

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1900.

In a recent decree of the Vatican the Pope is called "Our most holy Lord." What next?

One of the highest tributes of a people to their pastor is when they have established the habit of listening carefully to his teaching.

Somebody has said "the church ought to be the conscience of society." But, is it? Not always, we fear. Instead, society becomes the conscience of the church—and a very poor conscience it is.

The downfall of the British Empire is predicted by the President of a California University. Of course, this very wise man knows all about it. When he and his silly prediction have been forgotten for a thousand years the British Empire will still be growing and doing God's work in the world.

Dr. Parkhurst says: "I have got past calling my church my field; it is my force." Happy man! What a marvellous change would take place—how the work of the Lord would prosper, if every church were truly a christian force. Surely that is what a church should be.

Here is something for the people who say so many silly things about the "dead-line" in the ministry, as though at a certain age—about middle—the minister has ceased to be useful. The Christian Register says: "The most effective preachers in all churches, as a rule, are men past fifty years of age."

The 'Religious Telescope' has succeeded in its campaign for 20,000 subscribers. We congratulate the brethren who conduct the Telescope, which is one of the best of many good papers which come to us. It deserves all the subscribers it has got, and we hope it may get many more. The ministers of the body it represents—the United Brethren—have worked most energetically to reach the twenty thousand point.

Rome does not encourage the education of the people. The proportion of illiteracy in Roman Catholic countries is largely in excess of that in Protestant countries. Even Ireland is an example. In the last general election for the British Parliament there were in England and Wales 46,109 illiterate voters, and in Scotland 4,577, while in Ireland the illiterates numbered 84,919. Rome keeps the people in the dark wherever she can.

They will not accept any more money from distillers and other liquor dealers. That is what the young people's societies of the churches in Kentucky have lately resolved. Their decision is wise, though late. But better late than not at all. More than a thousand dollars contributed by distillers towards the purchase of a farm to be used as a resort for poor children of Louisville during the Summer, has been handed back to them. Good! The church cannot afford to be under obligation to the rum traffic, nor to join hands with it by accepting its gifts. "No league" with the abominable thing should be the purpose of every christian organization, and every christian individual.

The latest report of the Presbytery of Truro, N. S., on the state of religion within the bounds of that Presbytery, which is a carefully prepared document, deals with prevailing evils in clear and strong terms, and the church is called to protest against and correct the evils which are working so much destruction. The report sets forth that it cannot be

successfully denied that intemperance, social impurity and corrupt practices in politics are three crying sins of the day, and that they threaten the life of the church. It is good to have such strong deliverances from the representative men of a strong church. Every branch of the church needs to be awake to the dangers that threaten. The Church of God must not wink at the evils named, but must make unceasing war against them.

Just think of one pastor having the assistance of twenty-eight evangelists. The additions to its membership during the year were two hundred and fifty—a pretty large gain. But the large number of evangelists—how in the world did they work, all at once, or did they follow each other? Zion's Herald explains it. It was a Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor became deeply burdened for souls. Night and day he prayed and worked for a revival. After a while it occurred to him that if all his official members would stand by him his prayers would be answered and salvation would come to the people. So he called his official members together—there were twenty-eight of them—and he opened his heart to them and told of his desires and asked for their cooperation. Every one fell in with the pastor's plan, and from that hour a gracious revival of religion commenced, and the twenty-eight evangelists went to work, each in his own sphere of friends and acquaintances, and with all the rest sought a fresh and full baptism of the Spirit for service; and finally all engagements were imperatively set aside, and each of these evangelists was in his place for all possible service and at every meeting with the blessed results stated—two hundred and fifty additions. In every church the same kind of evangelistic work should be done. Blessings would surely follow.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

At this writing the great Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions is about closing. The reports received thus far are mere outlines, but they make it clear that the Conference has been a great success. Rev. C. T. Phillips, who attended as a representative of New Brunswick Free Baptists, will in a series of letters, place before our readers his impressions of the meeting. In a note from him he says,—"I am getting filled with missionary information, and will write it for the INTELLIGENCER." We must not forestall the interesting things he will present in his own good way, but merely open the way for him. The Conference is the third held in the interest of world-wide missions, but is, not only in attendance and in the extent of the work represented, a much greater and more important meeting than either of its predecessors. The first was in 1878, and was composed of a few returned missionaries; the second, ten years later, celebrated the centennial of the modern missionary movement. Both the other meetings were held in London. The number of certified delegates attending the present Conference is twenty-six hundred, and they represent the great army of missionaries who are proclaiming the gospel in every part of the world. The growth of the work in which the consecrated host of missionaries is engaged is quite marvellous. As, says one report, the seventy came back to Jesus, so these 2,600 delegates came to report progress and to plan for future conquest. They represent a native Christian constituency of 4,414,236, a host of Church communicants numbering 1,317,684, with 77,338 native pastors, led by 15,460 missionaries. Into the treasury this army of the living God was poured during the year 1898 \$9,126,120. To-day the societies and co-operating organizations engaged in the work of foreign missions number 537. One hundred new missionary societies were formed between 1890 and 1900. The tide of missionary enthusiasm is rising. The Conference is but the crested wave of a mighty tide of spiritual progress sweeping the race out of the second into the third millennium of Christ's kingdom on earth. No hint of retreat comes from the field. One hundred thousand converts were won from heathenism last year.

Increasing interest and enthusiasm marked the Conference through every session. It must be that by it a great impetus will be given to the work of missions in every branch of the Church of Christ.

RESIGNED.—Though somewhat improved in health, Rev. J. J. Teasdale is not able to resume work and has, therefore, resigned the pastorate of the Charlottetown Methodist Church. He will require some months complete rest to insure his restoration to health. He will have his home in Digby, N. S., for the summer.

THE CHURCH'S WORK.

The great work to which the Church of Christ is appointed is the evangelization of the world. The forms of work are many, but the object of all is one—the making known Christ their Saviour to all men. An article in the Christian Intelligencer, portions of which we reproduce, points out that this great duty of the church has been brought distinctly and impressively into view in these recent days when christians have been considering with special interest the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the transactions which immediately followed that glorious event. When our Lord appeared to the disciples after He had risen He said to them: "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you." When they had gone to Galilee by His direction, He gave them His first command as the risen Lord in the memorable words: "All authority is given me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you; and lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world."

No words ever uttered on earth are as bold and confident as those of our Lord in His statements concerning Himself and His disciples as He sent them forth to preach His gospel. A despised, rejected man, crucified as a malefactor, gathers around Him eleven men of no repute, having almost no property, unlearned, without experience as teachers or leaders of men, commands them to instruct the world, and engages to crown their endeavour with success. He who had just conquered death, assures this little company that he has all authority in heaven and upon earth. It is his right to command and he is endowed with power to accompany obedience with success. This is not for an hour or a day or a century, but for all time. He who has all authority engages to be with his evangelists always, "even unto the end of the world." Thus far that engagement has been fulfilled. The extent of the fulfilment will be declared in a large measure by the reports of the evangelists of the Lord Jesus to be given in this city within a few days. The Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ has been with his disciples from the day of the Apostles to this day. Every faithful evangelist has enjoyed the sustaining, rewarding presence of his Lord. They have passed through persecutions, have been reproached, have had all manner of evil said against them falsely, have been tortured, burned at the stake, as the Lord told them they would be, but have been upheld by his power, attended with his blessing, until there is no name to-day so well known, so admired among men, as the name of Jesus Christ. How devoted disciples of Christ, obedient to his command, have enjoyed his presence and by his gracious ministry have triumphed over opposition, hardship, and persecution, have been most happy, when suffering from extreme torture, is a long story, longer than can be told here. The promise of the Redeemer has been abundantly performed.

The command is to disciple all nations by teaching them the commands of him who is the light of the World, and this is the chief duty. The life of the church depends upon it. The presence of Jesus Christ is secured by it. The church of Christ must be first an evangelizing body, and always be that until every creature has been reached. Every Christian is to be an evangelist, improving the opportunities which may be presented. The gospel net will draw in good and bad. Failures in forming Christian character are not to be sources of discouragement. In the last day the angels of God will separate the good from the bad, and throw the bad away. Whatever the results may be the church must continue to make all nations disciples of Christ. Failing in this it is not obedient to its Lord, and is itself a failure, as was the servant who wrapped his one pound in a napkin. Faithful in evangelizing the church will enjoy the presence of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, will receive all needed spiritual gifts, will grow in grace and enjoy fellowship with the Father and the Son Jesus Christ, will be filled with the Holy Spirit and life eternal.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Prince Edward Island legislature has been summoned to meet on the 8th inst. The parties are so evenly divided that it is a question whether the Government can carry on legislation. There are thirty members all told; of these one has resigned, one is in British Columbia and one is in France. Of the twenty-seven who are likely to be present, one will be Speaker, and the others are equally divided between Government and opposition.

James Craig, of Renfrew, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Yukon, at a salary of \$4,000 per year, with living expenses.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A NEW WAY.

Something new in the settlement of the leadership of a political party occurred in the Newfoundland Legislature a few days ago. Of the late government Sir James Winter was the leader. Hon. A. B. Morine, a member of the government, being dissatisfied, retired from it. Later the government was defeated, and a new one formed by Mr. Bond. When the Legislature met a question arose about the leadership of the opposition. Naturally Sir James Winter, the ex Premier, claimed the position; but Mr. Morine disputed his claim, holding that he had more supporters than Sir James, and should therefore be the leader of the opposition. Not being able to arrange the matter they referred it to the Speaker. His decision was in favour of Mr. Morine. He stated the matter thus: "The members on the floor of the House on my right (exclusive of Sir James Winter and Mr. Morine) number thirteen; and of these eight have informed me that they have unanimously elected Mr. Morine as their leader. I know of no rule for the creation of a leader of the opposition, other than that a majority of that opposition shall make their own selection. I shall therefore accept the will of the majority, and recognize Mr. Morine as leader of the opposition, and as entitled to the privileges of the position until the majority of the opposition members select some other."

It certainly seems a fair decision.

BRIBERY PUNISHED.

A number of persons were last week tried for having bribed or received bribes in the election for the Provincial Legislature, Halton Co. Ontario, and were convicted. Two men who were found guilty of bribery, and four who were found guilty of being bribed were fined \$200 each. One other, against whom there were three charges of bribery, was fined \$600. If the fines are not paid within a month, the bribers are to be imprisoned six months on each conviction, and the receivers of bribes, one month on each conviction. Besides the fines all the parties were disfranchised for eight years. So let all bribers and bribes be punished.

CELEBRATING TEACHERS.

It is proposed to bring fourteen hundred and fifty teachers from the public schools of Cuba to Harvard College for summer instruction. It is said that many of these teachers have never seen a railroad, having never left their native towns. They will have a most striking experience when they come north. A fund of \$70,000 has been guaranteed to meet the expenses. The help the teachers will get must be very great.

DRINK STATISTICS.

A Parliamentary paper (British) on "Alcoholic Beverages" has just been issued. From it we learn that the average for the three years (1896-7-8) shows that the wine consumed in the United Kingdom in one year was 16,000,000 gallons; in France, 925,000,000; Germany 78,000,000 and the United States 21,500,000 gallons. The beer consumption in the United Kingdom steadily increases. In 1885 it was 27 gallons a head, and in 1898 nearly 32 gallons. The greatest beer-drinkers in the world are the Bavarians who consume 56 gallons per head; next to them are the Dutch with 45 1/2 gallons. The United Kingdom in one year consumed 40,250,000 gallons of spirits; France 74,000,000; Germany, 100,000,000; and the United States, 63,000,000 gallons. Among the colonies Canada stands out prominently as the most moderate in drinking.

A NEW BALLOT.

The new form of ballot provided for in the bill introduced by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick will, it is claimed, make it practically impossible to have any ballots spoiled. On the ballot paper the names of candidates will be placed one below the other, separated by a black bar nearly a half inch wide. Then the voter may mark a cross in anywhere in the space containing a candidate's name.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

The Duke of Argyle died on Tuesday of last week. He was 77 years old. He was a man of much ability, and remarkably energetic all through his life. The Marquis of Lorne, a former Governor General of Canada, is his eldest son, and succeeds to the title.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Sixty-five new cotton mills have been established in the Southern States within the last three months. Many

other mills have been enlarged. The industrial progress of the South is very marked.

MANILA'S HEALTH.

The death rate in Manila is large. According to a recent health report, it is forty per cent. Three diseases are now epidemic in the city—bubonic plague, beriberi, and smallpox. Beriberi results from a diet of fish and rice. Smallpox and leprosy the Philippines always have, and the people look upon them as a matter of course. Smallpox flourishes in some parts of Luzon constantly. Two months ago the first case of bubonic plague was discovered in Manila. Since that time there have been two hundred cases, and at least eighty per cent of them have resulted fatally. Two thirds of the plague cases have been among the Chinese, although they number only a small minority of the population. White people have escaped. Manila is practically without sewerage.

ROBBED OF THEIR RIGHTS.

Of the issue of wholesale liquor licenses in towns and parishes in Quebec which have for years prohibited the sale of liquors, to which we referred last week, the Montreal Witness says: "Between the Quebec Government and that at Ottawa there seems to be a determination to blot out the privilege of municipal prohibition in this province (Quebec); and the same reasoning would apply to all other provinces if the provincial government chose to play into the hands of the liquor men for gain, as our government is doing. When vindictive his own province against the possible conclusion to be drawn from its abhorrence of national prohibition Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not only set forth that Quebec did not need national prohibition, being for the most part under parochial prohibition. It is this municipal prohibition that is now being overridden and wiped out." Mr. Marchand, leader of the Quebec government, says he cannot help issuing the wholesale licenses when they are asked for, and that the Quebec Legislature has no power to legislate concerning the wholesale trade—that only the Dominion Parliament can do that. When appeal is made to the Dominion Government to give the legislation needed to protect the communities from the wholesale licenses, the people are told that the Province of Quebec has already the right to refuse to grant wholesale licenses, but that, in any case, Parliament cannot legislate for one Province. Between the two the people are being robbed of the benefits they were enjoying by the prohibition of the traffic, and must suffer all the horrible things which the cruel rum traffic inflicts.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The salaries of teachers in Ontario are decreasing, according to the report of the Minister of Education. The average salary last year was only \$321. This lowering average is said to be due to the fact that the proportion of women teachers is increasing. But why should not a woman receive as much pay as a man for the same service, if she does it as well? Teachers generally are not well enough paid.

SHOULD BE CHECKED.

According to Mr. Moore M. P. for Stanstead, the Standard Oil Company has a pretty strong grip on the oil business in Canada. In a speech in Parliament, a few days ago, he said that Mr. Rockefeller's Oil Company charges Canadian consumers two million dollars a year more for coal oil than it charges its United States consumers for the same quantity of the same quality of oil. It would seem to be the duty of the government of Canada to apply some vigorous checks to this greedy concern.

HOME AGAIN.

The Queen concluded her visit to Ireland on Thursday. She seems to have had a very pleasant time. Before leaving she made public a statement to the effect that she had been much gratified and deeply touched by the reception given her by the Irish people, and that she would carry away "the most pleasant and most affectionate memory of the time spent in Ireland." She intimated that she hoped to make another visit there.

EMPIRE DAY.

The New Brunswick Board of Education, by the Chief Superintendent, has issued a notice to inspectors, teachers and trustees of public schools, concerning Empire Day, which is the teaching day in each year immediately preceding the Queen's birthday. This year it falls on Wednesday, May 23rd. The Chief Superintendent suggests that

"The struggle in which England is now engaged, and in which Canada is taking a prominent part, makes especially fitting and desirable every proper means shall be adopted to foster among the youth of our country a high national sentiment, and to cultivate such a sentiment, our children must be taught something of our traditions, struggles, stages of progress and glorious achievements of which the British Empire has its present commanding position, an exponent of the spirit of liberty, the most powerful agency in the civilization of the world."

The details of the manner of observing the day are left to the trustees of the schools, but an excellent outline programme is suggested. It is hoped that in every school district in the country the day will be fittingly observed.

PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

The prohibition resolution introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Foster, and the amendments thereto, a brief outline of what was said by members, will be found in the proceedings of this paper. The debate came very near ending with the adjournment of the House, but further discussion or a chance to vote and would have so ended but for objections of Mr. Flint and the motion of Mr. Foster to have it drop for another part of this paper. The debate would favorably consider, first, the day for the further consideration of the several motions. We deferment on the matter till the fate of resolutions is known.

TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

The Boer Commissioners, who have been running to and fro in Europe, hope of persuading some of the European powers to intervene in the war news for the United States on Thursday of this week. It is intimated that the government of the Netherlands, after sounding all European governments, has told the Commissioners that they have no hope for in Europe. They will, of sympathy amongst the United States neighbours, writing the Fenians and their kind are numerous and where the politicians are ready for the sake of votes, to take up the cause against Britain. It is President election year, and we need not be surprised at the most unreasonable expressions of anti-British feeling.

LEAVING CANADA.

The Trappist Monks at Tracadie, N. S., are about moving to the Island. They are now getting ready and expect to be gone by the first of June. They have a monastery at Tracadie, but find it difficult to support themselves there. The life of live is one of severe mortification, of their rules requiring absolute silence, except in prayer. There is, of course, some necessary exceptions. The abbot, prior or sub-prior is allowed to speak and may be spoken to by but none of the monks may speak to each other; when some such communication becomes necessary, the monks who require to speak go before a superior and communicate through him. But in the dormitory, refectory, chapel, cloister and chapter not only these exceptions prevail. The time of the Trappist is divided among prayer, manual labor, study and sleep. The moment given to recreation is very known. The Tracadie Trappists number eleven.

A BOER SYMPATHIZER.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has been sojourning in Italy during the winter. He arrived in New York on Monday, on his way to his Toronto home. As usual he was interviewed by the New York paper. Of course the South African war was the subject of conversation. He expressed his sympathy with the Boers, which is not surprising. Mr. Smith is always on the side of things against his own country. For instance, he favours the annexation of Canada to the United States, an absurd notion which has not the support of a corporal's guard in this country. Mr. Smith does not seem capable of arguing with anybody. However much he may be admired as a literary man, he is never taken seriously in matters.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A most disastrous fire swept Ottawa and Hull last Thursday. It began in Hull, which is just across the river from Ottawa. Hull is a city of 10,000 and the headquarters of great lumbering operations. A high wind carried the fire rapidly and Hull was swept away. The flames crossed Ottawa, burning the bridge that joins the cities, and caused extensive loss to the capital. It is estimated that about five square miles were burned over