

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published on Wednesday, from the office of publication, 107 York Street, Fredericton, N. B. Terms \$1.00 a year in advance. If not paid in advance the price is \$2.00 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 name on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. It is changed generally, with one week after a payment is made and at latest with two weeks. Its change is the receipt for payment. If not changed within the last named time, inquiry by card or letter should be sent to us. When it is desired to discontinue the INTELLIGENCER, it is necessary to pay whatever is due, and notify us by letter or post card. Returning the paper is neither courteous nor sufficient. Payment of subscriptions may be made to any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any authorized agents as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton. ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER Box 384 Fredericton, N. B.

To Pastors

Repeated Statement.

To our brethren, the pastors, we repeat the note addressed to them last week, with the request that they will, so far as possible, give immediate attention to this matter:

We desire your cooperation in securing renewals and new subscribers for the INTELLIGENCER. Your active efforts just now are earnestly solicited. Adopting the words of another, we have to say: Brethren, you are our agents. There can be no better agents, no agents so good, if you will heartily and promptly do the work. We look to you, we must look to you, to make our subscription list a good one. Its rise or fall depends upon you. If you at all appreciate our efforts, if you recognize that in any degree we are co-operating with you, we ask for your co-operation with us.

Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 17TH, 1900.

We have to thank those who have sent renewals for this year; and these, also, who have secured new subscribers.

There are many hundreds of renewals now due. From them all we would like to hear at once.

Will each one make an effort to send his as soon as he has read this request?

Do so, if at all possible. Do your best to make it possible.

John G. Wooley, the widely known and most effective temperance orator, is to give a series of addresses in Manitoba early in February.

A leading lawyer, who has looked into the matter, is authority for the statement that the greatest lawyers of England in the present century have been devout christians.

President McKinley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is told, however, in the story of his conversion, that he was baptized by immersion, believing that to be the proper way.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, of whom a good deal was heard a few years ago, died last week in New York. He was a man of marked ability, and of great independence. He was not as submissive to authority as his bishop thought he should be, and he was under censure for some time. He finally yielded, and was restored to his parish. And not much has been heard of him since.

The Morning Star, the eastern organ of the Free Baptists in the United States, has just begun its seventy-fifth volume. Though on the "last lap" of its three-fourths of a century, its strength has not abated. We have never known it more conspicuously vigorous and brave than now. It deserves the hearty support of all the Free Baptist people in the eastern states. It will do them good, if they will permit it.

A meeting of those connected with the several institutions established by Mr. Moody was held last Thursday to consider the future of the institutions. It was decided that the several branches of work will go on, and trustees will be appointed to have control of them. An appeal is to be made for a \$3,000,000 endowment fund, which will be known as the Moody Memorial. It is announced that the Northfield summer-conferences this year are being arranged for.

Answering the question why politicians heed the demands of the liquor men in preference to the petitions of christians who greatly outnumber the rum men, the National Advocate says, "Because the liquor people say to the politicians: 'Give us legislation that protects our business, or we will turn you down'; while christian voters say: 'We would like you to give us some legislation that will tend to remove from us the evils of intemperance, but if you don't do so we will vote for you anyhow.'" Temperance voters must impress politicians that they are to be reckoned with at the ballot box, else they will never receive real consideration and their demands be regarded.

In Montreal a new mission has been undertaken. It is a mission for the conversion of Protestants to the Roman Catholic faith. It is said that such a mission was never before undertaken in that city. It is being carried on in St. Patrick's church, under the auspices of archbishop Bruchesi. Special effort is made to get Protestants to attend the services, and the sermons are such as might be preached in any Protestant church. The Protestant pastors of Montreal will probably give some attention to the matter.

A Roman Catholic authority on orthodox Catholic theology has published his opinion that confession and absolution by telephone would, under certain circumstances, be quite valid. The Pope has not yet given his official decision on this very delicate issue, but the authority mentioned declares his opinion that "a priest" might give absolution by telephone, under condition, to a person taken suddenly ill, so as to be in imminent danger of death, and when he cannot possibly reach the place where the person is, in which case the penitent and the confessor may be truly said to be conversing together, and consequently to be morally present to each other." The next step would seem to be confession by telepathy, and there should even be a future for the cinematograph in the economy of the Roman Church.

The proprietor of the Youth's Companion, Mr. Ford, recently deceased, was a most generous supporter of religious and benevolent enterprises during his long life. A member of the Baptist denomination, he made most of his contributions to Baptist enterprises. The Ruggie's Street Baptist Church, Boston, was enabled to carry on its various branches of work by his large gifts. At his death he made provision for the objects in which he had been so deeply interested in his lifetime. After providing for his wife and daughter, he made bequests of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each to several Boston benevolences, and then gave the balance, considerably over a million dollars, to various Baptist enterprises. The Youth's Companion building on Columbus Avenue, valued at \$500,000, is left to the Baptist Social Union of Boston, and the net income is to be used for the religious, moral and intellectual improvement of working men. The Social Union also receives \$350,000 for the erection of a building for its purposes at some central place. The remainder of the estate estimated at about \$1,200,000, is to be divided as follows: To the American Baptist H. M. Society, the A. B. Missionary Union, the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society, the Conference of Baptist Ministers in Massachusetts, the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts Baptist Conventions.

Our Baptist brethren should be able to do much good work in the use of the large means put in their hands.

Genuine Religion.

Man is born with religious aptitudes, instincts and tastes. A creature so endowed will have a religion. A world, or even a nation, of atheists is impossible; the religiousness of man's nature will assert itself. The danger is not that man will be irreligious, but that he will be mis-religious; not that he will be without a religion, but that he will accept a false instead of the genuine religion.

Genuine religion is both internal and external; it is an inward life manifesting itself in external conduct. No religion is genuine in which either of these factors is wanting. To insure the true religion there must be the life of God in the soul of man, and the only guarantee of its existence within is the effects it produces in the outer world. "By their fruits shall ye know them." In religion, the controlling factor is inward and hidden from the natural eye. The form does not create the life; the life creates the form; the condition of the interior life will re-appear in the world of sense; men will see and know the genuine religion in its fruits. The Quaker and the ritualist each has a half-truth; the views of both are required to insure

the full and rounded truth, the internal life working outward.

While religion must be outward, it must not be merely outward. The culture of the husk will never produce the full corn in the ear. The growth from within is the hope for the harvest. Church organism and forms of worship are well, but they are a small part of religion, and may be maintained without any real religion at all. While Romanism is the religion of the ritual, Protestantism has been too largely that of the creed. Luther and Calvin attempted to measure the truth of the Gospel in the terms of intellect, whereas the Gospel is broader than the intellect. It includes the heart, the reason, the conscience, the will—in a word, the whole man. The struggle to-day is to go back of the mere intellectual statement of the head to the heart and character of the man. That is, the age is feeling its way towards genuine religion, in which the ecclesiastical organism, the ritual, the creed even, are of small consequence compared with the spiritual life showing itself in holy living.

The thought is so well put by a member of the Church of England that we are tempted to quote. "The more years pass on," says Canon Farrar in his new work on the Lord's Prayer, "the deeper becomes my conviction that religion does not mean and has little to do with many things it is taken to mean. It does not mean elaborate theology; it does not mean membership in this or that organization; it does not depend on orthodoxy in matters of opinion respecting which Christians differ. It means a good heart and a good life. Right conduct and holy character—these are the tests of the highest religion which is of the smallest value. All else will vanish, this will remain. Of the many lies which God's fiery finger will shrivel from the souls of men, all sorts of religious shams, unrealities, human systems, shibboleths and accretions to the pure truth of His Gospel will be most numerous. Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance—these are the fruits of the tree of life which are genuine; the glossy leaves of arrogant Pharisaism are leaves for the poisoning—not for the healing—of the nations."

CIVIC PATRIOTISM. A PRAYER MEETING INCIDENT.

Somewhat inaccurate and misleading reports having appeared in some of the papers of a few remarks made by Dr. McLeod in one of the union prayer meetings in this city last week, it has been suggested that for the sake of those readers of the INTELLIGENCER who may have seen an incorrect report it would be well to print a correct report in this paper. The 'Gleaner's' report was substantially correct, and we, therefore, print it as follows:

The subjects for thought and prayer in the union meeting last evening was, 'Nations, their rulers,' etc. While there was fervent prayer for all nations, there was, naturally and properly, more fervent supplication for our own nation. Towards the close of the meeting Rev. Dr. McLeod made a few remarks concerning the present situation, urging great humbleness of heart and much prayer that the God of battles go forth with our army. But, said he, while such meeting as this, which is representative of many thousands of like meetings throughout Christendom, is impressive, something else than praying needs to be done, and is being done. The expression of loyalty in every part of the great British Empire is magnificent. Canada is doing her part. In every part of the country her sons are eagerly pressing for the privilege of bearing arms in behalf of the Queen and Empire. Of the deep patriotism of the people there is abundant evidence. Besides giving their sons, cities and towns, all over the land, by contributions to the patriotic fund, are showing their readiness to stand by their representatives at the front. But what of Fredericton? For thirty years, he said, his home had been in this beautiful city. A thousand times and more he had been glad that it had been given him to live here. Of course, he said, in all communities, there have been times when, in common with other citizens, he had regretted action taken by the city as such. But, in the main he had always felt that the citizens might well be thankful that "the lines had fallen to them in no pleasant place." But lately, Dr. McLeod went on to say, he had for the first time been ashamed for the City of Fredericton. Other places had quickly and heartily voted contributions to one or another patriotic fund. Fredericton had refused to do so. He had no doubt of the genuine loyalty of the people of the city; there were no more patriotic people in Canada. But, unfortunately, the control of civic affairs, for the time being, is in the hands of those who have succeeded in preventing the proper expression, by a vote of the City Council, of the true feelings of the people. He wondered why there had not been a meeting of citizens to indignantly protest against the course of the Council. He believed we owe it to ourselves and to our country to do more than pray and fly flags and shout hurrahs; we should make a speedy end of the Fenian control of our affairs.

control which shames us in the eyes of other communities.

Dr. McLeod remarked that he would, doubtless, be subject to criticism, not only for the remarks he had made, but for having made them in a prayer meeting. But, said he, what may not, on this question of public moment, be said in such a meeting as this, when we are considering and praying about national affairs, including civic patriotism, should not be said anywhere. He had felt that it was time somebody spoke. He had hoped some other would. He had hated the more because he has a son amongst those who have set their faces towards the front and to whom he will, in a few days, say good-bye—perhaps forever. But the matter of making protest against the city being misrepresented had so pressed upon him that he must speak or be unfaithful.

Of the incident the 'Gleaner' said:

The remarks of Rev. Dr. McLeod at the meeting at the Baptist church last evening were the theme of general conversation about the city to-day. Almost every citizen approves of them and thinks that they were justified and, unfortunately, true. The subject for prayer, Nations and Rulers was one which might well call forth expressions of patriotism, and while many citizens feel so strongly upon the subject as does Dr. McLeod very few can express themselves so forcibly. There seems to be pretty general concurrence in the view of Dr. McLeod that a public meeting should be held at which citizens might give proper and true expression to their opinions and sentiments, which have been grossly misrepresented by the City Council.

Rev. Dr. McLeod was seen today by the 'Gleaner' relative to his remarks at last evening's meeting.

Dr. McLeod was asked whether he meant that the City Council is composed of Fenians. He said, No, at all, nobody could say that. Some of those who joined in the opposition to a grant to the patriotic fund are, doubtless, as loyal citizens as we have; but, unfortunately for themselves and the city, they have allowed themselves to be influenced by certain leaders in the Council who are not markedly patriotic. When I say 'Fenian control' I mean that the spirit which controlled the action of the Council is not essentially different from the anti-British feeling which the Fenians everywhere are showing.

The following is from an editorial reference to the matter in the 'Gleaner' of the 12th inst:

There is some difference of opinion whether Dr. McLeod should have spoken as he did. To some who think that preachers should say nothing particular about anything, and should ask the Almighty for everything but the one thing which is uppermost in our hearts, those who are time servers and wish to stand in with all parties, bad and good, and those who are actively disloyal or associated with those who are actively disloyal, are all of the opinion that it was very wrong of Dr. McLeod to tell the truth. Those who think that a prayer meeting called to pray for nations and their rulers might legitimately discuss and hear discussed the question which lies nearest our hearts, those who are fervently loyal and believe that right is on our side in this war, those who think what they say and say what they think, are all agreed that Dr. McLeod did just exactly right. He said what every loyal and every right thinking man would have had him say.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The British Columbia government is in a precarious condition; it has a majority of only one.

The Conservatives of Victoria and Madawaska are to have a convention on Tuesday of next week to nominate a candidate for Parliament.

The new Manitoba government was sworn in on Wednesday last:

Premier and Attorney-General—Hugh John Macdonald.

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture—John A. Davidson.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works—Dr. McFadden.

Ministers without portfolio—Colin H. Campbell and James Johnson.

Judgment was given Wednesday in the South Ontario provincial election bribery case. Eight men were fined \$200 each and another \$800. All were disqualified for eight years.

The Quebec legislature meets on the 18th inst.

The Carleton County election last Friday resulted in the return of the opposition candidate, Mr. J. K. Fleming, by a majority of 120.

Payment of Arrears. Some, we are sorry to have to say, have neglected to pay. We require to hear from them all at once. Whoever owes anything to the INTELLIGENCER is earnestly urged to send the amount without more delay. The money is much needed—needed immediately.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination in the United States propose, for the coming year, to appropriate \$629,625 to foreign missions, and \$476,213 to missions at home, including \$160,000 to work among people speaking foreign languages in the United States. Coll. ges and schools, among the colored people of the South are to receive \$57,775.

Notes on Current Events.

The South African war has made many people almost forget that there is war in the Philippines. Even United States papers give more attention to Britain's war than to their own. And yet a struggle of no small proportions is still going on between the United States and the Filipinos. It has been in progress about a year, and has cost many millions of dollars and many precious lives. Over \$200,000,000 have been spent, and about 3000 lives have been sacrificed. The force employed is 65,000 troops. How soon it may end it is hard to say, but it would seem that the insurgents must soon be subdued.

Parts of China are suffering from famine. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission Board has word from its missionaries at Honan that there has been a total failure of crops in that region, and that famine threatens the people, indeed, is already felt. The natives are much excited, and are disposed to make the missionaries responsible for the distressing condition of things. One of the missionaries writes that "not for twenty years has Northern China been so disturbed. Riots are of frequent occurrence, and there are demonstrations against the missionaries daily. The authorities are unable to keep the starving inhabitants in check, and the latter are committing all sorts of depredations. The loss of life by famine will be tremendous before the next crop is harvested."

Influenza is very prevalent in England. There are many sufferers, and the number is increasing steadily, and the death list is large. Among those suffering from it are many notable families, members of the Royal household being of the number.

Families from the United States continue to go into the Canadian Northwest, establishing homes there. The immigration from the United States for the year totals over eleven thousand, which is about one-third of the year's whole immigration.

Hon. Edward Blake, speaking at Longford a few days ago, referred to the Fenian threats against Canada, and is reported to have said "did he believe the threat serious he would have borrowed a rifle and taken passage to Canada to defend his family against invasion by his fellow homelovers."

With the rest of us, Mr. Blake does not fear that the Fenians will invade Canada; but he must know that it is not from lack of vicious will on their part. And the fact that they make the threats, even though he does not regard them as serious, should move Mr. Blake to withdraw from such a gang.

The Emperor of Germany has for a good while been very anxious to increase the strength of the German navy. His plan has not had the very hearty approval of the Reichstag, owing, perhaps, to the enormous expenditure involved. But the Emperor is winning the way for his scheme. The excitement caused by the recent seizures of German ships is not unpleasant to him, for it helps to make popular favor for his enlarged navy plan.

"Our Irish-ruled cities are declaring sympathy for the Boers." So says the Boston Morning Star. And we have to add that this good city of Fredericton is, practically, in the same bad category. The citizens are all right, their patriotism is unquestionable. But the little clique which, unfortunately, for the time being, controls the City Council has prevented that body from giving any adequate expression of the feelings of the people. The citizens owe it to themselves to reckon sharply with these representatives at the first opportunity.

There is an agitation in St. John in favour of compulsory attendance at school. It is intended to seek legislation in favour of it. Though public schools are provided, free to all, a considerable number of children never go to school. Their parents are quite careless about it, and are willing to have them grow up in ignorance. The children whose parents do not care, should have care from the community, both for their sake and the community's.

Mr. W. W. Oglvie dropped dead on the street in Montreal about noon Friday. He had been about his business as usual all morning, and was going home from a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, when death came suddenly to him. Mr. Oglvie was the largest flour mill operator in Canada, having mills in various parts of the country. He was a public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

"Last Canada pay" is what is heard

very generally when reference is made to her sons that are in Africa and bound there, in the service of the Empire. And these, as stated by the Mail and Empire, are some of the reasons why it should be done:

Canada can well afford to pay her soldiers who are co-operating with the British arms in defense of the Empire in South Africa.

We enjoy the blessings of British citizenship.

The British navy is our navy; the British army, our army; the entire foreign diplomatic and consular service of Britain is our service.

The Canadian abroad is a British subject, entitled to all the protection that the British subject from the British Isles can claim; the Canadian in Britain has the same rights to vote, to enter Parliament, and to aspire to high positions as the British-born citizen.

Not a cent do we pay to Britain in taxes. Why should we send our men and demand that the British taxpayer shall remunerate them?

The Missionary Board of the Southern Presbyterian church has word from the Corgo Free State, Africa, that fourteen villages have been burned recently, about a hundred natives were killed by state troops. Some of those killed were eaten, fifty or more women were taken away prisoners. The raid was made because the people did not pay the tribute demanded. The demand was so exorbitant that they were unable to pay.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, the new Premier of Manitoba, has made good one of his promises in the formation of his government. He has reduced the number of salaried members of the government. He claimed when in opposition that in a Province like Manitoba, there was no need of five members of government with salaries. He has reduced the number to three. There is no doubt that with three heads of departments the public service will be just as well attended to as with twice the number; and there will be a considerable saving. There are other Provinces that might follow the example of Manitoba in this respect. The cost of administering Provincial affairs is altogether too great, and might be reduced without impairing efficiency in the slightest degree. In New Brunswick, for instance, there is no need of so many members of legislature, nor so many heads of department in the government. The same is doubtless, true of other Provinces. The federal government, too, no matter which party is in power, is more expensive than it need be. When the cost of all the governments, Provincial and Federal, is considered, one gets the impression that the country is governed too much and at too great a cost. Reform all round would be a good thing.

Four life insurance policies of \$2000 each, on the life of a judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, were offered for sale at public auction in front of the Court House in this city, on Saturday last. The auctioneer had been duly advertised in the newspapers and by posters throughout the city. One of the policies sold for \$26,000; the others were not sold, the bids for them not being satisfactory.

The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in various parts of the United States are making a display of their hatred of Britain. Resolutions are passed declaring their sympathies with the Boers, and wishing them success in their struggle against the "unscrupulous" "oppressor of human liberty" &c., &c., Great Britain. The Hibernians across the line are simply following the example their Montreal brethren set them a few weeks ago.

It is worthy of note, too, that while the St. John branches of the organization, by some of their members, have disclaimed sympathy with the anti-British utterances of the organization elsewhere, the branches have not made any formal official protest against them. The only official declaration against the Boer sympathy by an A. O. H. division, that we have seen, was by one in Springfield, Mo., which declared that there are more worthy causes in which we can expend our money.

The Busy Minister.

Every minister is, or ought to be, a busy man. To accomplish the work of his appointment, he must give himself to his work. The "one thing" will demand of him constant labor. In other professions there may be "off days," but to the minister, even his vacation must be a time of enriching heart and mind. If he fails to be a constant student, he cannot long maintain his mental powers at their best, and soon he will be laid aside as having crossed the "dead line."

Perhaps the temptation to neglect study is greatest upon the pastor

the country church, the one of the largest demands who said he ought to be the pastor of the city church. My duty is to make a city of the hindrance by the court of the pastor for study. Re- sion, of different fact that the country to cover. The seven, or eight, from five to six hours spent necessary for the ca- exceedingly la- for the year. a pastor last y- uld equal one h- are college cour- The time need and can be activ- study Greek term and con- from even these as the sea- posing winds, a pastor can v- christian truth- Solkmon was r- such study is a w- and I am right- living over coun- weather, is not- of the physi- nister can go- close of a sec- minutes, and give- hard brain w- ator can drive t- se for his faithf- ape, and if the- sde he is a hust- sde do this four- ak, he can some- the Lord's day- d vigorous as so- Beside this lack- many demands- rest variety, too- n must not only- which is a very in- oik, especially- rough, readin- s hearers—but- e prayer serv- school work, ew departments- urage the C. E- he work thereof- must be a financ- self, but for the- one and foreign- ork &c, must al- What I have men- mpared with a- pon him that- think of funerals- erance work, the- must make many- lack the bereave- have a special cl- of his wife and f- must interest h- in front of the- city, on Saturda- had been duly- papers and by- city. One of the- \$26,000; the oth- the bids for them- his corresponde- for his frie- questions and cl- He must answe- pond to the app- are passed decl- their pockets ar- with the Boers, and wishing thembook agent visi- success in their struggle against the- and every "unscrupulous" "oppressor of human any goods must- lion from him. Hibernians across the line are simply lines and nostru- following the e-ample their Montreal's name enou- brethren set them a few weeks ago. gullible. And yet the n- get time to stud- will soon be pas- ore his standin- plan. System is- if this is neglect- without the wor- intentions and- Just as the busi- to go and come, e- minister. He n- time. He mus- time. Moments learn how to giv- the matter in ha- road for the mi- There is only- and there is on- The geuluses h- the ministers f- "old minister- shot." Our work is- and many com- and now, with- ally brightenin- Temple Parson- Jan. 2nd, 19