

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD D. D.,... EDITOR. WEDNESDAY JAN. 31st, 1900.

It is said that the followers of Dr. Dowie, of Chicago, are saying that Mr. Moody's death was because he spoke against Dowie's vagaries. Only a lot of fools would say such things.

According to the N. Y. Independent, nearly all the Roman Catholic papers in the United States are against Great Britain in the present war. Papers of the same class in Canada are not different, though expressing themselves somewhat more carefully.

We have received the catalogue of Cobb Divinity School (Free Baptist) for 1899-1900. Twenty-seven students are now enrolled in the various classes. Rev. Dr. Howe is dean of the School, and has six associates on the teaching staff. The sixtieth anniversary of the school is to be celebrated this year.

There is much reason to believe that President McKinley and his advisers have made an arrangement with the Roman Catholic authorities by which they come into possession of property of immense value in the Philippines. The consideration is, presumably, the support of the Roman Catholic in the next Presidential election. Archbishop Chapelle's visit to the Philippines is with the approval of President McKinley, and he is understood to have been authorized to take over property to the value of about \$20,000,000. A large price to pay for the support of Rome.

The "away from Rome" movement in Austria, to which we have previously referred, continues. There was at first more or less of politics in the agitation, but this element seems to have been largely eliminated, and the movement is quite distinctly religious. A writer who is conversant with it says the movement is marked by a strong tendency towards Lutheranism. "The people everywhere demanded Lutheran preachers and called for Bibles and Lutheran books of instruction and edification. These cries came from all parts of the empire. Since the movement really began, not more than a year ago, more than 7,000 persons have left the Roman Catholic Church and become Lutherans. The Lutheran Diocese of Vienna reports 3,000 accessions, and that of Bohemia a like number.

One of the favourite arguments of those who favour a State Church is that at a time of national crisis there would be no national mouthpiece for the expression of the sentiment of the people. They, doubtless, think the prayers prepared by the bishops and ordered to be read in the churches are the only effectual ones. The other churches have not had to wait to have a prayer prepared for them; they have just poured out their hearts to God. "Dissenters," as they are called, always smile at the idea that without a national church there can be no national expression of religion. The absurdity of the idea has been often demonstrated, but never more emphatically than in these late weeks. After all, it is the religion of the people which is the national religion, and not the religion of a state-patronized denomination.

The mission to Protestants in Montreal has, as we suggested it probably would, had the effect of moving the Protestant ministers and churches to more zealous endeavours, not only to establish their own people but to do mission work amongst Catholics. The mission for non-Catholics has, it is stated, agitated Protestant circles to a greater extent than was anticipated. The services have been attended by large numbers of Protestants. Chiefly the Anglican church is reached and moved, the Roman Catholic missionary addressing himself particularly to them. Anglican ministers are aroused, and propose to attack the Catholic position and, also, to work amongst the Catholic people. A leading minister of the Anglican church in Montreal says: "This mission will not hurt us. On the contrary, it will do us a great deal of good. It marks a new departure on the part of the Roman Catholic church in this city. Protestants have been invited to St. Patrick's Church to hear Catholic doctrines explained. It will now be our turn to invite Roman Catholics to our churches to hear Protestant doctrines explained. We have been living beside Roman Catholicism all our lives and, as an act of courtesy to them, we have not discussed controversial subjects from the pulpits of our various churches. We have never tried to proselytize. Now however,

our faith and our religion have been attacked. Mgr. Bruchesi opened the mission, and gave it his official sanction. He has declared war, and made it necessary for Protestants to defend their faith. He has opened the door to a huge religious controversy, the end of which no man can see.

The Priests and the Rum-sellers.

A few weeks since preparatory to a general "mission" in the Roman Catholic churches in Montreal, the archbishop issued a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he set forth the many spiritual benefits to be derived from the special religious services then about being held, and urged all his people to make earnest endeavours to attend them. Commending his people for the many good things which he saw in them, he deplored the existence of a number of evils, specifying several of them—as desecration of the Sabbath, frivolous gatherings, dangerous courtships, neglect of parental duties, indecent shows, immoral publications, gambling, intemperance, blasphemy, &c. Pointing out these bad things, he entreated the people to pray that they might be delivered from them. The pastoral was, certainly, a faithful setting forth of evils which war against the welfare of the community, and an earnest appeal to turn from all such things and seek divine aid to be saved from their destructive power.

The pastoral closed with an appeal to "the proprietors of saloons and restaurants to please close the doors thereof during the hours of the retreat services." Following up the Archbishop's request, priests in some of the parishes personally visited the rum-sellers, requesting their compliance with the request. In one section they secured pledges of forty out of forty-four licensed grog-sellers to stop selling on Sundays. The priest read their names in the next Sunday service, and said "that their good action would call the blessing of God upon them and their families, and he warned those who had refused to sign that God would make them feel his displeasure in some way or other."

The following is the promise as read out from the pulpit by Father Hogan: In order (1st) not to oppose the holy work of the mission. 2nd. Not to charge our souls with the crime of desecrating the holy day of the Lord. 3rd. Not to be the cause of the loss of one single soul. We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise in the earnestness of our catholic hearts to never, or under any pretext, sell liquor on a Sunday or holiday of obligation.

Very anxious about a "holy work," such fellows are. They promise to stop selling on Sundays and days designated "holy" by the church, lest they might be "the cause of the loss of one single soul." But what about the ruin they cause by their traffic on other days? They seem to think the only harm is in selling when certain services of the church are being held. And the worst of it is that the priests and their archbishops have the same strange view. The trouble is that the Roman Catholic church finds the traffic a source of revenue, and, therefore, is blind to its awful evils. And there are branches of the Protestant church which are in the same bad position, for the same bad reason. Even some branches of the Protestant church which take very strong ground, in resolutions and the like, against the liquor traffic generally, are exceedingly careful not to antagonize it locally lest they offend some people and, perhaps, lose a few dollars from the treasury. The traffic will never be crushed till the Church of God ceases to make league with it. The church is unfaithful to God and untrue to those whom it is set to rescue and protect when it fails to smite the monster enemy of man. And the minister who, for any reason of personal friendship, or popularity, or present or prospective apparent advantage of any kind, to strike or his church, refrains from striking the fiendish thing is a moral coward. He should repent of his sin and then be faithful, or get out of a place he has no right to be in.

The second chapter in the experience of the archbishop and his priests in dealing with their rum-sellers is just being made public. The priest who told the fellows who made the promises not to sell on holy days that "the blessing of God would fall on them and their families for all time," will have to modify his benediction somewhat. They did not keep their promises. And now the priests are threatening to "make it hot for them." Several of them have "already been caught, and a watch has been placed upon the others, for they are all suspected. Perhaps the priests and some other people will learn something that rum-sellers are never to be trusted. The none of them hesitate to say or do anything which they consider in the interest of their traffic. They re-

gard neither the law of the land nor the law of God, nor do they care what ruin or death they sow broadcast so long as their conscienceless greed is gratified.

The Free Baptists in the United States.

Among the papers treating of the work of the several denominations in the United States, in 1899, published in the "Independent," is one about the Free Baptists by Prof. J. A. Howe O. D. of Cobb Divinity School. Dr. Howe writes:

The past year has been one of harmony and co-operation among themselves. The various parts of the body, however diverse their tastes, have dwelt together in unity. The wish to merge with some stronger body has not agitated their councils to any degree during the last twelve months. Until families of Baptists of the same doctrinal views, in different sections of the country, are brought together in one, the mission of the Free Baptists in aid of Christian union would seem to lie in that direction. The movement toward the closer affiliation of the Freewill, General, and Free Baptist bodies, owing to some backward conditions here and there, is slow and hardly perceptible, yet some real progress has been made the past year.

As a rule the churches report themselves to be in a healthful condition. In the remote West they have recovered somewhat from the depression of a few years ago. In every part of the East they are generally as prosperous as their environment will allow. In the Middle States the churches needed the awakening and inspiration that to some degree many have enjoyed.

The contributions for foreign missions have not fallen off, and for home missions have increased. The sentiment that students for the ministry should not have financial assistance Free Baptist churches have not indorsed. Hence increased gifts for this purpose were made the last year. The average salary of the Free Baptist ministry is too small to encourage young men to enter it in debt, expecting to save out of their income money enough to discharge such obligations. Surrendering the hope of gain before those entering other professions, these enter one requiring sacrifice and poverty. In asking them to fit themselves for such a service the Free Baptist churches have felt that they should pay some of the cost, and that without regarding these students as mendicants or wanting in manhood.

Opportunities for church expansion have exceeded, during the past year, the ability of the denomination to meet them. In India calls to enter new fields have appealed for men and money in vain. In the last forty years opportunities for enlargement have increased three hundred per cent; the workers but forty. At home more openings for new churches than could be provided for have presented themselves. A few new churches have been recently organized; older ones have been strengthened, better furnished, and in other ways improved.

It can hardly be claimed that the past year has been one of widespread revival and increase in the churches of our land. The business that has been revived has not been altogether the Lord's business. Free Baptist churches cannot report large accessions to their numbers. But, in spite of the statistics, they are stronger than a year ago, and were never in a better condition. It should be remembered that they are located largely in the country, and subject to the changes going on there. The alleged religious decline in the country towns of New Hampshire, lamented by the Governor, was due to a failure to take account of the shrinkage in population in those towns. Relative to the past and present population, Free Baptist churches have increased rather than decreased in that State. This is true of their last year's record, and not in New Hampshire alone, but generally in the other States where Free Baptists are found.

Rome's Sapping and Mining.

The London Times of a recent date devotes nearly half a page to an article, by a Roman Catholic writer, on the zealous efforts of the Roman Church in recent years to ally itself with popular movements. In Germany, in Switzerland, in Belgium and in America these efforts have been conspicuous and successful, and the Papal Encyclical of 1891 on the labour question showed markedly the drift of the stream. The Times writer enlarges especially on what has been done in Italy. As long ago as 1875, after one or two preliminary congresses of Catholic laymen, a permanent central committee was formed with the aim of founding in every part of Italy a local committee to work with the parish priest for the promotion of religious interests and for the economic benefit of the peo-

ple. In 1898 more than 4,000 of these parochial committees had been established and some 200 diocesan committees. Co-operative societies for buying and selling agricultural produce, mutual aid societies, popular banks and insurance societies have been started. The greatest success has been the institution of lending banks in the rural districts. Nearly 200 journals and periodicals were in 1898 under the direction of these committees. And they have made their influence felt in the sphere of politics. So much so that in the present restless condition of Italy the Government has taken alarm at the growth of their power, and at the time of the Milan riots between 2,000 and 3,000 committees were suppressed, though they are now being re-established. It appears as if through these committees the Papacy, nominally without political authority, were fashioning a powerful political instrument which some day might be used with telling effect.

Notes On Current Events.

The Governor of Prince Edward Island is said to be a sympathizer with the Boers, and it is also said that he never allows an opportunity to pass without showing his predilections in this matter. The Governor, who has been in office about a year, is a Roman Catholic. If his sentiments are anti-British as represented the sooner he is caused to vacate the position he holds the better, both for the country and for those who have the power of appointment and removal.

The death of Mr. G. W. Stevens, the brilliant war correspondent of the London Mail, is widely mourned. He died at Ladysmith of fever. He was yet a young man, but had achieved a great reputation as a graphic writer. His death is a public loss.

The rumshop went to the Philippines with the United States Army, and is flourishing there, debauching soldiers and citizens by wholesale. But what cares the rum gang of the awful effects of the traffic so long as they get money out of it! President Schurman, Chairman of the U. S. Commission to the Philippines, expresses his regret that the American saloon was allowed "to get a foothold on the island." That has hurt the Americans more than anything else, and the spectacle of Americans drunk awakens disgust in the Filipinos. We suppressed the cockfight there and permitted the taverns to flourish. One emphasized the Filipino frailty and the other the American vice. I have never seen a Filipino drunkard."

The loss of life in South Africa and in the Philippines though great is nothing compared with the wounding and killing in the civil war in the United States. In the 'N. Y. Advocate' it is stated that at Gettysburg 15 Federal and 5 Confederate regiments lost over fifty per cent of their numbers in killed and wounded. The First Minnesota in that battle, numbering 262 officers and men, sustained a loss of eighty-two per cent, 56 being killed outright in the charge, 19 mortally wounded and buried elsewhere, and 140 wounded who recovered, leaving 47 who were not wounded. At Petersburg the First Maine Heavy Artillery lost seventy-five per cent in seven minutes.

The judicial investigation into recent election cases in Ontario have resulted in the punishment by fines and imprisonment of several men who were proven guilty of having received bribes. The judges in the cases regretted that the law does not "provide for the punishment of the man whose guilt is deepest, the man who supplied the money for purposes of bribery. One of the judges pertinently said: "The voter who sells his vote does a very bad act, an act forbidden by the law; but he is by no means in the same position as a designing man who puts up a sort of organization for the getting of money and giving it to a multitude of voters one by one."

The medals for the Canadian volunteers who took part in the repulse of the Fenians in 1866 and 1870, and in the Red River expedition of 1870 have arrived at last, and will be distributed soon.

The statement is made public by the Provincial Treasurer that Manitoba's deficit is nearly a quarter of a million of dollars—over drafts \$90,485 and unpaid accounts \$135,510. A commission is to be appointed to look into the finances of the Province.

Ru six rules its people with a strong head—stronger than wise. Live reports tell of the arrests of a number of young people in various parts of the

Russian Empire. Among the arrested are students, artisans tradespeople, all charged with being members of a socialistic organization. The arrested included names of some who are evidently Jews, which suggests that probably the authorities are killing two birds with one stone—the birds being the Jews and the Socialists.

The grip is raging in England. The death rate in London is about double the normal rate. All classes of the people are stricken. In view of the meeting of Parliament this week, the House of Commons has been carefully fumigated, and arrangements have been made to have the Chamber and the rooms of members fumigated twice a week during the session. In one prison thirty-two per cent of the officials and prisoners have been laid up and on one Railway system 93 station masters, 200 conductors and 1070 porters have been victims of the epidemic.

The case of Roberts the Morning representative-elect to Congress from Utah, has been settled at least for the present. On Thursday, by a vote of 273 to 50 the House decided that he "ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives," and the seat to which he was elected was declared vacant.

Some newspaper men in British Columbia have been summoned to the bar of the Legislature to answer for ridiculing the Lieutenant Governor of that Province. Very likely they will be able to give fairly good reasons for what they have done. Probably the wise course for the governor would be to avoid doing things which subject him to ridicule.

The Canadian Militia Act prohibits the sale of liquors at militia camps. But the law is frequently and persistently violated. The latest disregard of the law is the sale of liquors at the camp in Halifax where the men of the South African Contingent are quartered. The Wesleyan says of this crime against the soldiers of the country: "Surely the least we can do for the gallant young fellows who are going out to fight for the Empire is to keep them clear of temptation. Privation they must have, but temptation, at least temptation, in their very midst, they ought not to have. Wherever liquor is sold, it is sold for purposes of private gain. Greed cares nothing for the bodies and souls of men as long as its purse is heavier by their sinning and suffering. But civil and military authorities owe it to these men, owe it to the friends they leave behind, owe it to the community which regards them as guests, that they should be saved from the temptation to drink while they are here."

It has been arranged to give a course of instruction in staff duties at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. The course will begin Feb. 1st. Among the officers designated to take the course is Col. D. McLeod Vincent.

A later announcement cancels the selection of Col. Vincent and two others. There certainly is no better officer amongst those chosen than Col. Vincent.

War Notes.

News from the seat of war for the week ending at this writing is not as cheerful as could be hoped for. Yet there is no reason for discouragement. Gen. Buller undertook to break through the enemy, but has not succeeded. As part of the plan, Gen. Warren occupied Spion Kop, which he took by hard fighting. After occupying it twenty-four hours, he withdrew. His losses are not yet announced. A despatch from Gen. Buller says: "I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on Jan. 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was too strong to allow me to force it. "Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 a. m., Jan. 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores."

The Daily Sun's summary of the situation is correct and sensible: "In our national determination to present things to ourselves in the worst light, we will make a great deal of this reverse, as we have of all the British attempts that have not been successful. Buller has so far failed to relieve Ladysmith. Joubert has failed to capture Ladysmith. Buller took Spion's Kop and gave it up. Joubert took Frere, surrounded Estcourt, occupied the country to Mooi River and threatened Pietermaritzburg. All this country as far as Colenso was retaken. The Boers were driven from Orange River to Magerfontein. Lord Methuen got little credit for this and was even blamed because the killed were not all on the Boer side. He failed in the last attempt to drive the enemy and all that he had accomplished was straightway forgotten. It is true that the Boers have also failed to take Kimberley, but that is regarded as a matter of course.

The present situation is this: The Boers have invaded Natal and Cape Colony by four important expeditions and have invaded three important positions. They have been stopped in all their advances and three of their expeditions have been forced to fall back. They have not been able to take any of the places invested. The Boers have in the field all the available force, and therefore cannot

by simply holding British are added, as strong as the battle line on the British side. The reason that the British are not proselytizing is that they are not proselytizing. The Canadian Roman Catholic Halifax for Saturday, on the Pa. given a hearty Lord Strathcona being enlisted. The Col. S. officers of the were appointed.

"Home Relig Rev. E. W. K. Mission in Burma for some time the mission fi

The record S to be observed churches as a day concerning the wa

Rev. J. W. K. pastor of the Bepthorian and Home

Mr. W. R. Roby baptized in the church on the 1 licensed as a Bap

The Jubilee celebrating the w Kingsley wrought years ago, is rev to the city. Rev. conducting daily crowds are attend

Denominations ACKNOWLEDGE acknowledge thro Kingley, of \$10

This is only people. May G antly bless them.

PUBLIC HEAR placed in the ch rung for the 3rd inst. The commat this genero Hines.

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Talks With Subscribers.

We would have a few familiar words with our readers about things which concern them and us.

At this season many subscriptions are due. Their payment is expected. When not forthcoming there is disappointment, and a wondering why.

The date of this issue is the close of the first month of the year. We send our thanks to all who have this month been prompt to pay. They have helped us. We hope to be helping them every week of the year.

We are hoping that February will bring us an unusual number of subscriptions—renewals and new ones. From all whose payments fall due in this month we expect to hear; and also, from everybody who should have paid before but did not do so.

Many kind words are said about the INTELLIGENCER. They do us good. Here is one of the latest—received within a week. It is from a gentleman of another denomination, who sent his subscription for another year. "The intelligence which the INTELLIGENCER brings to us weekly is both helpful and uplifting. The "Notes on Current Events" during the year are worth more than the price of the paper. That you may receive from your own people the support and sympathy you need and so richly merit in furnishing them with so good a paper, is the wish of one who is not a Free Baptist."

It is our earnest desire to have the INTELLIGENCER enter weekly all the Free Baptist homes in the country. Ministers, deacons, Sabbath school workers, and all our present subscribers can help to accomplish this end. A word in season often makes the way for the paper into another home.

The weekly expenditure to produce the paper is heavy. When payments are delayed the burden becomes great. The good intentions of those who delay do not lighten the burden. Prompt payments do. If it has not already been sent, kindly send it this week. We will thank you very much.

We trust the ministers will continue their efforts. They are all agents for the INTELLIGENCER, and will be glad to forward subscriptions. We thank you, brethren, for all you have done. We feel sure you will keep on doing for your paper. Your present efforts are needed and will be appreciated.

Will everybody join in an effort to make February a great month in paid INTELLIGENCER subscriptions? Begin now, and keep at it all through this month.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Ontario Legislature is to meet Feb. 14th.

Five more petitions against six members of the Manitoba Legislature were filed last week.

The Conservatives of Victoria and Madawaska held a convention at Grand Falls on Tuesday of last week, and nominated T. Medley Richards as their candidates for Parliament at the next general election.

On Thursday there were three elections for the Dominion Parliament. Sherbrooke, P. Q. elected McIntosh (Conservative); Lotbiniere, P. Q., elected Fortier, (independent Liberal) over the Government nominee; and Winnipeg elected Martin (ind. Liberal) over the labour candidate.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet Thursday of next week. Digby Liberals met on Thursday and renominated Mr. A. J. S. Copp, M. P., for the seat in the House of Commons.

The British and Foreign Society's colporters sold last year more than 500,000 Bibles.