

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., Editor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14th, 1900.

Christians are called to be witnesses for Christ on election day as well as in prayer meeting.

This week is being devoted by Y. M. C. Associations and many churches to prayer especially for young men. Many pastors preached last Sunday to young men.

Nobody is authorized to solemnize marriage in New Brunswick except those whose names are announced in the Royal Gazette extra of Nov. 1st. A certificate, bearing the signature of the Provincial Secretary, is issued to each person so authorized.

The Free Baptist suggests that the man who refuses to help build church sheds for the horses, and then refuses to go to church on stormy Sunday because the horses have no place for shelter, may be "merciful to his beast," but he is not very loving to his Lord.

That abstinence from intoxicants conduces to longevity has a new evidence in the announcement by one of the great life assurance companies that total abstainers of two years' standing amongst its policy holders will be allowed an immediate reduction in their premiums.

Answering the question of a correspondent—"What does our denomination (Free Baptist) stand for?" the "Morning Star" says: It stands for something that other bodies are neglecting; otherwise it is not "standing" at all. There is enough for the denomination to stand for nowadays to make it a "peculiar" and powerful body for good among large classes of the common people.

"The faithful pastor shoots straight at personal, social sins, and if people get hit it is their fault and not his. He shoots at sins that ought to be hit, exposed, and eradicated; and the only way to escape the shots is to cast away the sins at which he aims."

The foregoing is the Telescope's opinion, in which we heartily concur. There are, though, not a few who think the wise pastor is the one who avoids saying anything that might be disapproved by members of his congregation—especially those who are contributing members and "influential." The thing for a pastor to do is to preach the truth plainly, in love, not turning aside for anybody or anything.

The advance of Protestantism in Portugal continues. The Y. M. C. A. is very active in some sections, especially in the north. A branch of it is said to have originated in the very heart of a Socialistic club to the surprise of Christians and the indignation of the priests. So strong is the popular interest in Evangelical religion that several of the newspapers regularly insert notices of Protestant meetings. The Government, too, is exerting itself for the improvement of the public morals. Several gaming houses have been closed in Lisbon. Unhappily, the sale of lottery tickets is still encouraged. The Protestant movement seems to be making rapid progress in northern Bohemia. In the locality of Turn, the Evangelical community has in a short time grown from 250 to 900 members, and a fine stone church is being built in place of the temporary building now in use. Recently sixty people of all positions of life solemnly passed over to the Reformed Church. Every attack directed against the movement seems only to aid its progress.

Great Britain, in the United States and in our own country there is, the Dominion Presbyterian

believes, a growing consciousness that the work of the Sabbath school has not been taken with sufficient seriousness by the church. There has been plenty of talk and plans in abundance, but the position of the Sabbath school as one of the prime factors in Christian work has only recently been established. It is felt that more attention must be given to the training of the young and hence that greater care must be given to the training of those who are to teach the young. Training schools for Sabbath schools are not new in the United States, and now the idea has crossed the ocean and taken root here. Montreal College announces the probable formation of teacher training classes, and the matter is about to be brought before Knox College. It has taken definite shape in both England and Scotland, and ere long we may expect that a definite place will be given in the theological curriculum to this most necessary department of the preparing of Christian workers.

CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE.

French Catholicism has become practically a deification and adoration of Mary. The lengths to which this cult has gone are strikingly revealed in the proceedings of a 'Marial Congress,' as it is called, which has just been held on a gigantic scale at Lyons. It has been in a sense an opposition gathering to that at Bourges, which represented the more progressive Catholic tendencies. At Lyons, where two cardinals, thirty-five bishops, hundreds of monks and priests and an enormous army of the laity assembled, the prevailing sentiments may be gathered from the following extracts from the orations delivered. Canon Chatelet, in an opening discourse, replied to the questions—

Why a Marial Congress at the end of the nineteenth century? Why should it be held in France? And why finally at Lyons?

The reply is: There is a Marial Congress at the end of the nineteenth century because it has been the century of the manifestations and of the influence of Mary. God has spoken to us in this century by Mary. The Congress is in France because France is the kingdom of Mary. As the Saviour chose Judea for the scene of His teachings, so Mary has chosen France as her land of predilection. And, finally, Lyons has been chosen because it has a truly Marial soul.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, Mgr. Coullie, improved on this in an address on the second day, in which he said:

After the homage we have rendered in the Sacrament to Christ the Redeemer, homage must also be offered to Mary, His co-redemptrice. This Congress will be not simply provincial and French, but catholic and universal. For Our Lady is Queen wherever our Saviour is King.

A French lawyer, M. Jacquier, in an ecstatic address, broke out in the following—

O Mary! O adorable Queen! Virgin whose purity effaces that of lilies, Star whose soft radiance makes that of the sun pale, whom the patriarchs desired to behold, whom saints have hymned, what accents do I need properly to celebrate thee? May angels bear my words to the throne of the Virgin, may they deposit them at her blessed feet, while stars and suns, placed by other hands, flash upon her queenly crown!

This is the French religion of the nineteenth century!

FELLOWSHIP.

Fellowship is the mutual association of persons who are on friendly terms. A sort of reciprocal intercommunion. The influence such communion has upon our lives, depends upon the character of those with whom we enter into such close partnership. If we live on friendly terms, and have familiar intercourse with wrong doers they will influence us harmfully. The Apostle admonishes us to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." But if our fellowship be with Christ, it will certainly lead to the communion of saints and prove precious and helpful to us. How can the sinner be brought into such a relation to Christ? He must come by the way of submission and reconciliation. Fellowship is not the first experience. Reconciliation must precede this state of partnership. First reconciled then we have fellowship and enter into mutual association with Christ and with Christians. It is a joy to know that God has made it possible for a full and perfect reconciliation unto Himself, that we may become the "Children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." And have fellowship with the Father and with the Holy Ghost, and thus enjoy friendship and fellowship with all the spiritually minded. There is a beautiful mystic partnership which Christians and the Holy Ghost have in one. "The Christian in his sweet soul communion with Jesus, comes to love all that Christ loves, and hates all that Christ hates. He loves holiness and hates sin. The

more holy the object the more ardent is his love. The more heinous and impure the deeper his aversion. The general condition that should embrace all Christians is to have the mind that was in Christ Jesus. Then will we have fellowship with all who are Christ-like. This is more than outward or seeming. Two persons may walk within touching distance, and to the observer seem to be in close communion, while there is no true companionship between them, because there is no sympathy. So with Christians. It is not the organic alone we need. It is the spiritual we must have to be closely united. We have fellowship with the master now without his bodily presence. We no more walk with him through the corn fields or upon the Emmaus road, yet his blessed presence is with us in glorious fact, as true Christians can bear glad testimony. We do believe in the Real Presence, but not in that materialistic sense taught by ritualists and Romanists. We believe in it in the glorious sense in which he taught it in that precious parting promise, "Lo, I am with you always." Yes, He is with his people and His people walk with Him and know Him and have fellowship with Him. It is more than knowing about Him. Even more than knowing what the Bible says about Him, or knowing what He said about himself. It is knowing Him, and having sweet fellowship with Him and with all those who are in Him. Christian fellowship is through oneness in Christ Jesus, and the fulness of the Holy Ghost. Without this oneness there may be the outward and the visible, but there can be no Christian fellowship. Let us cultivate and enjoy the inward, the spiritual, the real.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are over. The result is a continuance of the Liberal party in power. All the members of the government were elected. Several leading members of the Conservative party were defeated, among them Sir Charles Tupper, and Hons. Geo. E. Foster and Hugh John Macdonald. The government's chief strength is in Quebec, which gives them fifty-seven supporters. The Dominion outside of Quebec gives a majority of thirteen against the government.

Sir Charles Tupper, who has suffered defeat for the first time in his political career of fifty years, has been offered his choice of a half-dozen seats. He has, however, decided to retire permanently from public life, which is not strange at his age he being now in his eightieth year. Mr. Foster has been offered a seat in Ontario, but it is not yet stated whether he will accept. Other defeated leading Conservatives may have vacancies made for them.

The result in the several Provinces as to parties is as follows:

Table with columns: Province, Conservative, Liberal, Opp.

There are four Independents—two in Manitoba, and one in Ontario, and one in British Columbia. There are four members yet to be elected.

For the information of our readers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we give the names of those elected in these Provinces. In Nova Scotia:

Table with columns: Name, Party

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In York Co. Mr. Gibson received 2937 voters, and Dr. McLeod received 2861, Mr. Gibson's majority being 76. Dr. McLeod's campaign was carried on without resort to any illegal means, or any improper influences of any kind. The votes polled for him were the free action of independent men of

both parties. Mr. Gibson was asked by Dr. McLeod to agree to carry on a clean election on his side. He refused to make such agreement. And there is said to be much evidence that large sums of money and much rum and other corrupting influences were used wherever they could be. But, in spite of all, though on their face the returns show a few votes in favour of Mr. Gibson, the electors of York have shown that a clean election is possible. Not only have the independent men of York made a record greatly creditable to themselves, but they have given an example which is likely to have its effect in many constituencies. The contest was not in vain, and neither the candidate, nor any of those who so unselfishly and earnestly shared in the work of the campaign, regrets having undertaken it.

THEOLOGY IN COURT.

A curious case, involving the doctrine of immortality, is before the Supreme Court of Ontario. A citizen of that Province recently deeded bequeathed \$14,000 to the Advent Christian Publication Society of Toronto, to be expended at their discretion in combing what his will characterises as "the greatest of all pagan superstitions, upon which are founded the great systems of error and superstition in the world—namely, the unscriptural, unreasoned and pernicious doctrine of the immortality of the soul." The heirs contest the will on the ground that it is contrary to public policy to countenance bequests in the interest of doctrines which are inimical to the public welfare. Some theological information will be laid before the public by the proceedings in court. The Adventists oppose only the Platonist doctrine of the inherent and indefeasible immortality of every soul which has passed over from Greek philosophy into Christian theology. They teach an immortality that is conferred by Christ only on those found faithful at His Advent. The closing sentence of the contested will declares the testator's purpose, "that the way leading to eternal life may be made free and easy to all who would follow it." It is, therefore, the doctrine of conditional immortality that is brought into court on the charge of being inimical to public welfare.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES.

Capt. Chalmers, a Canadian officer, was killed last week.

Every soldier that went to South Africa from Ontario is to get a grant of 160 acres of land.

General DeWet has been wounded in the leg in a fight with the troops of General Knox at Rensburg drift. According to native reports, the Boer commander narrowly escaped capture.

Kruger is to appeal for intervention wherever he can get a hearing, but there is no likelihood of his getting a favorable answer anywhere except from a Paris mob.

C. I. Oter and the balance of the first Canadian contingent, about 300 men, sailed from Capetown on the 7th inst. They are returning via England.

Lord Roberts is expecting to sail for England about the 20th. General Kitchener succeeds him in command of the army in Africa.

Lord Roberts has reported to the War Office that ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is making speeches to the burghers and doing his utmost to encourage them. He is misleading them by stating that Gen. De Wet has seized the bridge over the Orange river at Norval's point, that 5,000 Dutchmen have been sent back to Cape Colony to renew the fighting there, and that ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal has gone to Europe to secure intervention. Surrendered burghers say that Steyn assured the people that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the re-cession of the republic.

There has been heavy fighting since November 6, resulting in the defeat of the Boers, who lost twenty-three killed, thirty wounded and one hundred taken prisoners. Seven of their guns also were captured. The British lost three officers and four men killed.

A cable has been received at Ottawa to the effect that Col. Drury with the Canadian Artillery, dragoons and rifles will sail from Africa for Halifax about Dec. 1st.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.—The 25th of Nov. will be "World's Temperance Sunday," a day on which the subject of temperance is recognized as the one to be taught both in the Sunday-school and from the pulpit. We therefore ask all superintendents of Sunday schools and ministers of the gospel that they bring the subject of temperance before their people on that day. LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. of Temperance.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS

McKINLEY AGAIN.

The Presidential election resulted in the re-election of President McKinley. His majority in the electoral college is larger than four years ago, though in many states popular vote in his favour was considerably reduced. His election is the country's approval of his conduct of the Spanish-American war, the policy of expansion &c.

FORCED HIM OUT.

The City Surveyor of Montreal, Mr. St. George, has resigned. He has been City Surveyor several years, and is admittedly a thoroughly competent and trustworthy official, having always the city's interests in view. But being an English speaking Protestant, and unwilling to consent to the schemes of the French members of the Council who have charge of the department in which his work is, he is distasteful to them and they have made his position so uncomfortable that to preserve his self-respect he has resigned.

HE IS SATISFIED.

The Pope expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the control of the Philippines by the United States. No wonder. The priests are allowed to rule as before. And this is the chief reason why the Filipinos are in rebellion.

TWENTY MILLIONS.

The annual cost to the people of New York to restrain criminals is \$20,000,000. But the greatest criminals—the embezzling and blackmailing city officials, do their stealing and other crimes without any restraint.

WOMEN VOTERS.

The women of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho had the right to vote in the recent Presidential election. It appears, however, that only a small proportion of the women voters take enough interest in public questions to vote.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

To prevent premature burial a New York society is about to establish "waiting rooms" where the dead will be kept surrounded with plants and flowers. An electric bell will be attached to one of the fingers of each body so that, in case of catalepsy, a signal will be given upon the slightest movement.

THE POPE SUBD.

Count Confaliniieri has begun suit against the Pope and the Vatican to recover property which he claims under the will of his uncle, and which was appropriated by the Vatican. The Count is the nearest surviving relative of the late Cardinal Falconeri, who died forty years ago, leaving a fortune estimated at 10,000,000 lire (about \$2,000,000). It was supposed that he left no will, and Pope Pius IX., therefore, took the property for the benefit of the Holy See, his right being then that of temporal sovereign. Recently Cardinal Falconeri's will was found, and it is said that he bequeathed the entire fortune to the child who is now Count Confaliniieri. The latter now demands the amount, with interest.

ISLAMISM.

The Ottoman government has just completed its census of the adherents of Islamism. The total number of Mussulmans is said to be 196,000,000, of whom 18,000,000 belong to Turkey in Europe, 99,500,000 to Asia Minor, Beluchistan and the Indies, 20,000,000 to China; 36,500,000 to the North and Northeast of Africa, while 23,000,000 are spread in groups more or less numerous throughout the other countries of the world.

CLAIM THE VICTORY.

The President of the Liquor Dealers' Association—the Association which declared against Mr. Foster, Hugh John Macdonald and all others who favoured prohibition, gave out the following statement the night of the general election:

Two hundred thousand liquor ballots were registered for the Laurier government today throughout Canada. For indisputable proof look at the result in the St. Lawrence division of this city, where a strong Tory candidate was defeated although a popular brewer, and in fact one who was recently elected by the same people to represent them in the city council, and then again look at Manitoba, where Hugh John has been also defeated owing to his prohibitory law. Letters and telegrams received during the last three weeks from every section of the country assured me of the silent brotherly understanding on this point, silent because we feared awakening the fanatical prohibitionist, brotherly because we all felt we owed a debt of gratitude to a government that was fearless enough to treat the plebeian vote as ephemeral. Most people admit the importance of the power of the

liquor trade and its dependencies, as the landlords, the furniture dealer, the plumber, the grocer, the optician and all of whom voted with the bodies were before nightfall, the campaign we can return on foot any government. The trade looks to a readjustment and a equitable legislation of the excise customs law pertaining to wines and statutes is inconsistent and unjust. I have no doubt that we will see fair play at the hands of the present government. If not we will be compelled to hand our case over to the position for redress. Our politics bread and butter first, last and all time.

THE CHINESE LIND.

Rev. W. H. Murray, who is believed to have been killed in China, being interested in the condition of the Chinese in that country some years ago, and for their sake he invented a system of presenting the sounds of the Chinese language by raised dots. It was found that by this means a blind Chinese could learn to read in less than two months, whereas a Chinaman who sees takes years to master the Chinese written language, for there are 4,000 characters in Chinese, though only 480 sounds. Mr. Murray opened schools in Pekin, in which a considerable number of blind boys, who otherwise would have starved in the gutter, have been trained for educational missionary work.

CHINA.

Some progress seems to be being made in dealing with the Chinese question. The Anglo-German agreement has had a good effect. The other powers have accepted the following parts of it:

(1) It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity, for the nationals of all countries, without distinction, and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, so far as they can exercise influence.

(2) The Imperial German Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complications to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

SALISBURY'S ADVICE.

The speech of Lord Salisbury at Lord Mayor's Banquet seemed to intimate that Great Britain might expect an attack some day from one or more of the European powers. From whose hatred of Britain is intense, probably the power he had in mind. His speech closed with a fervid appeal to the people of England to maintain their defences in such a perfect condition that we shall not be exposed to any sudden interruption of the peace upon which our prosperity depends. "The supreme condition," exclaimed the premier, "is that no reform or improvement is of the slightest value unless security against external interference is obtained by putting our defences in such a position that no accident may happen beyond our borders that shall make our security doubtful."

THE MONTICELLO.

Not for a long time, if ever, has such loss of life as the foundering of the Monticello off Yarmouth last Sunday. The Telegraph's account of calamity says:

In sight of housetops of Yarmouth the steamer City of Monticello foundered at sea Saturday, and thirty-two persons were drowned or were due to death on the rock-bound coast. On board, except four, perished in furious storm that sent the old wheeler to the bottom. The disaster occurred off Cranberry Head, just side Yarmouth light and almost a rifle shot of the shore. The Monticello battered by the gale that lashed Bay of Fundy into fury, sprang a leak off Yarmouth Saturday morning. Unavailing efforts were made to the doomed vessel for the home port. She lay in the grip of the storm plunging in the trough of the sea. Lifelines were quickly cleared and passed and crew attempted to get away. One boat with seven people got away, but was dashed to pieces in surf and only four occupants got land. Three minutes later the Monticello careened and sank. Two of her boats got away from the steamer capsized in the heavy seas, or battered to atoms on the rocks. Survivors, including three comical travellers, were aboard, and one was saved. Captain Norman Smith, who brought the news to mouth, said every effort was made to save the three women aboard. They were safely placed in the first