RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

this because, as it says, while drink The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is issued on Wednesday, from the office of publication, York St. Fredericton. N. B.

\$1.50 a year in advance.

If not raid in advance the price is \$2.0 a year New subscriptions may begin at any

time 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 the address to which he wishes it sent.

THE DATE following the subscriber's nam on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. It is changed generally, within one week after a pay ment is made and at latest within two weeks. Its change is the receipt for pay If not changed within the last ment. 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 whatever is due, and notify us ty 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 suthorized agents as well as to the proprie tor at Fredericton.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS etc., should be addressed Religious INTELLIGENCER Box 384 Fredericton, N. B.

Seltquus gutelligencer. KEV. JOSEPH MCLEOD D. D.,... EDITOK.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1900

This is Empire Day. and is being duly celebrated by the public schools.

To-morrow (Thursday)is the Queen's policy of not a few churches, especially birthday. In every part of the in cities, where greatevils most abound. British Empire she will be thought of It is a wicked policy." with thankfulness and joy. Unnumbered hearts and voices will sing the prayer :

God bless our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save our Queen.

and gambling and licentiousness abound many a congregation practically forbids its pas'or to attack the dominant sins. To say anything about "that woman Jezebel" by name would not be

church, the 'Interior' thinks. And

tolerated for an instant. One may

preach temperance sermons-and in no war may one fire oftener in the air than in preaching a "temperance sermon," but wee unto the pastor who

speaks plainly upon the conduct of the wrong-doers, and those who abet them, in his own community. It is not easy for a preacher to blaze away at corruption in the community without hitting somebody in the pews; and then, he knows right well, his

deacons or other leading members, as they are called, will be down on him, and probably want to put him out.

And because he does not want to go out, he steers clear of speaking the truth that may offend, even though every interest of the community and the welfare of many endangered souls cry out for faithful preaching. It never hurts anybody to fire at sin at long range; but the moment a preacher hits the grog-shop and the other iniquitous concerns in his own community he must look out for severe criticism and even more serious trouble, for the keepers of these places have friends in

the pews who resent any reflection on them. Be gentle ; keep the peace ; do not offend anybody, seems to be the



The first of the District Meetings of 1900 is near at hand-that of the Second District which will be held on Saturday, June 16th. The others will follow in quick succession, as at nounced on another page. Two or three things need, perhaps. to be said lest they be forgotten. The District. Meeting is an important part of the denominational system. To it the churches send reports and representatives. The reports are expected to set forth information as to the condition of the churches in every respect, to show the gains or losses, as the case may be and to reveal whatever need may exis' The delegates are expected to be able give any additional information to reached \$800,000. They will probably about their churches that may be needed, and to help to an understanding of anything in the repor P. It is a great thing for the or lacking in them, which may not be christian pulpit to have a man in it-a clear. The report form has tlanks real man, who thinks for himself and | for nearly everything which a District says what he thinks ; who believes meeting may desire to know. The something and is not afraid to declare | brethren having charge of the preparait ; who fears God and seeks to please tion of the reports should endeavour Him, rather than bow to men for the to not only answer every question asked, but to supply other facts which the District meetings should know. Every church should report. And where there is a pastorless church likely to neglect making report, the pastor of some nearby church will be doing a good service if he will visit that church and encourage the brethren to report and, also, be represented by delegates at the District meeting. As to delegates, they are quite as important as the reports. Besides doing what is suggested above in supplementing or explaining reports, they are to give careful consideration to the state of the cause as shown by the reports, and to determine upon what is necessary to remedy difects, remove weaknesses, and to give strength and efficiency to the work generally. Brethren who can and will do these things should be chosen. And those chosen should attend and remain to the end, devoting themselves to the important work entrusted to them. The conference fund should b gathered in each church in time to b forwarded to the Treasurer of the District at the annual meeting. Home and Foreign mission money, too, and contributions to the Ministers' Relief Fund and the Students' Fund, should be reported to District Meeting. If the brethren will give attention to these and like things the reports will principle that even half-useless work present a much more satisfactory state of things than has been sometimes. There have been marked improvements but let us make still other improve-

THE FAMINE. The condition of the famine-stricken region has not improved. The need is not only quite as great as it ever has been, but is, apparently, increasing. Lord Curzon, replying a few days ago to an inquiry, said,-"So far from no more funds being, needed every dollar is of service in saving life. We have five and three-quarter millions in relief. Many in extreme destitution. All help gladly received. All accounts agree that it is the most wide-spread and distressing famine that has visited the country during the century. A member of the Viceregal Council, Mr. Smeaton, who has recently travelled, as special commissioner, through Central and Western India, which are the parts most affected, reports that the condition of the country is much worse than he had anticipated. For hundreds of miles not a single stalk of corn or even dry low creatures from starvation. "Freely stubble is to be seen, nor yet a blade of green pasture. There is no water except in the larger rivers and streams. The deepest tanks and reservoirs which have never before been known to run dry, are now as dry as a rock. The whole country is one vast, bare, brown, lonely desert. The cattle are dying by thousands. The Government officials are doing great things, but cannot achieve impossibilities. There are five millions and a-half of human beings working on relief works for a wage that barely sustains life. There

are thousands who prefer to stay in their homes and die. He says he has witnessed two famines, but this is by far the most severe of the century.

details, but tell the same horrible story of death and desolation. Help is needed on the largest scale for those whose caste prevents them from seeking

But there are those who refuse it, and, with the blind fatalism of their race, lie down in the dust and die. To combat and to overcome that spirit is by no means the least part of the 'white' man's burden' which is borne by the, rulers of India. When famine came to There are now about 300,000 of them our fathers they died. How are we there. Many of those sent there were better than they that we should do likewise? So says the ryot in his blindness. But even he is learning, not even given a chance to show their little by little. At worst he is now innocence of the things of which they passive, not violently resistant to progress, while at best he appreciates the himself in line with it.

Work at living wages is offered to all.

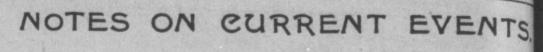
But, we repeat, with all the gov ernment has done and can, and in addition to the large contributions already made much, very much, more is needed. and will be for a long time, to save tens of thousands of our felye have received, freely give."

POLITICAL NEWS. - The electin campaign in British Columbia waxes warm.

W W. B. McInnes, M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C., sent his formal resignation to Oltawa on Tuesday of last week, to take effect as soon as received. He is to run for the local Legislature of the Pacific Province, as a supporter of Mr. Martin. He is a son of the Governor of the Province. Sr Chas. Hibbert Tapper, A. C. Bell, M. P., and Hon. N. Clark Wallace will speak at Westville, N. S. on Thursday of this week.

In Yarmouth.-F. Stoneman, mayor of Yarmouth was elected by acclamation last Tuesday for the vacant seat in the local legislature.

It is reported from Charlottetown. P. E I. that Mr. Wise, who we



men as the Fenian gang who rece

So far as ships sailing to and

the United States are concern

a thing of the past, except in a

where the death is caused by a ma

nant or contagious disease. A bill

been introduced into the House

Representatives at Washington wh

requires all steamships and vess

sailing to or from United States m

be equipped with appliances for tra

porting to the port of destination:

bodies of persons dying on the von

If the dying person requests a

burial the request may be grant

Heavy penalties for non-observance

the law are provided. The propo

Richard Croker is the Tamm

'boss." What he says is law in N

law is a sensible one.

Boss" CROKER.

burials at sea will, probably,

her certificate.

BURIALS AT SEA.

SIBERIA

For several generations Siberia has been the home of Russian exiles. real criminals; but many others who were guilty of no crime, and who were were suspected, have marched their weary journey into Siberian exile. value of civilization and actually puts But now Siberian exile is to be abolished. Perhaps a humane sentiment

> has something to do with the new order; but business is, probably, the chief consideration. The trans-Siberian railway is nearing completion. It cannot be maintained solely for strategic purposes. There must be traffic to keep it up. To have sufficient business there must be populationindustrious, enterprising population. With Siberia still a penal region, the

> right kind of men could not be induced to settle there.

PRICE OF PAPER.

York. He has fallen into the habit The price of news paper has gone last three or four years of spend up fifty to sixty per cent. The depart of each year in England, wh struction of the great paper making he races horses and the like. establishments made the Canadian now some of the English papers supply unequal to the demand. The advising that Mr. Croker be ostraci United States paper combine at once by Englishmen because of Tammar advanced their prices. Already some violent anti-British attitude Since Canadian papers-three Ottawa ones, war began Tammany has lost no opp for instance - have increased their tunity of showing its sympathy prices sufficiently to meet the increased Britain's enemy. And as Croke cost of production. The competition the head of the concern, some Engli is so sharp, and the margin so small, men begin to think it might be as

that a very slight increase in the cost to let him know that they know. I of material and work subjects publishwonder is that the fellow has ever ers to loss. ceived any recognition. HE NEEDS TO INVESTIGATE. Lord Salisbury is not in favor of strict temperance legislation. Like many another who knows a great many things, he has, evidently, neglected giving careful consideration to the liquor traffic problem, and, therefore, speaks foolishly when he essays to deal with the subject. Speaking on the report of a Commission which had been investigating the question, and which made a number of recommendations with a view to restrict the traffic, the Premier declared himself against the proposed restrictions. He believes in Sunday beer selling, saying, "I

'arguments." They show that he has

speaking, in the House of Lords, the

government had only three majority,

investigate the subject a little. Tem-

The world moves. The Minister War in France has issued an on prohibiting the sale of strong drin in the barracks and camps of French army. Wine, beer and cit are still allowed, but brandy and the stronger spirituous liquors a

MAY 23 19 23 1900

> proval of Introducin Commons, 1 charge of 74. which rt of the Au the final co nstitutional appeal to th prity-the ju Privy Council f the Imper eiudicial to t The govern to so amer ver of the c etained. me time Mr important vernment in e a scheme on of colonial

from Cana South Africaof Appeal. or a term o be made lit seats in n after they h f the court of ams a very

ably receive

NITED STATES er delegates a They search found none. ey find syn at how much t remains d the fool *8 asw nci age meet the d ome. Liter the Mayor

* * THEY ARE WAKING.

The missionaries' reports are fuller in

The Argentine Republic is gradually freeing itself from Roman Catholic nomination. The process is, necessarily, slow, but progress is being made.

The net gain for all religious bodies in the United States last year was only about one and one-third per cent-a not very encouraging showing.

The Twentieth century Thanksgiving Fund being raised by the Methodist Church in Canada, has reach the million mark.

sake of their favour.

The "Rams Hora' continues to make war on Dowie, whom it calls "the prince of charlatans." His income has been very large, but is now believed to have fallen off considerably since he has been shown up. It is strange that so many people allow themselves to be duped by such fellows.

Because the South African States, now in rebellion, choose to call themselves republics, many United States people think they must regard them as struggling for liberty against a powerful tyrant. A little investigation, such as may be made by a careful and unbiased reading of fairly conducted newspapers, would show any of them who want to know the truth that Britain, not Kruger, stands in this case, as always, for liberty.

The use of clap-trap methods in the endeavour to secure attendance at churches deserves the severest condemnation. The advertising of sensational topics, says Dr. Parkhurst, does not hold the people, but it does cheapen the pulpit and sets the house of God in the same row with the dry goods stores, millinery shops and other institutions that put big headlines in the newspapers and flaming placards in the front windows. Ninety people out of a hundred would respect God's house if they were sure that it is God's house more than it is man's.'

Government relief, for the sick, for clothing the destitute, for housing r moved from his seat in the Legisorphans &c.

Intimated in some quarters that the British mind being so much occupied with the South African affair, and the British pocket being so much taxed by the war and the things incident to it, that India is not receiving so much attention as it should have. No government ever did, nor ever can, put forth more stupendous efforts in behalf of a suffering people than the British is putting forth in behalf of the famine stricken in India. The New York Tribune gives an idea of the task in

In the old days, before British rule was set up in India, the problem would have been much more easily solved than now. The people would have been permitted to die like so many flies in a frost. That was what used to happen periodically under native rule. Thus, in the famine of 1769, fully three million people perished. and that was by no means a record. breaking famine. But the let-alone policy is not approved by the present government. It is considered now a reproach to the rulers of India that any of its people should die of famine, and so whenever unfavorable weather makes food scarce, and the inhabitants begin to starve, the treasury is opened for their relief, at risk of a deficit in the next budget. It is, however, not the policy of the government to give alms. Instead it undertakes vast public works, and thus gives the famine-stricken people employment at fair wages and enables them to buy Over 200 have been baptized in confood. Obviously that is the better nection with the work in these way, for it does not pauperize the people, and it gives the government some return for its money-generally a return which in itself is calculated to diminish future dangers of famine the staple occupation in famine years.

have been constructed as relief works. So far as possible. these are metaled, and thus made permanent. But if metal be not available, the roads are

la ure has had writs issued against Mr. Cummiskey, Speaker of the The contributions to the relief fund legulature; Mr. Hooper, Sergeant-at are generous and general-many lands arms, and Mr. Elliott, doorkeeper, sharing in the good work. It has been for removing him from his seat and confinnig him in the speaker's room.

The party papers are exhorting their people to get ready for the gener-1 election, which is probably not far

THE U.N.B. - The c-n'eunia' of the University will be colebrated next week. A three days (May 29 31) programme has been arranged, which promises many things of interest. don't drink beer myself, but if I did I A number of prominent educationists have signified their intention of being present. There will be addresses, would be a cruel thing to interfere procession if the weather is favorable. the conferring of honorary degrees, s with liquor selling on steamers, lest reception, an "At Home," a dinner sea-sick people might be deprived of &c., &c. The encoenial exercises (the relief which he thinks a glass of the college will be on Monday even grog affords. These are samples of his ing. There is a graduating class of twelve. The oration on behalf of the Alumni Socie y will be delivered by given little or no thought to the ques-Hon G. E. Fester. tion. On the motion to which he was

GENEROUS .- Among the contributors to the fand for the relief of the Ottawa-Hull fire sufferers was a convict in the Kingston Penitentiary. He ing why so many men take a view so sent \$5 00, and expressed regret that different from his, and move him to he could not send more.

perance sentiment is growing in Brit-IN PARIS - Evangelistic services ara ain, and neither Lords nor Commons. to be held during the Paris Exhibition can prevent its still more rapid growth. in two leading centres. The work has been promoted by the Society of Friends and the M'All Mission, and CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. will be conducted on the lines of the Evangelical Al'iance.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS

-There are something over 2,000 members connected with the twenty five Baptist mission churches in France. churches during the past year.

-The monster convention of the Society of Christian Endesvour is to be held at the Alexandra Palace from Road-building and canal-building are Ju'y 14th to July 20.h. Preparations are being made for an attendance of for an explanation of how men came Tens of thousands of miles of fine roads 40,000, of whom at least 5,000 are expected from America. Australia will Cross men who became soldiers in the also be largely represented.

-The Presbyterian Church of still built in temporary form, on the among the French Canadians. There are 36 mission helds with 95 preaching stations, occupied by 29 ordained missionaries and licentiates, 17 colporteurs and 18 teachers. The average Sahgreatest material blessings that have bath attendance last year was 2,314, from over 1,000 families.

ruled out. This is certainly a ga step in advance. It has come becau the effects of the drink habit ha been so terribly apparent in Fran within a few years. They have a yet realized- they do not want tothat the alcoholism which is so prea lent and which is destroying the peop is the result of the free use of wi should want it as much on Sunday as which has so long been encourage on any other day." He thought it

Plas another the 19 minr FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL. The Duke of Argyll (till recent the Marquis of Lorne) is said to have the offer of being the first Govern General of the Australian Confeden tion. Should he accept, his experient as Governor General of Canada would probably be an advantage to him, as the newly confederated country.

which may set Lord Salisbury wonder-A TEMPERATE ARMY.

> The British Army Temperand Association had its annual meeting London last week. General White of Ladysmith fame, was present, a read a letter from Lord Roberts, which he commends the temperance his army thus :

"There never was a more temperal The advocates of the abolition of army than that which marched unde the death penalty are making headway my command from Modder River in Massachusetts. Last year the vote Bloemfontein. Nothing but good a in the Legislature was strongly against abolition. Last week a bill favouring result from so many soldiers being brought together in an arduous can paign, when they see how splendid 86 our temperance men have borne against the hardships and dange they have had to face.

NOT PATRICK.

He is not named Patrick after a When the Queen was in Ireland, a se was born to the Duke of York. It was reported that Her Majesty telegraphs to be permitted to go to Africa as Red that this latest great-grand-son named Patrick. A few days ago ceremony of naming the youngste Boer army as soon as they landed, took place, and amongst the seven names given him Patrick does not @ cur; he is simply Henry Will Frederick Albert. He could, doubtles have stood another name or two, and Patrick or Dennis would have been as good as any. But perhaps the Quee and others are beginning to think the the playing to Ireland has gone ¹³ enough-and doesn't have any good effect.

old the B en they were t freedom (m understat inst the hate York great ies have intir me the Boer varm g eeting lions will, c of their g -perhaps in p artily. At re warmly g eeting, in w ntatives figu hat the Unit ill do is the The delom their g

nt, and they ion in som to be disar Presidential es of the H mpathizers ant that we at anything * * TALK.

London Exp lowing : have the be t, in the las as been rec addressed minister from ing terms of exact ter be stated, ched in an e

is inconceiv Salisbury ca cept the on lip of every surrende

WAR rything has

The new ing, which st, was rece reatest sat npire. In marked the epeated. there wer for many di interest w

ting, becaus

roic garriso

the last ex

eseiged nev

ge that cam

nest spirit.

abolition came near dividing the Legislature equally-84 for the bill, against it. The promoters of the they will have a majority. THEY SWORE FALSELY. Miss Barton, head of the United States Red Cross organization, having been asked by Secretary of State Hay

says : "These men have practiced Cauada has a very prosperous work gross deception; broken a pledge and

measure think that by another year

The reason for the small increase in the membership of several christian bodies, according to Dr. Carroll, the Church statistician, is that "the pulpit does not put sufficient emphasis on the necessity and conditions of a religious life." He explains that he does not mean that the modern pulpit does not exhort men to be saved, but that not enough emphasis is laid on the necessity of repentance, faith, regeneration, 'Ye must be born again. Almost nothing is said as to the fate of those who are not born again. How seldom do we hear the warning 'Flee from the wrath to come.' It is the dread and dreadful background of the Gospel picture and cannot be neglected.

Not only more grace, but Canadian House of Commons have more courage, is a pressing need of the 'died.

ments. We would not forget to suggest that in all the churches prayer be offered for District Meetings-that they may be blessed with the Divine presence, and be seasons of quickening and saving power. However well conducted a meeting may be in every other respect, if it be not an occasion of spiritual influence, and a centre from which such influence shall go out to all the churches, it has failed of its chief purpose. Let us all pray that in the meetings of this year there be refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

SEVENTEEN .- Since the last general election seventeen members of the

is better than alms. Even better than roads are the canals, perhaps the been bestowed upon India. A few years ago the whole vast region between the Ravi and the Chenab Rivers from Lahore to Multan, was a desert, the few wretched inhabitants of which

maintained a precarious existence by feeding upon rats, insects and offal. To-day its large population is prosperous among some of the finest wheat fields in the world. The change has been effected by the construction of canals for irrigation. And what has 67,045 Catholics. been done there has been done in a hundred other districts. Within the last three months the Indian government has spent more than \$10,000,000 upon relief works, and it will doubtless have to spend millions more before the famine is past. Despite that, is through their own fault or folly. ance.

A religious census of Philadelphia has been taken by Christian workers Among 253,168 visited, there were but 62 Christian Scientists, 93 Spiritualuts, and 22 Atheists and Agnostics. The following are the only denominations that have more to the rules of the Geneva Convention. than 10,000 members : Episcopal Methodists, 38,451; Episcopal, 25,953 Presbyterian, 26 595: Baptists, 25 . 187; Lutheran, 17,827 There were

-The natives of the Samoan island of Tutulia, which has fallen to the United States in the partition with Germany, are all said to be devout Christians. When visited by the American shipe, not one of them would blame Miss Barton very severely, and be induced to come on board on Sunday, but a'l sent to church. They might well send missionaries to Amerim my natives are perishing, but that ca to teach the people Sabbath observ-

violated a confidence which they sought, The humane world will not hold them guiltless." Miss Barton added that her connection with this corps had been to give a letter, at the solicitation of a Mr. Judd, Holyoke, Mass., in

whom she seems to have placed confidence, granting the corps the use of the Red Cross flag and emblem, and asking right of way and good treatment for the expedition and for the

men as long as the members lived up The troubles of the Fox Bay settle are not yet ended. They have not ye Before giving the letter, Miss Barton left their island homes. The Frence ascertained that each member of the lord of Anticosti is impatient of the corps had made oath separately that delay, and seeks to hasten their going he was going to South Africa to work The French papers say hard thing under the Red Cross and in the ambu- about the poor people, accusing the lance service. It does not seem to of attempting to black-mail their deal have troubled these Fenians to perjure M. Menier, and threaten them with themselves. Nobody will want to forcible removal.

yet she and those who co-operate with COURT OF APPEAL.

her in the management of Red Cross One clause in the Australian Common work should surely be wide-enough wealth bill, agreed upon by the color awake to avoid being deceived by such [ies about to be confederated, did not

ANTICOSTI.

f invincible ery last the the true he the siege a lot of Bo a grands a telegraph I. Baden-P and sent nd inquirles en. particular to hand at

despatch

relief colu

eking from

strong for

sed. The

nd the Bog