

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1900.

The christian ministry is no place for a lazy man.

A priest in France was fined \$400 for revealing secrets confided to him in the confessional. He deserved the punishment. But the people ought to learn better than to make such confessions.

To arouse the country to the need of a national religious revival, is the purpose of a movement headed by Dr. Barrows, of Oberlin College, and composed of men of various christian denominations. God grant the movement the largest success.

The Congregational Year Book, just out, shows a decrease in the number of churches and ministers in the United States. The accessions on profession of faith were smaller than in any year since 1865. The number of theological students is, also, smaller. These are regrettable facts.

No man serves under the British flag against his will. "Conscription," such as is common in many countries, is not necessary in the great Empire, whose sons, by tens of thousands, from every quarter of the vast domain, and those outside it, have crowded each other in their eagerness to volunteer to serve their Queen and country.

Self-support by churches in missions fields is gaining ground. Of course it is a slow process in many places, but encouraging progress is being made. By self-support is meant the payment of native pastors and the current expenses of the churches. The missionaries must be supported from home.

The movement amongst the French priests assumes continually larger proportions. It is stated that more than three hundred priests have abandoned the priesthood during the last two years. Of these one hundred and twenty-five have, at first entered a home founded by M. Bourrier at Seves, where they have found repose and opportunity for making a fresh start in life. Eventually they enter on business, or become artisans, professors, doctors, &c. Many have gone back simply to their native villages, and begun again at the plough.

A London Baptist paper tells that Lord Roberts, though not actually a member of the Baptist denomination, is in hearty sympathy with the body. When in London he worships regularly at the Gower St. Baptist church; and when at Devizes, one of his country residences, he attends the Baptist church there. Without respect to his denominational relations, it is a great satisfaction to know that he is a man of pronounced christian convictions, and that he makes his great influence felt in favour of religion and morality.

The pastor of Zion Congregational church, Montreal, has tendered his resignation. In his statement of reasons it appears that his lack of sympathy for the British cause, and his failure to pray for the Queen and the success of the British arms, are among the things that have made him unsatisfactory to his congregation. He came from the United States to Montreal less than a year ago. He had better get across the line soon, or get appointed to a place on Tarte's Paris staff. There is no place for such as he in the pulpit of a patriotic church in this British country.

Dr. Andrews was President of Brown University. His views and teachings did not please Mr. Rockefeller, and he had to step down and

out before the College could get any of the Standard Oil man's money. He then became Superintendent of schools in Chicago. But he could not keep that position because he would not administer the schools to please the Roman and other bad elements in the civic government. A weaker man in either place would have trimmed to suit the controlling influences; but a man with a conscience and convictions would not do it.

It is sometimes complained now-a-days that there is less capacity, or at least less disposition, than formerly for steady listening to addresses on subjects of public interest. Much of the blame for this is laid at the door of "humorous" speakers, whose jokes and witticisms and taking stories spoil hearers for giving attention to sustained and serious speech. In churches it is supposed that people settle themselves down to listen more patiently and steadily. But probably the decline in listening is as great in church congregations as in other audiences. The consequent temptation to preachers to sacrifice seriousness and depth, to clever and catching superficiality is not small. Those preachers who give their hearers sermons with thought in them, and present the thought so that the people have to listen, are benefactors.

Conversions to Christianity among the Jews have never been very rapid. They are, however, increasing. A recent statement by an authority furnishes some interesting information. There are, it is said, 560,000 Jews in Germany; 17,520 have accepted Christianity during the present century. Various motives, such as business and marriages with Christians, help towards the acceptance of baptism. In Great Britain the Jews have lost even more than in Germany. No less than 30,000 have become Christians here within the century. It is estimated that 72,740 Jews became Protestants in this period; while 57,300 joined the Greek Catholics and 74,500 the Roman Catholics—making the total conversions to Christianity in this century 224,000, probably more Jews than accepted Jesus in the Apostolic century. The annual accessions are estimated at 1,450 to Protestantism, 1,250 to the Roman and 1,100 to the Greek church; also, 1,450 coming from the marriage of Jews and Christians—a total of 5,250 a year. As these conversions are steadily growing, some Rabbis are beginning to express a fear that the Jews will be absorbed by the surrounding Christians.

THE GREAT NEED.

The great need of this present time is a revival of spiritual power. Without being unduly pessimistic, we are compelled to admit that present-day tendencies are such as to call for the most serious consideration. Many things which ought to be very sacred to christians are imperilled. The fundamental evangelical truths are not held with the firm faith of earlier days, and the loyalty of the people to that righteousness which exalteth a nation is not the thing it should be.

The condition of the churches generally is far from satisfactory. They seem to be zealous, they abound in activities, but their fruitfulness is scantier than might rightly be expected. Church statistics and facts in other forms about church life indicate a degree of spiritual impotence that is greatly distressing to those who love Zion. The machinery of the Church is ample, but "the spirit of life is not in the wheels." For years there has been a cry for improved organization in all departments, for more attractive services, &c. In these respects much progress has been made. Perhaps it has been overdone. But, whatever may be said of these things, something else is needed, and never more pressing than now. That something else is a fresh baptism of the Holy Spirit, which alone can vitalize church machinery and activity. Its necessity has always been acknowledged in word and prayer; but it needs to become a longing of passionate intensity, if we would have the windows of heaven open and a great blessing poured out. There are not wanting signs that there is a growing desire for "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." May it grow more and more, and the blessing of power from on high come quickly and fully.

Just how the needed revival will come, and what form it will take are questions about which christians need not be particularly anxious. The sovereignty of the Spirit must be honoured; prayer must be for His coming in such ways as please Him. Spiritual preparation is the great duty of the people of God. Praying let them purge heart and life of every secret sin and every unhalloved thing which may hinder the Lord's work in them and by them. Somebody has said that the holy life is the separated wire on

which the telegraphic message of heaven hastens with feet of fire." The waiting will not be longer than the purging. Into the purged and receptive soul the waiting Spirit enters with power. For this coming of the Spirit some, perhaps many, are longing. May the number be greatly increased, till there shall be such a manifestation of God, in the fullness of His love and the greatness of His saving power, that hard hearts will become soft, cold churches grow warm and attractive and helpful to the worst sinners, and vice and error flee as the darkness of the night before the morning light.

The Minister as Manager

The question of Ministerial leadership is thus discussed by Zion's Advocate: Pastors that are genuinely successful excel in the line of leadership. A congregation should be unwilling to employ a minister in whom it can not have confidence as general manager. A minister should be slow to take charge where he has reason to believe that his right to leadership is to be questioned. Failure, complete or partial, has been written upon the career of many churches, because they have insisted upon making their ministers mere hired men. Of course, in the last analysis, churches do not have a right, for an instant, to surrender their power, but, as human nature is constituted, it is impossible for a church to maintain its might, or even to employ it, except it secure one who, in the biblical and common sense use of the term, is a pastor, a shepherd; not, indeed, an accidental herdsman, driving his flock; but an Oriental one, leading his flock, and this one thing he will do, he will lead them.

A church looking for a pastor, therefore, has two points to insist upon, the ability of the man in question to command a following, and his ability to lead his followers in the right direction. This combination is now found at its best in the man who has come to be called, in railway circles, and elsewhere, the general manager. All rail ways and all businesses do not require the same type of a man to win success. A railway, with its immense local traffic, its wide range of constituents, from the men in the parlor car to the crowds who earn but little more than their bread and butter, with passenger interests superior to freight, has a far different problem from the road that counts its miles by the thousands rather than the hundreds, makes its profits on carloads of grain, coal, or cotton, rather than on suburban pleasure-seeking, or any other variety of passenger travel. A board of directors will take these factors into account in choosing a manager for their road, but when once they are clear that they have decided aright the problem to be solved, and have lighted upon the right man to solve it, they will be the last persons in the world to hamper him in his solution of it. The same principle holds in church life. A modern church pursues a wise course when it selects a sufficiently large committee to represent the varied elements of the organization, and expects them, in a business-like way, to canvass the field, determine upon the kind of a man that the individual church should have, and get, as near as possible, the ideal man, and, when they have gotten him, say to him, "You are our leader. We want, from this time forth, to find in you a general manager. We do not expect that you will do just as the last minister has done, or as any other minister would do; we have confidence in your ability, your integrity, and, above all, your loyalty to the common cause, and you may count on our hearty co-operation."

But how does this tally with the thought of our Lord, that he who would be a minister will be servant of all? Perfectly. There is no one in the employ of a railway company who is more thoroughly its servant than the genuine general manager. The man, with his pick and his shovel, lays down his tools as the day closes, and has no thought of his work until the morning. The section man feels no responsibility beyond a few miles entrusted to him. The conductor has done his duty when he signs his name to the train register blank and settles his day's accounts, and knows that his regard for the company's interests has been conserved by regard for the interests of the passengers who have patronized his train. But the general manager is the servant of all; the interests of the section hand and of the coal baron and lumber king, the popularity of the road and its paying qualities, all interests, from the supreme aim of the entire corporation to the last detail of the means employed to secure success, are his concern. He is, while leader of all, in a higher and truer sense, servant of all. And the parallel holds good in the case of a minister, who, bidding one man do

and another do that, never, for a moment, is free from the thought that, however great the care he may put upon others to carry, he carries the care or all.

And all this is perfectly consistent with the highest spiritual conception of the ministry. An ideal general manager of a railroad is an ideal railway man, and an ideal manager of a Christian church will be an ideal Christian. He is not a manager for the sake of managing, as a modern political boss is, nor is he a leader for the sake of leading, as selfish generals have been, but he manages and leads for the sake of, and wholly in the interests of, those who are to be led. He insists upon his duty and right to manage everything, for that is the reason of his being a manager at all, and damage comes to all when, for a moment, he ceases to manage. Even so a minister, with an eye single to the commission given him by his lay people, make such a study of the work of the church as no member or members of it can do, has a concern for its success surpassed by none, leads his people because his call from heaven to be a minister, and his call from an individual church to be its pastor, can only be met as, in the right and true sense of the term, he is a general manager.

WAR NOTES.

There has been absolutely no important news from South Africa this week. Here and there a Boer commando gives up the fight and hands over its arms. Each day finds Burgheers returning to their farms, glad to find peace again after a hopeless effort.

The force now available to President Kruger is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, and is scattered far and wide, and incapable of any united effort.

Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17 announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese, and that Great Britain must help Japan.

The late president himself is reported to be in very feeble health.

Commandant Botha still holds out, though he is merely skirmishing for better terms. Two hundred Boers have surrendered to General Warren at Blikfontein.

According to a Cape Town despatch, General Kitchener himself had a narrow escape from capture in the engagement at Leeuw Spruit on June 14. He was sleeping in the repair train when the latter was attacked and many of the engineers captured. General Kitchener's sleeping car was at Kopjes station when the Boers under General Dewet suddenly opened a rifle fire at 3 a. m. Kitchener managed to reach his horse and galloped to Rhenoster, two miles distant. The Boers numbered 900 men, with three guns. They burned the culvert, which had just been rebuilt, and derailed the train.

All is quiet at Pretoria and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the market is daily becoming more crowded and business-like.

The first two wounded Canadians arrived home by Steamer Siberian on June 18th. They were Privates H. E. Durant of Moncton and H. E. Fradsham of Fredericton. Both belong to company "G," and both were wounded at Paardeberg. Durant is a cripple for life. He was shot twice, and has a broken leg and a shattered arm. Both members are crooked, and will be of little service to the owner during the rest of his natural days. Fradsham was struck in the groin after the order had been given to retreat; but retreat the Canadians would not, even though the officers endeavored to pull the men back. Fradsham after being struck rolled over and over until he dropped into a trench, where he sat and listened to the music of the Mauser bullets.

Durant, speaking of the hours before Cronje's surrender, said: "I can never forget that night. The darkness, the bullets whistling around everywhere, and the bravery of our boys. We felt glad, but our joy was mixed with sadness. Some of our poor fellows had gone down never to rise again and some were groaning in agony on the ground all around us. After being wounded I was taken to the field hospital, where Lord Roberts visited us. He is a man. He shook us by the hand, asked us how we were, told us to cheer up, said he was proud of us and that we would be all right in a few days. That was enough I think to make any fellow feel better.

Fradsham was given a magnificent reception on his arrival at his home in Fredericton.

DEATH OF MINISTER.—Rev. F. W. HARRISON, a retired Methodist minister, died last week in Jacksonville, C. Co. He had been in failing health for some time.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Manitoba Schools question is again being agitated. The Manitoba government was appealed to a few weeks ago to undertake legislation suitable to the Roman Catholics. Premier Macdonald has replied to the deputation saying that the position assumed by his party during the election was that this matter having been settled as announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Greenway should not be disturbed. Having taken this position it is difficult to see how they can move in the direction desired. On the receipt of this answer the R. C. committee decided to at once lay the matter before the Dominion authorities and the memorial has been sent to Ottawa.

ABOUT CANCER.

The British Cancer Society some months ago sent a physician to examine into the methods of the State Laboratory in New York, founded for the purpose of investigation into cancer and its causes, and also other United States hospitals. He has recently returned and reported the results of the investigations made. The report states that the increase of cancer is considered in the States as a decided fact, for against the improvement in diagnosis, which has been supposed to perform an addition sum in cancer totals, there must be set the large amount subtracted by the proper classification of non-malignant tumours as non-cancerous, which once would have been called cancerous. The increase in thirty years per million living at different ages has in Massachusetts shown alarming proportions, and now annually stands thus: Males from 30-40, increase per million 23; from 40-50, increase per million 162; from 50-60, increase per million 635; from 60-70, the same increase; from 70-80, increase per million 1,371; and from 80 upwards increase per million 1,761. More alarming still is the rapidly mounting total of increase per million among females. From 30 years old there is 319 increase per million; from 40, 733; from 50, 942; from 60, the same; from 70, 1,829; and from 80, 2,470. It is seen clearly that in the States, as in England, cancer loves the aged, the main increase being after 60; and that in middle life it prefers to make its home in the gentler sex. The same tables are characteristic of the increase tendency in England and Wales, only the amount of increase is terribly larger. There are also statistics proving that the supposed immunity of the colored races, and also of the Jews, is an entire fallacy.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Three-fifths of all the newspapers in the world are printed in the English language. Two-thirds of the letters written are in English. It is the language of commerce and diplomacy.

CONVENTION OF MUTES.

The Deaf Mutes' Association of Ontario had its seventh biennial convention in Belleville last week. There is a Deaf and Dumb Institution there. Two hundred delegates were at the Convention, representing all parts of the Province.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The national Republican Convention was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. President McKinley was unanimously re-nominated for the Presidency; Governor Roosevelt was, with equal unanimity, nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Gov. Roosevelt did not desire the nomination, and did all he could to prevent it; but the Convention would have no one else, and he had to submit.

ANTICOSTI.

London papers, commenting on the eviction of the Fox Bay settlers by M. Menier, take the ground that the sale of the island to an alien was a wrong that should not have been permitted, and suggesting that the Dominion Parliament pass an act rendering the sale null and void. There has been talk of the generous treatment given the evicted people. Eleven families were awarded \$1,460 by the Court; but when the expenses of trying to defend their homes were paid they had \$497—less than \$8.00 a piece for the sixty-three people driven out.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

The total amount of commerce done by the nations of the world is computed to be \$18,000,000,000. England's share in this trade is 18.3 per cent, Germany's 10.8 per cent, and the United States 9.7 per cent. The commercial representatives of these three nations are competing keenly for

supremacy in trade in Australia, China, South America and other conspicuous parts of the world.

A BISHOP'S VIEW.

Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently returned from China where he had been inspecting the mission work of his Church. Speaking of the Chinese situation he says that civilized nations must China. "It is worth any cost in my opinion," he says, "if it is worth any cost in my opinion if we can make the millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians I would cut all the red tape in the world and break all the treaties made to place the armies of the United States in the fore next to Great Britain. The open door must be maintained for Christianity as well as commerce."

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

The friends of prohibition in Manitoba claim that there is nothing in the constitution that a prohibitory law would be an interference with a charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and lawyers have looked into the matter some time ago. The fact that Hudson's Bay Co. has been completely ever since the institution of the province, to take out a license for a store, shows that they have no right to sell, further than they obtain it from a provincial license.

BOERS FOR CANADA.

Surely there can be no truth in the statement that Mr. Preston, the emigration agent, is endeavoring to get some of the Boers to leave their country, to settle in Canada. If to the Moravians, Galicians, Doukhobors and the Gypsies, Mr. Tarte is seeking to come here, a few thousands of Boers are added we will have a much more and very difficult population.

TAXING CHINA MEN.

The Premier has given notice of change in the law relating to Chinese immigration, raising the tax on Chinese men coming into this country. The proposal is:

- 1. That a tax of one hundred dollars shall be imposed on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada.
2. That a person in command of any vessel or who brings Chinese immigrants into Canada shall be personally liable for her majesty for payment of tax of such immigrant carried by such vessel.

It is a pity that Canada should follow the bad example of the United States in this matter.

RESURGAM.

An episode that was recorded. Pretoria nearly twenty years ago now, says the Mail and Empire, fittingly recalled. "It consisted in the burial of the Union Jack on August 2nd, 1881. The time chosen was the occasion of the signing of the convention by the late Lord Rosmead, Evelyn Wood, Sir Henry de Villiers and the rebel triumvirate, Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius. About 600 British subjects and Kaffirs, under the loyal charge of Zwaarboot, followed the disgraced flag to the tomb, where it was lowered with due solemnity and a stone placed over it, upon which was the following inscription:

In Loving Memory of the British Flag in the Transvaal, who departed this life on August 2, 1881, in his fifth year. "In other climes none knew thee but love thee." "Resurgam."

To-day the old flag again waves over the town, and Britain is determined that never again will its obsequies be celebrated.

MISSION NEWS AND NOTES.

Nineteen missionaries are being supported in Africa by negro Baptists.

It is estimated that fifty million dollars will be raised for Foreign Missions this year by Protestants.

Heathens are begging us to keep our rum and gambling and other wickednesses to ourselves.

From the foreign fields come glorious accounts of the progress of the work. A large number of conversions have been baptized, and the missionaries seem to be cheerful and hopeful.

The work of the Baptist missionaries on the Congo in Africa, has been blessed last year. At the three stations, Baize, Mantere, Lunga and Kifwa, 885 have been baptized. The churches in the whole Congo mission have added 40% to their membership.

THE CHINESE C...

From Northern... indicate that the... has attained... There does not... definite present... It is the bur... no that has been... century. Each... seen the furth... of the Chinam... tion for the ri... the dominant... occasion; almos... complications ove... and such, in... they seek to divid... then, that in the... with, there sho... the heroic stru... drive back the... This is the... the Chinese... opinion now th... ment has throu... ers. In that c... the ancient Empi... could avail to... arms of... J. Pan an... to-day the situ... has been no dif... in fourteen... in charge of... to the relief of... from twelve da... he was surr... Pekin and... Tsin the 3000... and fin... A force wh... was beaten b... of the numb... will take 100... in shape. A... international co... must stand by... Already... 300 miles from... ago had an... and men the... has commere... interests are... it is difficult t... would be thro... Russia in the... many and Jap... and the... gives opportu... to be a rather... by Chinese... these Coual ut... suggested that he... the safety of U... Pakin. "Was... Washington resp... ally, 'for the... Allah? No. No... government resp... of lawless... ovements it has...