

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18TH, 1890.

Cargoes of rum are being sent from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Nearly every christian has heard of the Fulton St. (New York) noon-day prayer-meeting. It was begun in 1857, and has continued daily without interruption for more than forty years. Its founder, Mr. J. C. Lampier, has just died, at the age of eighty-nine. The meeting has been a great blessing to thousands of people who have attended it, and to other thousands who never were at it, but who have been prayed for there.

Free Baptist ministers will help their denominational paper very much by speaking to their congregations about it, and soliciting renewals and new subscriptions. At this time of year it is especially important that the attention of the people be directed to the matter. That our brethren do this from time to time, and often with good effect, we know, and thank them for it. We do not wish to burden them, but we will be glad if they can say another word of counsel and encouragement in behalf of the paper just now.

What "reverence" for images of the virgin Mary and the saints may degenerate into is shown by a writer in an English paper. He tells that in the Eastern church men take images as their "godfathers"; they scrape paint off the images and mix it with the communion wine, and put the bread into the hands of the image, that from it they might receive the Lord's body. Those who can persuade themselves that the bread is the Lord's body are not far from image worship. The adoration of wood and stone is the same in kind as the adoration of a wafer.

Giving soft names to great sins and crimes, it has been well remarked, robs them of much of their ugliness in the popular estimation: "pecuniary obligation" for "debt," "conjugal infelicity" for "adultery," "defalcation" for "theft," etc. The modern paper, perhaps, upon the same page, will print the faces of a brutal murderer, who exhibited great "nerve" as he went to the gallows, and an heroic fireman, who exhibited like "nerve" as he risked his life to save others. The press failing to make distinctions, using soft and doubtful language to present hideous evil, and its recital of the nasty details of sins, is, to a very great degree, responsible for the low estimate people have of the evil and enormity of sin. No wonder people believe sin to be a mere mud-spot, which may be wiped off when the heart is so inclined.

Dr. Cuyler gives a scrap of his experience in the early days of his ministry which may help preachers, young and old, who are inclined to be restless. He says: I never can forget what a fool I was when I longed to get away from the first charge I had because it was a small field and a tough one; and if the Master had let me have my way I should have missed the first precious and powerful revival in my early ministry. Long years afterward, when I was sorely perplexed about accepting or declining a most attractive call to Chicago, I happened to open a favorite book, and my eye lighted on this text (from the second chapter of Jeremiah): "Why gaddest thou about to change thy way? That littlet settled the question, and but for it I should probably have never seen your Lafayette avenue church, or this pleasant study in which I am now writing."

The papers announce the death of Hiram Walker, "the founder of Walkerville, Ont." Those who do not know more than this statement tells might think him a benefactor. He was just the opposite. He accumulated millions, and gave his name to the town in which he carried on his manufacturing; but for every dollar he gained somebody was hurt. The whiskey he made went everywhere doing its destructive work. Men were debauched, wives and mothers were heart-broken, homes were destroyed, the poor-houses, the jails and the penitentiaries were supplied with victims, and all devilish things were done, that Walker might get rich. And some papers and public men, and probably a preacher or two, will talk about the business enterprise, the public spirit, the great success, and the benevolence of the dead man. They would condemn a pirate in unmeasured terms. No pirate ever did a tithe of the bloody work which the average whiskey maker does.

An English contemporary relates an experience of an eminent Spanish priest, which illustrates vividly both the corruption of at least a part of the Spanish aristocracy of a few years ago, and the time-serving policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The priest was the preacher in a church much frequented by ladies of the aristocratic classes. The priest, anxious to be faithful and do good, spoke with great plainness and earnestness of the prevailing vices of the day, denouncing them. Many members of his congregation were sorely offended, for they were guilty of the vices denounced. The matter came to the ears of the Papal authorities, and the zealous priest was transferred to another church. It is not in the Roman church alone that the feelings of the influential wicked receive careful consideration. Their follies and worse than follies are too often overlooked by churches and ministers that are called evangelical. What a pity there is such moral cowardice where there ought to be godly courage. It reproaches and weakens God's church.

Last week, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, aware of the serious illness of Father Chiniquy, addressed a letter to Rev. Mr. Morin, son-in-law of Dr. Chiniquy, thus:

"I hear that Mr. Chiniquy is very seriously ill, and that he may soon die. Although he separated from us a long time ago, I cannot forget what he always remains in the eyes of the Church, and I consider it a duty of my pastoral charge to write you that should he desire to see me, I would feel happy to comply with his wish. Kindly make known to the patient that I have taken this step."

The letter having been communicated to Dr. Chiniquy, he authorized a reply in which he said:

"I have definitely retired from the Church of Rome. I am perfectly happy in the faith in Jesus Christ. God and Jesus suffice me. I long for the moment of leaving."

He said that in the event of his restoration to health he would be glad to receive the archbishop, should he desire to visit him. His reason, doubtless, for being unwilling to receive him during his illness is the fact that there is always an attempt in the case of an ex-priest to make it appear that he returned to the Roman church before dying. More than one such attempt has been made in Dr. Chiniquy's case. He does well to be on his guard. His declaration of faith is gratifying.

Not often is the great fact that saved men are to be, instrumentally, the saviours of other men, put more clearly and strongly than in this paragraph from the Church Union: If you tumble into the slough and, after being badly bemired, scramble out on terra firma, that is an escape; but when you turn to shout to your companion in misery, "This way, this way," and when he flounders to you, give him a good strong hand and pull him out, that is Missions. You are flung out on the dreadful sea, the waves mountain rolling and death on the billow. You seize the spar that kind Providence puts within your reach and breathe a sigh of prayer and thanks; that is rescue. But when you stretch forth your hand and catch the sinking comrade and lay his arm across the spar, that is Missions. Suddenly with the leap of the panther the flames break forth upon you in the doomed building. Blinded by the darkness, suffocated by the smoke, your blood boiling from the heat, you grope, with death on your side and his breath on your cheek, till beyond all hope you see the light and feel the luscious coolness of the air. That is a deliverance never to be forgotten. But when you plunge into the flame and smoke again to save one falling in your very presence, that is Missions. Jesus Christ was the great Missionary. His true disciples are missionaries.

Some of the Reasons.

The January number of the Homiletic Review returns to the consideration of the duty of the Church of Christ to undertake, in a better way than ever, the work of the world's speedy evangelization. That the duty of the church is plain, and the call to it urgent there can be no question in the mind of any thoughtful christian. The Review in its latest article points out some of the hindrances, the responsibility for which rests entirely with the church, for they are failures in the attitude and work of the Church. We reproduce a portion of the article, commending the statements and suggestions to the prayerful consideration of all christians.

1. There is failure in many pulpits to preach the Gospel as a regenerating power through the crucified Christ. The proof of this is to be found in advertised themes of sermons, and in the fact that in so many churches all over the land there is an utter absence of the fruits of such preaching in the angathering of souls.

2. There is failure to understand the law of Christian Stewardship and Christian Giving. In a recent sermon, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, President of the British Methodist Conference, charges home upon the Wesleyans of Great Britain as their foremost and besetting sin, "the love of money." The same charge may, with equal force, be made against all denominations, and in this country as truly as in Britain. The giving to the Lord of His own is miserably small; and the ignorance of what the Bible teaches on the subject of Christian Stewardship and Giving is only equalled by the indifference regarding these subjects. The property of professing christians is not consecrated.

3. There is failure on the part of the ministry to teach the members their duty as co-workers with Christ, and to rouse them to a sense of personal responsibility in the service of the Gospel. There is, consequently, a failure to adequately use the membership of the churches in aggressive personal, individual and organized work to reach and save men.

These are only some of the points of failure on the part of the church. They suggest others, to which we will call attention later. To think of these is, perhaps, enough for now. Only let our thought of them be with desire to find a remedy for every existing defect. Whatever else is done, resources must be had, with strong crying and tears for help, to the Spirit of God.

Don't Send Threes.

Please don't send us any three cent stamps. We have more now than we can easily get rid of. Any one who sends us postage stamps will oblige us by sending only ones and twos.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Quebec Legislature met last Wednesday.

The Ontario Legislature is called for Feb. 1st.

W. T. R. Preston, of Ontario, has been appointed general immigration agent by the Dominion government. He will go all over Europe looking up immigrants.

The Manitoba senatorship will be declared vacant when Parliament meets, Senator Sutherland having failed to attend for two consecutive sessions, has thereby, under the B. N. A. Act forfeited his seat. On three previous occasions have senatorships become vacant, Sir Edward Kenny, in 1876; Col. Dickson, in 1884 and Mr. Alexander in 1891.

The by-election in West Elgin Thursday for the Ontario Legislature resulted in the return of Donald McNish, Liberal.

The N. S. Legislative session opens Feb. 2.

WELL SPENT MONEY.—A subscriber who believes he gets his money's worth writes:

"The cost of the INTELLIGENCER is money well spent, especially by a Free Baptist family."

It Is Said

That during 1898 the Pope received presents of money and valuables amounting to more than \$2,000,000. The Peter's Pence fund reached \$300,000.

That the latest in the building line is the aluminum hut for Klondyke miners. When packed for carriage it weighs 110 pounds. It is composed of four sides and a roof of thin sheets of aluminum, and when put up it contains 190 cubic feet.

That an Irishman who stands high in the favor of the czar of Russia bears the Russian name of Gen. O'Brian, which is a corruption of the name O'Brian. He is the chief of the G. R. I. of the Russian army and has been loaded with honors and decorations.

Notes On Current Events.

France is in an unhappy condition. The Dreyfus case continues to receive much attention, and, some people fear, may be the occasion of a revolution.

It is intimated that the Pope is becoming anxious to have the fulfilment of the promise of a full restoration of the rights which the Catholics in Manitoba claim in the schools matter, and that he has written Sir Wilfrid Laurier about it. The mission of an envoy of the Government who recently went to Rome is believed to be to obtain further delay.

Montreal is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox. A number of cases have appeared in the vicinity of the Soulanges canal, where a large number of labourers have been engaged for some months. Precaution are being taken; vaccination is being urged, and the Provincial government has provided an extra supply of vaccine.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, a leading member of the United States House of Representatives, died in Washington Friday night. Mr. Dingley was the Republican leader of the House, and an acknowledged authority on all questions of finance and tariff. He was an influential member of the International Commission which for some months has been considering questions affecting this country and the United States. His death will doubtless, delay the conclusion of the Commissions work.

It is stated that the British Columbia government intends to make regulations prohibiting liquors in the Atlin district—the new mining region which promises to rival the Klondyke. The Government's Commissioner in the district puts the matter in an epigram, saying,—"Better to keep liquor out of the country than build a jail." If the British Columbia Government carries out this purpose it will deserve the commendation of all good citizens.

Some of the papers are now wondering how soon the government will reduce the duty on printing paper, printing ink, and other things used in the production of newspapers. They claim that having to pay a special tax in the form of newspaper post, they may fairly expect that the tax on their raw material be reduced or removed. And their is much force in the contention.

Recent discoveries in New York by Anthony Comstock, the Agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, show that a huge lottery scheme has its head quarters in Montreal, carrying on its bad work in every part of the Dominion. Comstock discovered the place in New York where the printing for the lottery is being done, and learned that millions of circulars and tickets have been turned out. The lottery people's strong point is that the laws of Quebec give sanction to gambling schemes if they can claim that they are for "religious purposes."

Col. Domville has been dismissed from the management of the Klondyke Co., with which he was connected last year. The Managing Director of the Company, Mr. W. T. James, of London, was in St. John last week. A d was served with a writ in a suit of Domville for slander, Domville claiming that his dismissal was in consequence of statements made by Mr. James. It is not stated that the gentleman sued is uneasy about the matter.

Mr. Joseph Choate, of New York, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Choate is a man of great abilities and of unblemished character, and has for years been regarded as the foremost lawyer in New York. Of his worthiness to succeed the eminent men who have represented his country at the Court of St. James there is no question.

The Philippines have been ceded to the United States, but to get possession is another thing. The natives seem to object quite as much to the United States control as they did to Spanish control. They want independence. Reports from Manila represent the situation as grave. "Independence or death" is the cry. Native troops, under Aguinaldo, are around Manila to the number of 30,000, and an attack upon the city may take place any day. A large number of the rich Filipinos and their families have gone to Hong Kong for safety.

Reports of suffering, and even starvation, at Dawson City are officially contradicted. The Minister of the Interior has a report from Commissioner Ogilvie, who says there is no

starvation in Dawson. "There will be sufficient food for all. Some parties who arrived there without any means, and being unsuitable for the place, are consequently hard up, Ogilvie is seeing them through and no one will be allowed to go without food. Business is fairly active and everything is going along satisfactorily."

Great Britain has been annexing some more territory. Three groups of islands—the Santa Cruz group, the Swallow group and the Reef group, are now under the British flag. These groups are 400 or 500 miles east of the Solomons group, and none of the fourteen islands which were taken possession of is very large. One Tucupia, has about 800 people. They are described as gigantic in stature; one was six feet ten inches, and the women are proportionate. The men have long, straight hair, which they dye a flaxen color, and which in thick folds hangs over their copper-tinted shoulders. The women, on the contrary, have their hair cut short.

The address of Lord Cromer to the Sudan chiefs is now understood to have been an announcement of a British Protectorate of the Sudan. As the Halifax Witness suggests, more explicit terms would have been used were it not for a commendable desire to avoid hurting the feelings of the Sultan who still considers himself overlord of the Sudan. Lord Kitchener is in effect King and emperor of the Nile valley and all the great Provinces ruled and ravaged by the Mahdi. It is rumored that the Khalifa has resumed active operations, and the Sirdar hastens to put a stop to his career. The future looks promising, if events are allowed to move on in the direction of peace and order.

An officer of the Royal Engineers, Col. Lewis, who has been at Wei-Hai-Wei looking into the possibilities of the place as a British garrison, has made his report. Being interviewed about the result of his observations, he was, of course, unable to give the details of his report. He did say, though, that it is the opinion of those who have been, and are there, that, in almost every particular, Wei-Hai-Wei, both from a naval and military standpoint, will prove of greater value than was ever anticipated. Within the short time of the British occupation, a large amount of work has been accomplished in the nature of preparation for a well considered development of the place. Already new charts have been prepared by the Admiralty, and the land survey is well advanced. The Government are now in possession of a number of reports on various aspects of the problem to be solved, drawn up by naval, military, and civilian officials sent out for the purpose. Wei-Hai-Wei, he says, is much more commodious than Port Arthur, and is well protected. It is likely to be one of the best stations the British possess anywhere.

The first lot of Doukhobors are expected at Halifax early this week. They may arrive before this is printed. They number 2296, and are being brought by the S. S. Lake Huron. After undergoing quarantine inspection at Halifax, they will proceed to St. John, whence they will proceed to Manitoba. The Government is making every preparation for their reception, and the C. P. R. officials are arranging for their prompt and comfortable conveyance to the west. The intention is to forward the Doukhobors in five trains of nine cars each, and it is hoped to get away a train each hour after the steamer arrives, so that in half a day all will be on their journey to the west.

The make-up of the trains will include two tourist, six colonist and a provision car. The trains will be made up with the provision car in the centre, with a tourist car fitted with cooking range, etc., immediately adjoining on either side, and three colonist cars on each end. By this means the passengers will have easy access to the provisions and to the cooking apparatus. Another detachment of about 2000 are expected to arrive in about a fortnight.

To transport over 4,000 people and comfortably settle them for the winter is a task that will entail much work on the officials of the Immigration Department and on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government, besides transporting them, will have to feed them and care for their every want, a difficult task, considering that many are women and children and that none speak the English language.

GLAD TO GET IT.—Writes one:

"Enclosed find \$3.00 the amount due. It should have been paid long ago. Like neglect seems too general. We will be glad to hear from more in the same way."

The Joy of Faith.

"He rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." Acts xvi: 34.

It is evident from this statement that so far as the household of a Philippian jailor was concerned, he had outgrown their childhood and already exercised the faith requisite for their own personal salvation; so, he and they all rejoiced together, "having believed in God," or having believed God," as the margin of revised version renders it. He believed His testimony concerning Christ, so that they had also believed on Him.

His believing God might well have caused the jailor to rejoice in hope, be at peace, even before he knew that Christ had actually forgiven and saved him. He had such good reason believing God that Christ does save who believe on Him, why should not have rejoiced in hope, so sure he was willing to accept God's testimony concerning Him? Would a insolvent debtor who trembles say,—"What must I do to be saved from this horrible debt?" need to tremble any longer, if some rich friend should say to him, "Come right up to my house and I will give you what you want it; or, I will pay for you what the creditor will accept, so forgive your debt, and give you a receipt in full, provided you do ceaselessly go into debt again, and from gratitude to Him, and to will remain a servant at my house, which service I will well reward, too."—I say, would that poor trembling, anxious debtor need to remain that miserable state a moment longer, if he really believed his rich friend was willing to receive the forgiveness of his debt in the way required? Would he not rejoice in hope while on the way to his rich friend's house, and especially if that friend had also been able to tell him the force he got there, the creditor's release as a discharge of his debt, would he not be glad to get that receipt, then be able to more than rejoice in hope. Much more then—and by so much more as the divine promise more worthy of being believed than human promise is—might this have rejoiced believing God, while as yet the red line of the debt of Christ had not been actually across his debt of sin as charged against him in the divine account-book.

might well have rejoiced knowing because of what his rich friend, Lord Jesus Christ, had paid for in the shedding of His precious blood, the divine creditor was ready to discharge his debt with that blood, and his receipt, as a discharge of the debt, already in the hands of Christ for so that it only remained for him to come and take it from His hands, and gratefully remain in loving service. And for that taking, also, the Life—the spirit of Life which was likewise in the Christ for him, according to the vow of the Lord by His servant apostle John,—"This is the gift that God hath given to us Eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son, hath the Life, and that hath not the Son of God hath the Life."

It is true that in his epistle to the Philippian believers, written ten years afterward, Paul did tell them to "work out their own salvation"—their complete salvation, or salvation in Christ Jesus, "with fear and trembling." But I am sure it is not because of any of unfaithfulness on God's part as He had promised, but because of the danger of unfaithfulness on their part to do as required, God was working in them to the end that they might be completely saved through an abiding faith in Christ. If there is strong faith in Him, surely we need not fear more than Paul himself feared, he said, "I am not ashamed, I know whom I have believed, I am persuaded that he is able to keep what I have committed unto him against that day." The Lord deliver me from every evil work, will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom. Therefore if the jailor have any trembling fear after he has the word of the Lord from the Paul and Silas it must have been because of the weakness of his faith. And I am sure Jesus would have been so well pleased as He otherwise have been, for He have had occasion to say, as He His trembling disciples on the sea of Galilee, "Why are ye so fearful? Little faith!"

But I think the jailor would tremble any longer after he had such a Saviour as Jesus, and such a God of love and mercy as the Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Taking Him at His word, "I will be with you, and will not leave you," it was not

fore he had such a Saviour as Jesus and such a God of love and mercy as the Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

He revised version of the Bible, which is a very good one, has the word "believing" in the margin of Acts xvi: 34.

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