

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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 paid in advance the price is \$2.00 year.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1900

A large proportion of space in this issue is devoted to the report of the General Conference.

Some other matter has to stand over. It is better, we think, to give the report as quickly as possible, rather than spread it over three or four weeks.

We trust our readers will prefer it so.

When settlement is made of the China affair, it should include a guarantee of freedom for christian work and protection of the missionaries.

There are not many Baptists in Ireland. Last year's report gave their number as 2,697.

There were one hundred and ninety-three baptized during the year.

The Pope has evidently endeavoured to secure influence over the new King of Italy.

But the young man seems quite as uncompromising as his father in his attitude towards the Vatican.

It is to be hoped that he will not waver.

Dr. Paton's biography netted \$70,000 profits for himself.

But he wouldn't take a dollar of it. He gave it all to the missionary society, saying: "It is the Lord's. Pass on the bread of life to my brethren in the South Seas."

The publication of a daily newspaper, conducted on Christian principles, is to be undertaken in Japan.

This is an indication of the growing strength of christianity in that country.

The experiment will be watched with much interest.

The mission Board of the Methodist Church in Canada, at a meeting last week, passed estimates of \$280,000 for mission work in Japan and China and at home.

The missionaries who have come from China are to be sent back just as soon as possible.

The liquor traffic of Canada is making a united and determined effort against every Parliamentary candidate who is known to favour prohibition.

It is the duty of all electors who are against the rum traffic to be united in support of known prohibitionists, irrespective of party.

Principal Caven, of Knox College (Presbyterian), Toronto, in an address at the opening of the College, a few days ago, said the impression somewhat widely entertained, that there are too many students for the ministry is a mistake, at least so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned.

There are in Canada five Presbyterian Theological schools with over one hundred and ninety students, which is not an excessive number in view of the extent of the work of the denomination.

While the number has steadily increased, there is, he said, need of still further increase.

An English bishop lately made a blunder—laughable or serious, according to the point of view.

Asked to consecrate an addition to a cemetery, he made the mistake of consecrating the part used for the burial of those not members of the Anglican Church.

The question now agitating the church people is whether the spiritual benefits which are supposed to be communicated to the ground by such consecration, will adhere to the ground consecrated, or to that which the bishop intended to bless.

Perhaps the bishop can find some way of extracting whatever virtue he introduced into the wrong part of the cemetery.

For a grave question, it is all very funny.

The Archbishop of the Established Church in England issued a form of prayer to be used during the elections now going on there.

It is as follows:

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee as for this Kingdom in general, so especially at this time for all electors of Members of Parliament, that bearing in mind that their votes are a trust from Thee, they may faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the great Council of the nation, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of thy Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessities, for them, for us, and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

The Convention of Christian Workers recently held under the auspices of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, was one of the most representative gatherings of the kind held for several years.

It was not altogether for Bible study, but in addition to this the program exhibited a prayer and praise, personal testimony and reports of various Christian enterprises.

The list of the speakers and singers included many of the best known names in the country.

The keynote of the convention was that God would pour out a spirit of united prayer for a wave of blessing, such as would affect not only individuals and local communities, but also the country at large.

Perhaps the most prominent result lay in the emphasis placed upon love as a motive power in Christian life and service.

Mrs. Mand Ballou Booth formerly of the Salvation Army, but now, with her husband, leader of an independent christian movement, is doing an excellent work among the convicts and ex-convicts of the United States.

She is devoting herself especially to this work. There are about eighty thousand prisoners in the penitentiaries of the United States.

About twenty thousand are discharged yearly, and are likely, if not carefully looked after, to fall back into crime.

The world receives them suspiciously. For some time before his death Mr. Moody was much concerned for the help of discharged prisoners.

Mrs. Booth has been moved to devote herself to their welfare; and is likely to make a success of the work she has undertaken.

She proposes to establish homes—"Hope Halls," they are called—in which prisoners can find shelter, comfort and encouragement till employment is secured for them.

Two of these have been in operation for some time—one in New York, and one in Chicago.

Already more than eight thousand men have been sheltered by these homes, and encouraged to begin life anew.

Three-fourths of those thus helped have done well after obtaining employment. God bless such Christ-like work.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Hampstead is historic ground denominationally. In the church there—then known as "the Long Island church," forty-six years ago the denomination began its corporate existence.

The denomination had been organized twenty-two years at that time, but had not till then had incorporation. Three of the incorporators, who were at the session of 1854, were present this year—Rev. J. Noble, Rev. J. Perry and Deacon Wm. Peters.

These brethren could testify of the great progress made. "What hath God wrought!"

Eleven years ago the Conference was held at Hampstead. Of the ministers present at that session, eleven have died, and five are not now members of the body—having either joined another body or moved from the Province.

The hospitality of the Hampstead people was fully equal to the large demands made upon it.

The attendance of members was good. There were fewer absentees this year than usual—both of ministers and laymen. And more members remained to the close. These two facts are gratifying.

The weather was what some people have fallen in the habit of calling "Conference weather." It was wet. The rain began Friday and continued through Saturday. Sunday there was not much rain. Monday was bright and pleasant. About midnight Monday the rain began again, and did not cease while Conference was in session, nor till some time after. Perhaps if the suggestion about changing the time of holding the Conference had been made any other day than Monday—the one pleasant day of the session, it might have found more favour.

The Conference was glad to have Rev. E. Crowell present, representing our Nova Scotia ministers and churches. His presence was enjoyed, as was his good sermon Sunday afternoon.

Two ministers of the Conference—Revs. G. F. Currie and D. Patterson, have accepted calls to Nova Scotia pastorates. Bro. Currie goes to Chegoggin, and bro. Patterson to Kempt; both places are in Yarmouth County.

The Nova Scotia churches are to be congratulated on getting these brethren. Rev. J. A. Robertson, who has been the efficient pastor at Fredericton Junction for three years, has moved to Boston. The brethren will be missed here. We wish them the largest success.

Two ministers of the Nova Scotia Conference—Revs. A. W. Currie and F. S. Hartley—presented letters of dismission from that Conference to join the New Brunswick Conference. They were cordially received. Bro. Currie has been pastor at McAdam for a year and a half; bro. Hartley takes charge of the Fredericton Junction pastorate. We trust their work may be much blessed.

Rev. J. H. Erb, who has not been at Conference for four or five years, was warmly welcomed by his brethren, who enjoy his warm-heartedness and his genial ways. He is looking in very good health, which means that the climate of Texas agrees better with him than that of New Brunswick. He wishes he might be able to remain "at home," and his brethren wish it, too. But two or three attempts have brought him warning that he must not dare too much here. Perhaps later he may be equal to it. We hope so.

Rev. B. H. Nobles was called away Monday morning to attend a funeral at Sussex. He returned Tuesday morning. He regretted to lose a day from the session, and his brethren regretted to lose him, but it could not very well be avoided.

A great many kind words were said about the INTELLIGENCER. It is gratifying to the editor to have the ministers and others who have known the paper long speak in commendation of it, and so heartily. He aims to make it an efficient christian worker, and worthy the support of the christian people whose recognized organ it is.

A large increase of subscribers to begin the new year with will both enlarge its usefulness, and make the work easier.

The ordination service was impressive. Bro. Gregg who was formally set apart to the work of the ministry has the love of his brethren, and goes forth to his work with their prayers for his success. We trust he may live many years to herald the good tidings of salvation and edify the church of God.

The young men who came before the Conference as candidates for the ministry commended themselves to the brethren, are assured of their practical sympathy in their endeavours to prepare for the work to which God has called them.

Sunday was a good day—a day of spiritual quickening and enjoyment. The preaching was good and effective, and it may be confidently expected that permanent good will result from it. The early morning prayer meeting was a fitting preparation for the day. At the close of the evening meeting several persons rose for prayers.

The devotional spirit of the session was quite marked. Each day began with an hour of praise and prayer. All through the session there was the evident presence of the Spirit. Christian harmony was manifest in all the business.

"It was a good Conference," was an expression often heard during the session and at its close. A spirit of hopefulness and courage was manifest. "God is with us as he was with our fathers," was said, in effect, by brethren whose knowledge of the body covers a large part of its history.

THE C. P. R.—The railway mileage of C. P. R. is stated to be 8,886, the miles of telegraph wire 85,006; number of messages carried for 1899, 1,900,000, and the number of officials, 9,700.

A NEW JUDGE—Mr. Geo. F. Gregory Q. C., of this city, has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court of this Province.

BUTTER.—Last year England imported \$85,000,000 worth of butter, chiefly from Denmark.

W. C. T. U. The annual convention of the W. C. T. Union of New Brunswick is being held this Wednesday to Friday in Sackville.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

THE POPE'S APPROVAL.

The pope, by Archbishop Ireland, who has just returned from Rome has sent his thanks to President McKinley for his policy in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's special representative in the United States, has endorsed the Archbishop's message. The whole affair is, evidently, intended to help President McKinley in the approaching election.

The Presidents' policy in allowing the friars to have their way in the Philippines is really deserving the condemnation of all who do not believe in priestly corruption and tyranny.

ANGLO-SAXON COMPACT.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain) has been residing abroad the last nine years. He is now returning to the United States, and will live at his old home in Hartford.

Mr. Clemens is a close observer, as all who have seen him know. One of the things which his observation has convinced him of is that there is really an Anglo-Saxon compact. He does not mean that there is an alliance between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, but that "there is an understanding of cordiality between the people of the two countries, wholly apart from political considerations."

The countries are, he believes, friends, in a better sense than ever before, and that it is the best thing for the world that the flags of the English speaking countries wave together.

STENOGRAPHY & C.

Stenography, typewriting, book-keeping and the other branches which have been the specialties of business schools, have lately been introduced into the public schools of Chicago.

Several other cities had earlier taken this step—a very important one, and which is sure to be generally adopted.

THE KANSAS WAY.

In a Kansas town a few days ago a man named Charles Steinbrink was convicted of selling whiskey in violation of the prohibitory law of the state and sentenced to forty-nine months imprisonment.

The four years of removal from the scenes of his law-breaking will give him ample opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness of the prohibitory law. He will be likely to acknowledge that, in his case at least, prohibition actually prohibits.

The Kansas way of dealing with rum sellers is an excellent way.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Canadian Commissioner in Australia, Mr. J. S. Larke, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, suggests that the present is a good time for Canadian business men to send agents to Australia.

There is uncertainty about what the tariff legislation of the federated colonies may be, and meantime Sydney is made a free port.

SIPIDO.

Sipido, the Belgian who attempted to murder the Prince of Wales, has failed in his appeal against the judgment which empowered the Government to detain him until he was of age.

He has taken up his residence in Paris, where he remains unmolested. He will be able to return to Brussels on attaining his majority.

ANARCHISTS.

More than fifteen hundred known anarchists have been arrested in Italy since the murder of King Humbert. They have been deported to the islands of Tremite and Tantellaria, where they will be kept indefinitely.

BOTH COUNT WELL.

The Presidential election is near. November 4th will determine whether McKinley or Bryan shall be Chief Magistrate of the great republic.

Whether both parties feel confident is doubtful, but both count bravely. Two hundred and twenty-four votes in the electoral college are necessary to an election. Each party claims more than enough.

DIFFERENT REPORTS.

These are the days when strangely different accounts are given of the same speech. One will say, "Made a good hit," the other, "Muddled, feeble performance."

"Routs his foes by his wit and wisdom;" "Talked like a donkey and looked embarrassed." "Crowd all stayed until he finished," "Had not spoken more than five minutes before people began to sneeze out."

If a speaker has been so eloquent and argumentative that to ridicule him would be absurd, he is disposed of as "uttering platitudes with the air of a man who has made an original discovery." Attempting to excuse these contradictory representations, a writer

says, "They are only part of the froth when the brains of a free people are shaken together in the same bottle."

THEY ARE A UNIT.

Last week we mentioned briefly the attack made on Hons. Geo. E. Foster and Hugh John Macdonald by the President of the Province of Quebec liquor dealers Association.

On page eight of this issue is a fuller report of what the rum men's chief said, and the resolution the Association passed.

"Will you help a man to the federal cabinet who is an enemy to the whiskey traffic?" is the question which liquor dealer Wilson puts to the association of which he is the head.

The enemies he mentions are Mr. Foster, whose prohibition record he denounces, and Mr. Macdonald who as leader of the Manitoba government, had enacted a prohibitory law which on June 1st 1901 will close the grog shops of that Province.

Because of this blow at the liquor traffic, the men of the traffic have taken the war path against the author of the prohibitory law. They think that should he get into office at Ottawa he would be still more dangerous to them.

Mr. Wilson, in his alarm, says, "What is the fate of our friends in Manitoba to-day may be ours to-morrow." To prevent such a calamity, the rum traffic is determined to do everything in their power to keep such men out of Parliament.

A GREAT STORM.

The great rain storm of last week did serious and widespread damage to railways, besides the loss caused to crops and stock on lowlands in many places.

The C. P. R. suffered severely, there being a larger number of wash-outs, and more serious ones, than ever were known in the history of the road.

Nothing like the interference with travel, both by railway and highway, was ever before known to result from rain in this part of the country.

From Thursday morning till Sunday morning there were no trains into this city, either on the C. P. R. or the Canada Eastern. The Fredericton Branch was repaired sufficiently to allow trains to pass over it Sunday and two or three hundred passengers and some tons of mail that had been delayed at Fredericton Junction and a little west of it, were brought into this city.

The most of them being destined to St. John and points in N. S. and P. E. I. were sent on to St. John by steamer Sunday afternoon. The road between Fredericton Junction and St. John is very badly damaged, and no train has been over it at this writing.

Nor has a train gone over the Canada Eastern yet. A train started for Woodstock Monday morning on the Branch. From many parts of the country come tidings of bridges carried away, roads washed out &c, greatly interfering with travel. The losses in one way and another are heavy.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The condition of Empress Frederick of Germany, mother of the Emperor, is quite alarming. The reports seem to indicate her death may occur soon.

Queen Victoria is, of course, feeling very deeply the serious sickness of her oldest daughter, following so soon the death of her son, Prince Alfred.

CHINA.

It is not easy to make intelligent comment on the Chinese situation. It would seem, however, that the powers are reaching unity of purpose as to the demands upon the Chinese government, at least on account of the outrages committed. It seems, too, that the Chinese government is beginning to see the situation as it is, and is showing some disposition to make reparation for the wrongs done.

The London correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune gives Lord Salisbury credit for whatever improvement has taken place in the situation. He adds that it is perceived that the interests of America, Germany and England are identical, and that the three powers, after taking different roads, are heading for a common goal, and their combined influence will bring about a settlement of the general issues in the Chinese problem.

CANADIAN FRUIT.

A jury of eminent European pomologists has awarded to Canadian fruit which was shipped to Britain last year five gold medals, one each to Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a silver medal to Prince Edward Island.

AT HOME.—Rev. Mr. Lane (Methodist), who went as one of the chaplains with the second Canadian contingent, is again at home, in Parrboro, N. S. He was given a warm welcome by the towns people.

WAR NOTES.

The heading of these notes will have to be changed—perhaps ought to be changed now, for the war, as a war, is practically over.

On October 9th of last year the Transvaal government sent an ultimatum to the British government couched in such insolent terms as a great power would use towards even the weakest nation.

The day following, before an answer was received to the ultimatum, the Afrikaners throughout South Africa were called upon to take up arms against Great Britain. And then the fight was on. A year has passed. There is now no Transvaal or Orange Free State; instead there are two additional colonies of the British Empire.

Kroger has fled the country, carrying some millions with him. S. yn is in hiding somewhere in the hills of South Africa. DeWet and kindred spirits are keeping up guerrilla fighting, and are, of course, doing more mischief. But it cannot continue long.

DeWet and his men—1500—with 5 guns did some hard fighting Oct. 6 to 7, in the Orange River Colony. DeWet escaped.

The Boers ambushed a train bearing a party of engineers near Kameel. Captain Stewart and one private were killed, 7 were wounded and 11 were taken prisoners by the Boers. The Boers have been told that Europe would stop the war in October. "I trust they will realize how futile were their expectations," says Lord Roberts.

General Settle relieved the garrison of Schwelzerrenke, and captured the Boer commandant.

The steamer Idaho on her way to Halifax with Canadian volunteers called at St. Helena and landed 2000 Boer prisoners there, last Monday, 9th inst.

Prisoners in British hands number about 17,000. Many have been sent to Ceylon and there are about 3000 on St. Helena.

All permanently disabled British soldiers will have pensions of not less than 1s. 6d. per day, and most will be given more, rising to 3s. 6d. for the higher non-commissioned officers.

The Cape Parliament has passed the necessary legislation for dealing with the rebel Boers within the bounds of Cape Colony. Some of the Dutch members made violent speeches.

A despatch to a New York paper, from Lorenzo Marquez, says: "Hundreds of Boers, with their families, are fleeing from the country of their birth to begin life again in some other country. Most of these have America as their ultimate destination. The refugees are not paupers in any sense. They are taking passage in French and German ships, and are willing to pay for the best accommodations. Special trains are engaged to meet the ships at Marseilles, which is their first stopping place in their search for new fortunes. Two German ships left Lorenzo Marquez last week, carrying 1200 Boers. They were closely followed by two French ships with 950 souls from the Transvaal, mostly women and children. All of these belonged to the better class of Boers, and all were bound for Holland. They do not say where they will go after war."

"We do not know," they say "of the matter, but we think we should be happier in America than elsewhere, and we may establish our homes there."

Halifax is arranging a very warm welcome for the volunteers who are expected there about the 25th in the Idaho. A public meeting was held last Wednesday, at which a Committee was appointed to carry out the intentions of the citizens. A brief religious service will be held in connection with the demonstration. This suggestion was made by Rev. Dr. Lathern and cordially concurred in. The railway gives free returns on the occasion.

Other cities, which expect some of their sons by the "Idaho," are also arranging to suitably welcome them.

THE OPIUM CURE.—A missionary from Shansi, China, says that the condition of the people of that province, on account of the opium habit, is most deplorable, rendering it almost impossible to get work of any kind done. From seven to nine-tenths of the men, and from four to five-tenths of the women use the drug. Boys of 13 have the craving, and it is known to be a fact that in certain cases infants at the breast require to have opium smoked in their faces, in order to pass the craving and enable them to nurse. While this people are trying to escape out a miserable existence, in the midst of abject poverty and opium, they are treading under their feet untold wealth, for it is definitely stated that running through Shansi and W. Hunan is a vein of coal of the first quality 18 feet thick and over 300 miles long.