.

## A Significant Vote.

The recent vote in the British House of Commons on the opium tax is significant of the growing strength of the public conscience. By a majority of thirty the resolution was adopted, which says that "the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible," and it urges the Indian Government "to cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India, except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes," and further to "take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory."

It is easy to believe the declaration of the promoters of the resolution that the opium habit is growing among the people of India; and they charge the Indian government with deliberately debauching the Burmese, among whom not long ago, smoking and chewing opium was a capital offence.

The opposition to the resolution was chiefly on the ground of revenue, just as it is when laws are sought to be passed to interfere with the liquor traffic. But when a question arises between money and morality, there ought not to be hesitation; morality must be preferred. No country has a right to profit by the debauchery of any of its people.

The next movement in this matter rests, we suppose, with the government of India. They cannot ignore the vote of the Commons. It is clearly in the nature of a warning to the India government that they must begin to face the loss of their opium revenue. No one would expect that the Indian

Government could in one or two years make so great a revolution in its financial arrangements. A void of five millions in the Indian revenue cannot be filled up in a day, and time will be allowed to meet the new condition of affairs. But the House will expect that before next Session the Indian Government should take some action on the subject, and show that it is prepared, as far as possible, to meet the views of the Imperial Parliament.

## Fidelity to Truth.

The duty of men is not merely to ascertain what truth is, but to be faithful to it, and to seek its promotion. By this faithfulness that which is false and hurtful will be displaced, and truth be established in the earth. Science in all its departments is advanced in this way. And so must religious truth be. Of this, in its more important aspects, the word of God is the basis. For this purpose was the word given to man. Its primary object is to reveal and communicate truth, that mankind may have something to guide their judgments, and to which they can appeal in all matters of faith and practice. "Thy Word is truth." And this word was designed for common people, and is in many respects wonderfully simple in its language and clear in its statements. It is hardly possible for one to read it, without prejudice and with a teachable disposition, and go far astray, when true to his own convictions. And this fidelity to the truth as it impresses itself upon those who seek to know it is greatly needed in this day. The temptations to compromise are strong, and there is overmuch yielding. The church and the world suffer for want of men who, in fidelity to the truth, will firmly abide by their convictions. Multitudes are controlled by feeling, by sympathy, by impulse, and for the sake of union or peace compromise truth as they honestly believe it to be taught in God's word, and fellowship error. And in doing this they wrong themselves and they wrong others. If truth is of any value, then it should be firmly held and boldly maintained, and we do injury and injustice to any person when we say to him in word or practice your error is just as good as my truth. And others wrong us if they believe we are in error, when for the sake of our good will they practically say that our error is of no consequence. There is a wide difference between the true and the false in religious belief, no matter what the form which the false assumes. It is by obeying the truth that men are to be saved. He who, for any cause or consideration, yields his convictions of truth wrongs not only himself but all who come within the range of his influence.

## The Maine Law.

The Prohibitory Law in Maine has more teeth in it now than ever before, and the would-be rum-sellers are in dread of it. The Legislature, at the last session provided new and more severe penalties, and they came into force last week. Under the new provisions the rum-seller, be he druggist or hotel keeper or pocket peddler is almost sure of conviction, and no discretion as to punishment is left with the court. Any one convicted of selling liquor for the first offence will have to go to jail for 60 days, and in addition pay a fine of \$100. Holding a United States license and having liquor on the premises will be evidence sufficient for conviction. Habitual drinkers will not be allowed to sit on the jury. Even, as yet, the most skilled lawyers in the state are unable to find loopholes in the statute.

The effect was most apparent all over the state the day on which the law went into effect. Men who have successfully defied the law heretofore closed their places. Express companies have issued rigorous instructions to their agents, as under the new law, \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment is the penalty prescribed for knowingly bringing liquor into the state for illegal sale, and the knowledge of any employee is taken as knowledge of the company. The drug stores have removed their stock of liquor. Hotels have closed their bars, and are forming combinations to raise their rates.

No move has yet been made by the liquor interest to test the law, and it now appears that the rum traffic has received the severest blow yet. Temperance leaders have formed a league with \$100,000 capital to enforce the law.

GOOD MEMORIES.—Ninety-five young people in the English Presbyterian Church have just been awarded Oxford Bibles for repeating the Shorter Catechism with not more than five mistakes. Not fewer than thirty-three made no errors in repetition, whilst fourteen made only one mistake. The Bibles are the gift of the Synod, which thus shows its zeal for doctrinal knowledge.

## Mission News and Notes.

THE MISSION for Lepers in India has established a new center of their own in Neyoor, Travancore, South India. It is reported that the Pundita Ramabai now has thirty young widows of high caste in her school at Poona, India.

THE MISSION HOUSE of the Baptist mission at Irebu on the Congo has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$1,000.

WORK IN FRANCE is putting on a new life. A number of the pastors under the McAll Mission, have organized several Baptist churches, and one of them reports the baptism of eighty converts.

DR. CLOUGH writes of 800 baptisms. This makes over 3,500 baptisms on the Ongole field since Christmas.

MISSIONARIES, by carrying the Gospel to Madagascar, have caused that once dark, sin-cursed cannibal populated island to blossom and bloom like the garden of the Lord. Their work has accomplished the same glorious results for many other places.

THE CAUSE of MISSIONS is to-day marshaling the great forces of the Christian church as never before. The most intelligent and progressive laymen vie with the most diligent and efficient ministers in their efforts to send the Gospel to the heathen.

THERE HAS BEEN little mission work accomplished in Patagonia, but the Roman Catholics have a mission center at Viedma, in the Southern part of the country. They have twelve colleges with 5,000 students, and an industrial school with thirty apprentices of carpenters, blacksmiths, bootmakers, tinkers and tailors. They have also a dispensary and the only hospital in the territory.

THE MISSION of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is finding special opportunities for work among the immigrants that come pouring in in hundreds. While the work at the capital is conducted in Portuguese that of the colonies is in Italian, and is under the care of a native of Italy. In two of these colonies there are organized churches, which have secured ground, cut timber and secured material for chapels.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY work began in India in the last year of the last century. In 1851 the Protestant missions in India and Burma had 222 stations; in 1881 they had increased to 601 stations, and the number of congregations had multiplied from 267 to 4,180, while the number of native Protestant Christians had increased from 91,092 to 492,882. During the same thirty years the pupils in mission schools increased from 64,043 to 196,360.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY of England is laying its plans for a centenary celebration next October, and proposes to signalize the event by raising a fund of £100,000 for missionary purposes, and at the same time to increase the annual income by new subscription and enlarged contributions to a similar amount. Every one who has felt the power of the impulse given by Carey and his associates, will sympathize most deeply with the society and wish it every success.

FIFTY-TWO YEARS ago one John Williams, a missionary to Erromanga, died a martyr to the cause. To-day his murderer's youngest son is a disciple of Christ, preaching the Gospel in New South Wales, and his eldest son, now up in the sixties, is being, at his special request, instructed in the way of salvation by the missionaries to Erromanga. Truly, "the field is the world" and "the good seed are the children of the kingdom."

MISSIONARY PROSPECTS in Africa have been brightened by the agreement between England, Germany, Italy and Portugal for the reciprocal protection of missionaries of these nations who settle in Africa. In order to claim this privilege and to prosecute their evangelizing work the missionaries must show a passport from the Government to which they belong. This will tend to settle permanently the question of interference and persecution by savage chiefs or tribes. It will prepare the way for the missionary's advance, and will secure the safety of the messenger whether the message is received or not.

ON THE 15th of November the premises of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan, China, were looted by an angry mob, and everything of value carried off. As the province of Honan has hitherto been specially hostile to foreigners, and more especially to missionaries, the news that the Chinese authorities have promptly and fully indemnified the mission, and issued a Proclamation charging the people that the missionaries must not be molested in the future, is exceedingly gratifying. The missionaries and the whole Church are to be congratulated on the issue of the case, as it is the first

of the kind in the province, and will make a precedent. The Canadian missionaries are the first who have undertaken to reside in Honan.

## Temperance Notes.

WITH FIVE HUNDRED physicians, total abstainers, who are members of the British Medical Temperance Association, it is claimed that Great Britain now leads the world in organized effort to effect medical temperance reform.

THE NUMBER of arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the year 1890 was 52,814, of whom only 5,882 were women. 45,982 arrests were made in twenty-five cities, and only 6,591 in all the rest of the State. The city population is 1,327,164; the town population, 911,779. The number of arrests has increased since 1885 from 35,480 to 52,814 in 1890, whatever the figures may mean.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION on evils attendant on the use of alcoholic stimulants is now given in thirty-three States of the American Union. This is beginning Temperance work at the right end. All that can be done to save the slaves of strong drink should be done. It is better work, however, to prevent souls from being thus enslaved than to rescue those in chains. Here, surely in the effort to train the young, is an opportunity for common union in Temperance work. To this all Temperance workers should direct their earnest attention.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—Some good people think that because parents and children in European countries go to the taverns together, drink their beer, and eat their lunch without becoming drunkards, it is safe for parents and children to do so in this country; but they make a grand mistake. Years ago an industrious, well-to-do German mechanic, an honored member of church, was accustomed to send his little boys for beer and have them drink with him. He thought there was no harm in it. The boys grew up, and one of them became a drunkard. One day his father reproved him for his drunkenness, when in turn he said, "Father, why do you scold me? You taught me to drink!" The remark made a deep, painful impression on the father's mind; and when a few years later the son killed himself drinking, the calamity and the son's remark so preyed upon the father's mind that, although a very healthy, strong man, reason was dethroned and he but recently committed suicide. These are all well authenticated facts. The circumstance occurred in Ohio. "Benot deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

## Recital at the U. E. Seminary.

Prof. R. A. March gave a recital in the seminary on Thursday evening, which he announced as the last to be given by him. The following is the programme:—  
Chorus—All among the Barley... E. Sterling, F. A. E. Musical Society.  
Solo—Old Tubal Cain.....  
Mr. Emery A. Titus.  
Reading—Uncle Daniel's Apparition... Mark Twain—Miss Emma Hopper.  
Solo—Claude Duval..... Molloy.  
Miss Kate Hopper.  
Duet—Life's Dream is O'er. Arr. by R. A. M.—Messrs Leonard and March.  
Solo—Queen of the Earth.....  
Mr. David Milton.  
Piano Solo—Loure..... J. S. Bach.  
Miss Churchill.  
Quartet—Angels Whisper Sweet Good Night.... Danks—Messrs Hoben and Bridges; Messrs Milton and Leonard.  
Chorus—Red Cross Knight... Callcott.  
F. A. E. Musical Society.  
Male chorus—The Tar's Farewell. Arr. by R. A. M.—Male Glee Club.  
Solo—The Ferryman..... Dora Wiley.  
Miss Lily Rourke.  
Reading—Rhyme of Duchess May.... Browning—Miss M. G. Powell.  
Solo—Ever Near..... Titto Mattei.  
Miss Jennie McLeod.  
Duet—When Life is Brightest..... Miss Kate Hopper and Prof March.  
Solo—Down Deep Within the Cellar... Oxford—Mr W. S. Leonard.  
Piano Solo—Selected.....  
Miss Annie L. Vaughan.  
Solo—Hearest Thou..... Titto Mattei.  
Prof March.  
Chorus—Good Night..... Opera.  
Dorothy—F. A. E. Society.  
God Save the Queen.

To say the several numbers were admirably rendered is only simple justice; without doubt it was the best local recital yet given in the institution, the pupils showing a marked improvement in this department. The audience was large and appreciative and could not fail to enjoy the rich treat afforded.—  
Telegraph.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

EXCHANGE.—Rev. G. A. Hartley of St. John and Rev. F. C. Hartley of this city, exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.

KEWICK, YORK CO.—Rev. A. G. Downey baptized one convert at Kewick, Sabbath, 3rd inst.

REV. GIDEON SWIM has been sick of La Grippe, and was not able to attend to all his appointments on Sunday, 3rd

inst. He is now better, and will be at his work again.

He intends (D. V.) to spend Sunday, 24th inst., in Stanley.

LOWER RIDGE, K. Co.—The special meetings at Lower Ridge continued last week. On Sabbath the 25th ult., I baptized five more converts, making in all fourteen since the work began; nine added to the church. I shall be home a few days, and then (D. V.) will return to Corn Hill again.  
J. N. BARNES.

May 5th.

GRAVES SETTLEMENT.—God has very graciously blessed the little Graves Settlement church this spring. Thirteen have been baptized, and sixteen united to the church; five of the accessions being heads of families. If it had not been for the exodus to the United States that began before the meetings were fairly closed, that church would now be quite strong; as it is, it is very much stronger than it was; for which we thank God and take courage. Never in my life before was the leading of Providence so clearly manifested. It was all the work of the Lord; His power and presence were wonderfully manifested the second meeting we held. Truly the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

A. C. THOMPSON.

Petitcodiac, May 7, 1891.

C. T. A. NOTES.—The trial of Edwards, for rum-selling, began on Tuesday. Mr. J. W. McCredy conducted the prosecution, and Mr. J. A. Vanwart represented [Edwards]. Several witnesses were examined. Those who are employees in the hotel didn't appear to know much about the place or what goes on there. Two witnesses—Harry Morris and Robert Thorburn, swore that they had got drinks there during the time specified in the complaint, and Morris said he had paid. Mr. Murphy, an employee of the hotel, was called, but did not respond, and the case was adjourned till Friday, to give time to look him up.

When the case came up on Friday, Murphy was still absent. He is the fellow that sells for Edwards, and, of course, has been sent away or is kept in hiding, probably by advice. The trial went on without him. Mr. Vanwart had no witnesses for Edwards, but asked the magistrate to dismiss the case. The magistrate could not dismiss the case as there was evidence enough to convict Edwards of keeping liquor for sale, and he would be held responsible for his employees. The court adjourned till Wednesday.

On Friday another case was begun, John Welton of St. Mary's Ferry being the accused. Mr. Vanwart had charge of the rum man's case, and Mr. McCredy conducted the prosecution. Wm. Austin testified that he bought liquor from Welton and paid him for it; also that he had seen others drink there. After hearing his evidence the case was adjourned till Monday.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is said to be fond of going about disguised at night to certain liquor shops and music halls where his soldiers and sailors are to be found, in order to pick up criticisms of his army and navy.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The next annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada will open in Montreal on Wednesday, May 27th. It is anticipated that the meeting will be attended by many distinguished persons, eminent in literature and science, from Europe and the United States as well as from Canada. The ordinary sessions of the society will be held in the buildings of the McGill University, and the popular evening lectures will be delivered in the Queen's Hall on St. Catharine Street. The Museums and Art Galleries, with the educational, industrial and other institutions of the city will be opened to visiting members and associates.

THE RACE PREJUDICE is still strong and unreasonable in the Southern States. The following incident illustrates it:

President Harrison has lately appointed as postmaster of Opelousas, La., Mr. Harry Bloch, an intelligent man, a decided blonde, but one who has an undiscoverable trace of Negro blood in his veins. He has lived in Opelousas all his life, and has for fifteen years been employed by a firm of merchants there as a clerk and has conducted all their business. A mass meeting, however, was called two Sundays ago to denounce his appointment, and the people declared that they would not tolerate a Negro postmaster "however estimable personally." The new Constitution of Mississippi allows a person with one eighth Negro blood to marry a white person, but here is a man respected in the community, with perhaps one-sixty fourth Negro blood in him, whiter than most of those who object to him, who is denounced as unfit to be a postmaster because of that invisible fraction. We do not suppose that the President will yield to their silly clamor.