

## TERMS, NOTICES, &amp;c

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 in the address label shows the time to which the 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 what 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 the authorized agents as named in another column, as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

Terms 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 sometimes 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, JULY 27th, 1892.

—THE MORE genuine the sanctification the less is the tendency to fanaticism. Peace and cheerful assurance are characteristic of the truly sanctified soul.

—INTELLIGENT people are always tolerant of other people's opinions.

—SUPPLEMENTARY to the brief account given last week of the Christian Endeavour Convention we print in this issue a report by one who was present, Rev. G. N. Musgrave, a New Brunswick now doing christian work in Rhode Island.

—SPURGEON'S idea of luck is expressed quaintly, thus: "I never had any faith in luck, except I believe good luck will carry a man over a ditch if he jumps well, and will put a bit of bacon in his pot if he looks after his garden and keeps a pig."

—THE PROPOSAL to grant \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair Fund was discussed by the United States Senate. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania offered the proposition that the grant be made conditional upon a rule, by the directors, that the Fair be closed on Sundays. His only argument, which he claimed was unanswerable, was this which he read from the Bible,—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" etc. It is said that the Senate listened with reverential silence. In the interest of the World's Fair and the reputation of the United States as a Christian nation, it is hoped that this argument will be thought, not only unanswerable, but sufficient to shape the course of the Directors.

—FRANCES E. WILLARD, in speaking to the men who had just returned from the Prohibition Convention at Cincinnati, said:

When I thought of you tears came to my eyes, and I said: "What a clean lot they are." My keen organs of observation discern no smoke in the big rooms of the hotels. No bar has enriched itself by your presence in Cincinnati. Nor has any evil slinking institution that is a blight and curse to humanity had one single penny added to its revenue because a thousand Prohibitionists are here. It must be the millennium.

—A MOVEMENT is on foot in England to establish an athletic contest to be held at a fixed period—something similar to what the Olympic games were to Greece. A United States paper says, "All in all it looks like harking back toward animalism if not to barbarism."

It should be remembered that the very first requisite of an all round, developed man is to be a good animal. The theory that in order that the mind may be strong, the body must be weak has not stood the test of modern investigation. All training and education should be simultaneously physical and mental. Otherwise we have a one-sided man.

It is true this physical training may be overdone. But it will be remembered that the Greeks were great athletes, and yet their achievements in all the arts have never been surpassed through all the ages since. Give us a sound mind in a sound body, with sound christian principles, and we are well equipped to meet the world.

This is in very great contrast to the Conventions of the other great political parties, when, as the papers say, the hotels and saloons reaped a golden

harvest. This very fact ought to be a great recommendation to any party, without any consideration of political questions involved. The conduct of the representatives of a party should to a large extent govern the vote of a people who desire to choose the best men to rule. Certainly, if we know men by their fruits, the prohibition party in the United States contains the men who ought to control the destinies of that Country.

—OF A LADY in Connecticut, Miss Fairchild, who has been a member of a church for fifty-five years, it is recorded that she has not missed a single service in all that time. She has evidently been in good health, both of body and spirit.

—DR. CUYLER is a veteran temperance worker, and this is what he says that, after forty years hard work in the cause, he is persuaded that, "Stringent law for the suppression of all dram-shops—when backed up by the majority of the people in any locality—is the most effectual method of dealing with the drink-curse."

## What is Needed?

Reports of three District Meetings were published in last week's issue. They have been read, we have no doubt, with more or less interest by at least all the Free Baptist readers of the INTELLIGENCER. And the facts set forth have, perhaps, provoked earnest thought in some minds. We hope so.

It would be more than strange if in the year's history of so many churches as are embraced in the three Districts there were not some gratifying things. That there are such things let us be thankful. It is not wrong to give them prominence, as is done in the reports, and to have as much gladness for them as is possible. But it would be a mistake to overlook the fact that the degree of success, so far as can be judged by the reports made, is very small—painfully small. That the returns—whether of the number converted, the attendance at prayer meetings, the observance of the ordinances, the interest in Sabbath Schools, the contributions to missions and education, the support of the ministry &c., are not what they ought to be will be readily admitted by every thoughtful christian. We are speaking of the returns as a whole. There is, doubtless, here and there a church, amongst the nearly fifty reported, which has striven earnestly to do its duty, and has had a good degree of success. But it is no use to shut our eyes to the fact that as a whole the showing is far from good. To either ignore or attempt to explain away the unpleasant fact is certainly not wise. To say "peace, peace," when there is no peace is sad and sinful self-deception. To fail to recognize danger and make effort to avert it is to invite destruction and become responsible for it.

We invite all who are interested in the denomination to read again the reports which suggested this writing. Read them carefully, with a view to learning both the best and the worst which they tell, and with prayer that the facts revealed may impress their hearts as God will. Be glad for what is good, but do not shrink from the pain of what is not so good. Forty seven churches reported. They have a membership of, probably three thousand or more. The conversions reported are less than one hundred. We cannot give the exact figures because one report does not give the number for that District. But, even if the total is one hundred, how small a number as the result of the living and labours of, say, three thousand christian men and women. And the other things which are expected to result from organized christian life are not more encouraging than the number of conversions reported. The whole goes to show a much lower condition of spiritual life than ought to be.

While we write thus we must not be understood as undervaluing the good work that has been done by many consecrated ministers and others. They have been faithful, many times in the face of great difficulties; they have toiled alone, often when they should have had co-operation, and sometimes opposed even by those from whom they had a right to expect help. Their devotion has been pleasing to God, and He has not permitted their labour to be in vain. Hence such gratifying features as the reports reveal. But what greater and more blessed fruits would have resulted had a better condition of spiritual life marked the churches generally.

What are the causes of the unsatisfactory condition indicated by the reports we do not undertake, in this article, to say. There are, probably, differences of opinion about this. It is a matter, however, which needs the earnest attention of all who are concerned for Christ's Kingdom, and the object of this writing is to turn the

thoughts of the people to it, and to turn their hearts to God in prayer for light and leading. We will be glad, also, to have the brethren express, through the INTELLIGENCER, their views of the condition and needs of the cause, with suggestions and counsel.

## The Difference.

It is amusing to read the comments of the United States papers on Henry M. Stanley to-day, and compare them with the remarks of a few years ago. Then every paper in the republic was bearing his name, and his wonderful exploits were the topic of many an article of praise. To-day it is different. One paper says, "it seems to us that Stanley has been much overdone," and goes on to speak very disparagingly of his whole career. What has caused the change? So long as there was any possibility of Stanley being a citizen of the United States, so long as the people of that country could appropriate themselves and their country glory by his exploits, no man was more lauded no man more feted than he. But when Stanley, on his return from Africa, settles on his native land swears allegiance to the land of his birth and love, immediately the great explorer's career sinks to nothingness in the eyes of United States citizens. "He has always been an adventurer," they say. Would the world had many such adventurers. He has to be classed with Livingstone, and they together have accomplished a marvellous work in opening up the dark continent and preparing the way for the entrance of gospel light. How hard it is to be just when inclination and jealousy swing toward injustice!

## What They Read?

Very often in these days we read of convictions of very young criminals for atrocious offences. In a great majority of instances the cause is found to be the reading of a low, trashy, literature. Just now there is before us the account of a boy 16 years old, of good family, sentenced to death. The judge in pronouncing the death sentence said:

"You had opportunities for education and religious instruction superior to most of the persons of your situation in life. You were a member of a Christian church. You attended its Sabbath-school and were admitted to its communion. Unfortunately you gave yourself up to a literature which stimulated your propensity to obtain property dishonestly, and taught you the manner in which noted criminals committed crimes of great atrocity, and the means by which they were successful in avoiding detection."

Parents make a serious mistake in not taking the very greatest care with regard to the choice of reading for their children. Especially in youth the mind is moulded and formed by what is read. Where associations are limited and the sphere of life is narrow, the child forms associations in and becomes a part of the little world of his books. How necessary, then, that this world of books should be a pure one, for just as a child's daily companions and the scenes and incidents of every day life affect the character, fashioning it for good or for evil, so surely do the characters and scenes, found in the world of literature have their equal effect in turning the child's mind in either good or bad directions.

In consideration of this how essential is it that every parent should take as much care in choosing what his child shall read as he does in seeing that the companions of the child are pure and good.

## The International Convention of Christian Endeavour.

One of the grandest if not the grandest feast of spiritual gatherings the world has ever seen, closed last Sunday evening in Madison Square Garden N. Y. city. For four days the multitudes pressed towards this mighty centre, thronging and overflowing its capacity. While 18,000 could get inside its walls, 30,000 to 40,000 christian workers were refused entrance, because of the lack of room. And yet this did not detract from the enthusiasm or affect the spirit of the multitude. From all parts of the christian world workers came, determined to stay till its close, and if they could not get the benefit of the prepared programme—they at once set about having overflow meetings in the churches, in the streets, on the public commons, anywhere. Wherever the eyes looked could be seen thousands of young christians in groups singing to the praise of God, or pressing some one upon a chair or box above the heads of the mighty mass, and constraining him to speak. Thus, from early morning till late at night, those eager workers were busy, about their "Master's" business, till New York cried "the like of this was never seen since the world began."

The world has been slow to recognize the power of the gospel and thought it fit only for women and chil-

dren. But last week when New York opened her eyes and beheld her streets teeming with young christians, her great hotels packed and overflowing with the most orderly and well-behaved guests they ever entertained, and her guilded saloons shunned as pest-houses, there was some astonishment. Said a bar tender, "they are the driest lot I ever saw for I cannot get any of them into the bar room."

The Convention was most remarkable, not only in the members present but in its personnel, for in it were found distinguished christians from all parts of the world—statesmen, business men, representatives from Congress and Cabinet, scholars who rank second to none anywhere, those whose hair had grown gray in long and faithful service, uniting with a host of the young, all joining with heartiness in the mighty, ringing chorus, "The world for Christ and the Church."

The growth of this society has been most phenomenal. It is only eleven years old, and yet enrolled under its banner are nearly 1,500,000, in 21,000 societies.

On Thursday, July 7th, the Convention opened. When President Clark rose to call the meeting to order there was such an ovation—cheering and waving of handkerchiefs—as I believe, no presiding officer received in any assembly before in the history of the world. The service had commenced before, even in the starting of delegates from their homes; already they had been singing with the greatest enthusiasm and sweetest harmony. That grand leader, G. C. Stebbins had charge of the music, assisted by his choir of more than a thousand, while the whole assemblage joined in the praise. Richer music can never fall on mortal ear till he shall join the paradise choir and sing the New Song.

The delegates came singing and waving their banners. Every preparation had been made, and all came prepared to do and get the most possible good. The Garden was tastefully decorated with flags &c., all about the hall were natural colors and banners bearing the coats of arms of the various States; in the rear of the platform, where the choir sat a sounding board sloped forward and upward to carry the sound out and away; in its centre was the monogram of the Society—(C. E.) with electric lights encircling each letter, which showed off beautifully in the evening. Over the great entrance were draped two great flags one American and one British and in front of the speaker's desk at the edge of the platform the ensigns of the two nations were stacked together. Canada's cohort was mustered in the south-east corner, and above them the old English flag, (to which your humble servant can yet make his bow) and a great placard, "Montreal," hung below, telling whence they came.

The great Convention began with prayer and praise, and prayer and praise continued to the end. As the President was about to introduce the first speaker he was interrupted by Mr. Shaw the agent and treasurer of the United Society, who in a neat speech, presented "Father Clark" with a beautiful and substantial gavel made from a stone cut from the corner of the Willerton church in Portland, Me., and walnut from the pulpit of the same church. The speaker said, as he passed it to Dr. Clark, "I present it to you for permanent use at these gatherings," to which Dr. Clark gracefully responded, and, with a stroke on the desk, the work begun. What followed could not be called good order, for the delegates shouted and clapped for several minutes, while Dr. Clark held the gavel high so all could see it. A lull in the midst of the enthusiasm gave opportunity for him to introduce the first speaker, Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., pastor of the church of the Strangers, who spoke words of welcome for New York city. Dr. Deems is a venerable gentleman, a man of high christian culture and the steadfast friend of Christian Endeavour. His words were gracious and made all feel at home. He was followed by an address of welcome, to Brooklyn, by Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist church. Dr. Dixon was introduced as "one we love for the enemies he has made". He is the gentleman who has been crossing swords with Ingersoll, and is brother to Dr. Dixon of New York who has been stirring up the dens of iniquity with Dr. Parkhurst. Rev. A. C. Dixon is tall and dark, a man of commanding appearance, and a fearless, clear and masterly speaker, and yet warm and tender. Following his scholarly, yet tender and loving words of welcome, Mr. Sankey sang that little gem "Throw out the life-line," the vast assemblage joining in the chorus. It was such a volume of music as had never been heard here, said the people. Responses to the words of welcome were made by President Gates of Amherst College; it was

a masterly presentative of "The Secret of Successful Endeavour." I am afraid I will exhaust too much of your space if I continue to detail the great work that followed in the four days. To try to report what was said would be an injustice to many whom I cannot report, and who were equally good and helpful. An impetus was given to the meetings by speeches from such men as Secretary of State Foster, who said, among many other good things, "If the preachers of the doctrine of agnosticism and infidelity could but see this assemblage they might be led to believe that faith in a risen Saviour and the inspired Word of God is neither dead nor likely to die out in this land." As Mr. Foster sat down the whole audience sang "Sweet Land of Liberty." Then Dr. Francis E. Clark was introduced, who was to deliver an address on the origin of Christian Endeavour. He spoke at some length on the movement its consecrated devotion, energetic service, interdenominational and spiritual fellowship, its gigantic strides, "Like a mighty army. Moves the church of God";

its mighty love, touching the whole nation, reaching into Canada, England, Austria, India, Africa, China, and Japan, Samoa and Fiji, even to the uttermost parts of the earth. The Convention was most pronounced on all the great questions of the day—loyal to church and state, strenuous in all its efforts to increase denominational love and interdenominational fellowship, not for organic union but for the Kingdom of our Lord, that His will be done.

Thus the work went on, widening and deepening as the days went rapidly by. Mention must especially be made of such business men as Bishop Fallows, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Jos. Cook, Prof. Andrews of Nova Scotia and dozens of other distinguished men, and women not a few. The weather was all that could be asked, a little rain on Sunday, clear and delightful. There was only one accident reported, and that very slight. A policeman said to me, "Never in the history of N. Y., was there the like of this; we have had no trouble to take care of this multitude."

One of the many pleasing things I next mention, viz: in the midst of one of the services the Canadian delegates struck up and sang "God save the Queen," the New York delegates, who sat opposite, instantly responded with "America"; then the choir took up "Blest be the tie that binds," the whole assemblage joining. Surely the two great English speaking nations are coming to know each other better and love each other more truly. Reciprocity in trade may not be practicable, but in Christian Endeavour it can be exemplified. Next year, when we go to Montreal it will be shown that we are bound by the strongest bonds, "the blood of the everlasting covenant." "One is your Master, ever Christ and all ye are brethren."

Sunday was the "last great day of the feast." The question was what to do with the multitude. One pastor said it was a delightful pleasure to the pastors of N. Y., who are accustomed to speak to empty pews, to see every house crowded. It came to be a question whether there was seating capacity in New York and Brooklyn churches to accommodate all who desired to attend worship that day. I doubt if there was for there were thousands turned away.

Sunday evening all desired to attend the consecration meeting, held in the Garden, and yet only 16 to 18 thousand could get in. Overflow meetings were in order on every side. Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded; Dr. Dixon's Church was overflowing, and many others. 8000 to 10,000 stood at the main entrance, out in the streets and side-walks, that they might be as near the centre as possible. The spirit of the inner meeting pervaded the assembly without, and several of us were pressed into service on the outside. It was an opportunity and a privilege I never expect to have again to speak a little while to such a representative body and be identified with such a vast army who were assembled in one place and with one accord. I never expect to see anything like it again till, having come through the tribulation of this world, having washed our robes in the blood of the Lamb, we shall stand with the redeemed in the midst of every nation and tongue and people, and shall ascribe praise and power and glory and dominion to Him who sitteth on the throne, and shall reign for ever and for ever.

G. N. MUSGRAVE.  
Greenville, R. I.

## Mission News and Notes.

The Methodist Protestant Church collected for missions the past year \$12,038.49.

In the Friendly Islands there are 30,000 Christians, who contribute \$15,000 a year to religious objects.

There are already 1,500 communicants in the mission churches established along the Congo by English and American missionaries.

The more than half a million of lepers in India are provided with hospitals and Christian teaching and influence by the mission to lepers formed in 1874.

Dr. Pentecost gives it as his opinion that the number of converts from heathenism in India is from fifty to two hundred per cent greater than what it is with an equal number of workers in England or America.

Nine new languages have, during the past year, been added to the Bible Society's lists of editions of the Scriptures. It is significant that four of these belong to Africa: of the others one is for the West Indies, one for China, one for the New Hebrides and two for the Russian Empire.

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society raised last year for its general work \$49,059.27. The corresponding secretary's report states that the society has a total of 1,635 adult societies and 422 bands. The work is growing among the children. Good has come from the systematic two years' course of study, with diploma when finished.

A lady who had spent many years in China was speaking with great earnestness of Christian missions in that country, when, to her astonishment, her friend replied that she did not feel any interest in missions. "No interest in missions!" she exclaimed; "are you not a Christian? I did not know that there were heathens in America."

The Swedish Bible Society at its annual meeting, in April, reported during the year 8,000 copies of the Bible printed, 6,272 Bibles, 6,517 Testaments, and 875 Psalters sold and distributed. Since its organization the Society has printed 355,227 Bibles, 743,722 Testaments, 875 Psalters, and 601 copies of the Gospel of Matthew in the Lapp language.

Dr. Pierson, in a recent sermon, pleaded with his listeners to make sacrifices in order to give to the cause of Christ. The next evening, while in council with his church officials, he was handed a box of costly jewels that some woman wished to lay upon the altar as an offering.

The Chinese Recorder says that the native Christians in Shanghai are proposing to organize themselves into an independent Chinese Church, and adds appropriately: "This is interesting and significant. It is but the beginning of a trend of thought and action that ere long will take on very large proportions. It may, however, be premature, and this first experiment should be carefully studied."

Of all the pilgrims leaving Bombay for Mecca and Medina, more than a third never return. Out of 64,638 pilgrims who left in the six years ending 1890, 22,449 were missing. In 1888, of 13,970 who started, 7,465 did not return. The vast proportion of those missing owe their deaths to epidemics, starvation, and it is said murder between Jeddah and Mecca, robbery inciting the murderers to their evil deeds.—Missionary Review.

Among the results of foreign mission work consider that the Samoan group of islands now has a Christian population of 30,000 and that in the largest of the islands there are not fifty families that fail to observe family worship. It is stated that the Samoan king has issued the following order: "No spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given, or offered to be bought or bartered by any native Samoan or Pacific Islander resident in Samoa." Imagine a similar enactment by "the powers that be" in Massachusetts!

Bulgaria, under the influence of missionary statements, has been regenerated. She promises to be the political savior of the Balkan states. Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin lately said:

There is nothing in modern history to compare with little Bulgaria. With only three or four millions, she calmly confronts her great enemy, Russia, who has 110,000,000, neither moved by her threats nor won by her gold. She knows that she bars the path of Russia to Constantinople and that Europe will not allow Russia to march over that bar without the bloodiest contest yet known.

Negotiations have been opened between England, France, Belgium and Germany for the purpose of defining their respective spheres of missionary influence in Africa, with a view to prevent collisions between the missions. It is generally believed that the recent

troubles in conflicting Protestant with the of According is laid up cannot be wantonly suspend ju Protestant

## Denon

VICTORIA Victoria Co open to our minist taking the the ensuing Conference On b

## SEVENTH

have been es comprising up by th Schools. The seven particular time, and delegates t with the C John, comm on the four Ministers to J. T. Parsc there be a f churches, that on Bay

## HOME M

been labour more than should rep board.

I came t Church on found mys friends in were hunger dered who They were to know the one to labor above date Sabbath in Church, at each Wedn ized a Sab appears bu more than parture of spring the closed—no an occasi were, to a and somev are feeling and pray exert itself cause of Ch I have m wherever I pleasant a home I re come again. I have h three pray sions of th work has it agementa shall be d Master. The chur warmly acc summer, a good subsc salary. I have fo Bro's. Jos. and my ad Queens Co.

From Ri a little spa where I hav and how I months. I has been g but drive a and attend the 11th of ly confere This churc years ago, believe, on and is the c conference ben kept they had a was with the week 1 spe prayer mee Wednesday on Thurs two old fri reached W