

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3RD, 1900.

Bates College (Free Baptist)

Lewiston, Me., opened the Fall term with a Freshman class of seventy-five.

Mr. Sankey, so long the singing associate of Mr. Moody, is now in England. He is to visit Turkey before he returns to America, and will there be the guest of several Christian missions in that country.

Two more Free Baptist missionaries for the India field—Rev. H. R. Murphy and wife, sailed from Boston last week. The Lord gave them a safe journey, and much blessing in their work when they shall have reached the field.

Rev. Dr. Swallow, editor of the Pennsylvania 'Methodist,' has accepted the nomination of the Prohibitionists of that State for Congress. He was a candidate for Governor of the state two or three years ago, and polled a very large vote. He has been a steadfast and courageous advocate of prohibition and other moral reforms.

The Canadian Presbyterian foreign mission committee has issued a letter asking their churches to observe the week beginning Oct. 28th as a week of special prayer for the work in China. They ask, also, for contributions for the restoration of the missions stations and other mission property destroyed by the Chinese.

A meeting of the Mission Boards of the several denominations engaged in mission work in China was held in New York a few days ago. After a full and careful consideration of the situation it was decided that the China troubles, while very serious, are not such as to warrant the abandonment of missionary work in the districts which missionaries have been compelled temporarily to vacate. The work will be resumed with energy at the earliest practicable date.

A curious instance of religious friendliness is reported from a town in France. A year or two ago the bell of the Roman Catholic church of the town was broken, and the local Protestants assisted largely in buying a new one. Recently the bell of the Protestant church broke, and the priest at once asked his people to help buy a new one, which they did. This is a somewhat rare case. Protestants often help Roman Catholics to build churches and the like, but Catholics very seldom help Protestants.

The position of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of the liquor traffic, reaffirmed by the General Conference this year, is that to legalize the traffic is sin. Commenting on the Conference action the N. Y. Advocate, the chief organ of the denomination, says "the man who has nothing to say against the liquor traffic, who does not within his own party denounce it, and in public life as he has opportunity—nay, who does not seek opportunity—that man is stained with complicity; there is no way of exusing him. Silence on the iniquity of the liquor traffic, or silence when the authorities wink at violations of existing laws, condemns the man who, from fear, prudence, or love of popularity or office, is thus silent."

We were told of a church member—an officer of a church, who gave as a reason for not being a subscriber to the denominational paper that "its price was too high." Later we heard that he does not pay anything for missions or any other denominational work, and that his contribution to the support of his church, including the pastor's salary, is \$2.00 a year. We were told that he is not a poor man, being the owner of a large, unencumbered farm, and making every year considerably more than a good living. We were not surprised after hearing the foregoing facts, to learn that he is particularly exacting in his demands on the pastor—that he must not miss a preaching appointment or prayer meeting on any account, not even through pressure in other churches of the pastorate. Nor was it a surprise to learn that he thought the church ought to have assistance from the Home Mission funds.

rupt influences and methods which, if unchecked, will multiply till they completely debauch and utterly destroy the body politic, indicates a lack of moral courage which ill becomes God's watchmen. Political partisanship has no right in the pulpit; and the minister who introduces it there makes a sad blunder, if not worse. But it is not partisanship to speak against electoral corruption; and that is a poor pulpit which does not earnestly endeavour to save the people from all corrupting influences. With the Christian Church led by its faithful and fearless ministry, taking the right stand on this and like questions, there will be a speedy reform.

THE POPE UNEASY.

The progress of Protestantism at his own doors has quite alarmed the Pope. In a remarkable letter to Cardinal Respighi, his Vicar General, he has been giving expression to his wrath and to his fears at the daring invasion. "The hardihood," he says, "of the enemies of the Catholic faith having redoubled, owing to the support it receives from outside; the evil, far from diminishing, has gone on augmenting, and especially of late. This is testimony from a quite unimpeachable source as to the success of the Evangelical invasion. The Pope has good reason for his fears. A large number of Protestant preachers are at work in Rome, places of worship are being opened in all directions, and what, from the Papal point of view is worse, they are, many of them, crowded with hearers, who are being formed into organized churches. The Pope, in this circular, goes on bitterly to lament his own powerlessness. "In face of this fact," says he, "we must again draw public attention to the painful position of the head of the Catholic Church, obliged to watch the free and progressive development of heresy in this holy city, from which the light of truth and of example ought to stream forth throughout the world, and which should keep its position as the hallowed seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ." His conception of Protestantism and its aims is thus vigorously expressed. It is generally known that the design conceived by the heretical sects that are the multifarious emanations of Protestantism is to plant the standard of discord and of religious rebellion in the Italian peninsula. After having, by their opposing and discordant systems, destroyed in their own countries the ancient and venerable beliefs which formed part of the sacred deposit of Revelation, after having spread in the souls of their adherents the glacial breath of doubt, derision and unbelief, these sects have now gained a footing in this, the Lord's elect vineyard, in order to continue there this fatal work of destruction.

PRAY FOR IT.

The General Conference of Free Baptists of New Brunswick meets this week. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of ministers and lay delegates. Reports showing the state of the denomination will be presented, and a variety of matters touching the life of the body will, as usual, have the consideration of the brethren. Those who attend will, doubtless, go praying for divine direction in all they have to do. In all the churches and homes of the body special prayer should be offered for the Lord's presence with His people, that the session may be one of marked spiritual quickening and strength.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

The resolve of the Church of England ministers of Westmorland Co., mentioned in another column, to preach about the evil of bribery and corruption in elections, and to do all they can to create and strengthen a higher public sentiment in this matter, is a good one, and may well be imitated by the ministers of all denominations. There is no political partyism in the resolution. And in carrying out the resolution, the ministers cannot be charged with having a party bias. Ministers of the gospel, the recognized teachers of religion and morals, are under obligation to teach clearly and strongly the duties of good citizenship, and to warn against every corrupting influence and practise. We are on the eve of a general election. The campaign has already begun. Both the great political parties are marshalling their forces for the contest. It promises to be a most vigorous contest, in which there will be much heat of party feeling. In their zeal to win there is likely to be, on both sides, much recklessness of action as well as of speech. And attempts, in various ways, to bribe electors will be made. Against this corruption it is the duty of good citizens to set themselves. And the pastors of the people cannot at such a time be silent, without being unfaithful. They should plainly set forth the dangers which, in the heat of an election, beset the voters, and faithfully warn against them, and point out the sacred duty of the man who is entrusted with the right to vote. A young minister who proposed, just before an election, to preach on the subject of bribery and warns his people, not only against being bribed but against being in any way connected with any corrupt methods, was advised by an older minister to defer his sermon till a good while after the election, lest he should offend some politician who might think he was being condemned. It was, bad advice. At all times the teaching concerning wrong things should go on; but when the danger is just at hand and threatening is, surely a time to utter the note of earnest warning, and to speak wise and loving counsel. To refrain, for fear of anybody, from clear, strong teaching on the moral obligation of citizenship, and condemnation of cor-

A MINISTER WANTED.

Just now when a number of churches are looking about for new pastors, this old but suggestive story may help some of them: "The people in one of the out-parishes of Virginia wrote to Dr. John Holt Rice, who was then at the head of the theological seminary in Prince Edward, for a minister. They said they wanted a man of first-rate talents; for they had run down considerably, and needed building up. They wanted one who would write well, for some of the young people were very nice about that matter. They wanted one who could visit a good deal; for their former minister had neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very gentlemanly deportment, for some thought a great deal of that. And so they went on, describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was they gave their last minister \$350; but, if the doctor would send them such a man as they described, they would raise another \$50, making it \$400. The doctor sat right down, and wrote them a reply, telling them they had better forthwith make out a call for old Dr. Dwight, in heaven. For he did not know of any one in this world who answered the description; and, as Dr. Dwight had been living so long on spiritual food, he might not need so much for the body, and possibly, might live on \$400."

General Roberts, a brother of Lord Roberts, has been in Belfast presiding at a conference which had for its object the identification of the Anglo-Saxon race with the scattered ten tribes of Israel. Other prominent advocates of the theory attended, and it is proposed to follow up the subject by establishing a 'British Israel Association' of Ireland.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The negroes are not disposed to take without protest the laws unfriendly to them which are getting to be more the fashion in the United States. They are organizing movements to test the objectionable laws in the courts. Besides they are striking back in some practical ways. For instance the Southern railways which have introduced what are known as "Jim Crow" cars—cars of a mean sort, which coloured travellers, good or bad, are compelled to use, are finding a serious falling off in travel receipts. Virginia negroes alone were understood to spend about \$500,000 a year in excursions before this law was passed. Now they find another way of taking excursions. The closer association of the negroes in business, which is quite probable, may cause the white people to realize that they have gone too far in their unbrotherly treatment of the fellow-citizens of colour. An 'Investment and Supply Company,' which has lately been incorporated exclusively in the interest of the negroes in the United States and Cuba, is only an indication of what may be expected.

PREMIER MARCHAND.

Hon. Mr. Marchand, Premier of the Province of Quebec, died Tuesday evening of last week. He was 68 years old, and had been in public life a number of years, and Premier four or five years. He was well thought of by men of both political parties.

MANITOBA.

The Prohibitionists of Manitoba, at a recent meeting, decided to oppose, without respect to party, every man who, being a member of the last Parliament, did not vote for prohibition, and to require of every candidate for Parliament a clear cut statement of his attitude towards prohibition. Every candidate will be asked to answer a series of questions which will make clear his position and purpose.

A DEDICATION & C.

A correspondent of the Telescope tells of the dedication of a Polish Catholic church at Lorain, Ohio, a few days ago. It seems to have been a most disgusting scene. Bands paraded the streets until they were too drunk to walk. The dedicatory services were performed by high officials of the church in the presence of thousands of Poles, hundreds of whom, belching and staggering, sanctioned the exercises like devils fresh from the pit. It was an awful scene, and in the name of religion. The fumes of liquor filled the church. Had you gone in with your eyes closed, you would have sworn you were in a saloon. What sort of a God could be pleased with such abominable business? Alas, it is still true, as was said by a martyr led to the stake, the crimes perpetrated in the name of Christianity would make devils blush.

LIKE A CIRCUS.

The same objection is made to the Toronto Exhibition, just closed, that has been made to the St. John show. The Guardian says it seems to be becoming a huge entertainment, like the travelling circuses, with innumerable side-shows. On the car the other day we heard a very intelligent farmer sum up the fair as follows: "The prizes for horses and cattle are trifling. If a promising colt is fitted for the fair, and he happens to win the first prize, all the owner gets is four dollars, and this is all eaten up in expenses. The entrance fee is a dollar; the stall at the Exhibition costs another, and a man has to be hired to look after the colt at the fair. So there is nothing left, while the farmers who get no prize lose a good deal. Then no horse is benefited by being got up for showing. The doings before the grand stand may be great feats, but that is not encouraging agriculture."

RUSSIANS.

Three delegates from Southern Russia, under the guidance of Mr. F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration for the Dominion government, has been looking over the northwest territory to find place for the settlement of a lot of Molkans who want to leave Russia. They have chosen areas to suit them, and arrangements are now being made to transport them. It is said there will be 7,000 of them.

AGAINST BRIBERY.

The Rural-Deanery of Shediac, composed of the Church of England ministers of Westmorland county, at a recent meeting passed a series of resolutions concerning corruption in elections. The preamble sets forth the alleged prevalence of bribery, deploring it, and

proach of the general election; that the clergy of this Deanery do agree to again preach in their respective parishes against this publicly acknowledged and lamented evil, and will otherwise continue to promote, and will be ready to co-operate with all Christian ministers and public men in promoting a higher standard of public sentiment in this matter. But they respectfully remind all political candidates, their agents and supporters, that no abatement of this evil can be looked for until they shall combine absolutely to refuse to offer or receive any bribe or other consideration, direct or indirect for the purpose of influencing votes;

"And further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the press and also to the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, respectfully praying the said Sheriff to take any steps that in his judgment will be most likely to bring about so desirable a reform."

THE MORMON PRESIDENT.

The Leader of the Mormon church, President Snow, is charged by three of his sons with cruel neglect of their mother—his legal wife. He has several wives; one lives in a palatial home, and the others in very inferior places, and in poverty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British elections are in full swing. The Liberals have no thought of winning, or of ever holding their own. A large number of Conservatives have been elected by acclamation. The South African war is the main question in the minds of the electorate; and they are, evidently, determined to vote the strongest endorsement of it.

CHINA.

The China situation is but little, if any, changed since last week. The Monday despatches—the latest to hand at this writing, says—"Beyond a sheaf of imperial edicts which throws into still worse confusion the complicated Chinese situation there is little in today's news to arrest attention. From Shanghai comes an unconfirmed report that the allies have seized Shan Hai Kwan."

THE COAL STRIKE.

The strike of the miners continues. There have been rumours of settlement, followed quickly by contradictions. The latest is that the companies are offering a ten per cent advance in wages. The companies are endeavouring to deal with the men without recognizing their leaders. The probability is that the miners will negotiate through the officers of their organizations.

WAR NOTES.

Lord Roberts has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Sunday was his birthday—69. Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch government, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Kruger is allowed to carry bullion or state archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe, it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

Every mile of railway in the two Dutch States is now under British control, and every important town is garrisoned. Lord Roberts has finished his work, and can return to England after proclaiming a state of peace, in whichelligenters will be liable to summary punishment or outlawed as murderers. The Delagoa Bay railway which has played an important part in the Boer plan of campaign, will now become an instrument of peace. It is nominally owned by the Holland company, but has virtually been the property of the Transvaal Government. The Holland directors, in order to prevent the confiscation of this railway by the British military authorities, will be anxious to clear the line and put it in working order to Pretoria for supplying the army of occupation and for the resumption of mining operations in the Rand.

One of the Canadians recently killed in South Africa was D. M. Spruce, a brother of Mr. F. S. Spruce, of Toronto, so well known throughout Canada in connection with prohibition work. The young man who gave his life for his country was 24 years old, and a most worthy young man.

Lord Roberts has issued another proclamation. It announces that the burghers who voluntarily surrender will not be sent out of the country, but will be detained in camps at Bloemfontein or Pretoria. In case of their having stock, selected representatives will be allowed to take charge

of the cattle. The localities in which the herds will be kept will be determined by the commanding officers of the districts.

This proclamation will, it is believed, give the coup de grace to the Boer resistance. It has been repeatedly stated that many of the burghers would draw their arms if they were assured that they would not be sent to Helena or Ceylon by the British.

On the eve of their departure from Pretoria, on the 25th, Lord Roberts, in the presence of Lady Roberts and his daughters, reviewed the Canadian troops. It was a brilliant scene, and the men who are in excellent health, and most splendidly equipped. After the march, Lord Roberts addressed the troops briefly. He said:

"I cannot allow you to depart without expressing my thanks for and appreciation of your loyal services and excellent work, especially at Paardeberg, on February 27. I am sure the people of Canada will be pleased to hear how gallantly and how splendidly you have behaved in action."

"Deeply I regret the losses you have suffered. I should have been happy if you had returned in your full strength; but no one could expect you to pass through so arduous a campaign without losses.

"I am sorry that some of you are obliged to return sooner than the rest of the regiment, but I recognize the urgency of private affairs. I am confident that the Queen and the British people will never forget your services. If it should ever be my good fortune to visit Canada, I hope to meet you all again."

After the troops had given cheer for the Queen and the Field Marshal, the latter shook hands with the Canadian officers and presented them to Lady Roberts.

This city gave a warm welcome to privates Jones and Walker and Corporal Pringle on their arrival here Thursday evening. They were met by the depot by the officers of the 71st Battalion and accompanied by the band were driven to one of the hotels, where a reception was held.

At Stanley, the home of Walker and Pringle, to which they went Friday evening, they were given an enthusiastic greeting.

The reports of Lord Roberts on the treatment of the British prisoners by the Boers state that while, ordinarily, British officers were fairly well treated, the rank and file were insufficiently fed, and the Colonials and the sick were treated abominably, the former being put into goal and the latter denied suitable food and comforts.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

CAMPBELLO, N. B.—Again I am at school, after having spent a pleasant and, to me, profitable summer with the Campobello Churches. Upon my arrival there in May, I found the people anxious for and ready to welcome a pastor. The preceding winter was a hard one. Death had visited many homes, and vacant chairs and aching hearts told of departed loved ones. At such times the need of a resident pastor was much felt, and all had decided they cannot well afford to be without a minister in the future. On such occasions a journey to Eastport or Deer Island must be made, and it is one of peril to face the winter storms that sweep the coast, lashing the waters of the 'Quoddy' into foam. Though without a pastor, the brethren went forward in the church work confident in the love and power of the great Shepherd of the sheep. Prayer and prayer meetings were maintained with more than average interest, and the spirit's power was felt.

During the summer we were blessed of the Lord, and many a happy and profitable hour was spent in His sanctuary. The Sunday prayer services were particularly interesting and helpful; backsliders were reclaimed, and voices long silent are again vibrating. The Lord. We had as visitors brethren A. J. Prosser, F. G. French and J. B. Daggert, the last being a former pastor; all of them preached. I had the pleasure of meeting the people of Deer Island, having exchanged with bro A. D. Paul on Sabbath, and upon another occasion during his absence, filled his appointment, my own being cared for by bro. Daggert, who was rusticating and happened to be on the island. I am pleased to report that bro. Prosser's visit resulted in his being prevailed upon to take the Campobello pastorate the ensuing year. May the Lord bless him there and give him and the people a great ingathering of souls. Everything points to a harvest, almost, if not quite ripe for the gathering.

The services during the summer were remarkable because of the presence and attention of the young—not only young professors, but young men and young women who have not as yet fully decided for Christ. Their presence bespeaks an interest and a