

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 10TH, 1901.

The feeling against the Roman church in Spain is growing. In Portugal, too, there is a like movement.

There are men who affect to consider political matters beneath their attention. "We seek a better country, that is a heavenly," they say.

Of the Twentieth Century Million dollar fund raised by the Presbyterians of Canada, the ministers of the denomination contributed one-tenth.

What haunts one in many political speeches, says a recent writer, is the idea that the speaker is not declaring the best thing he knows, but a tickling the ears of the groundlings.

In a baccalaureate sermon, the President of Princeton University said "there is at present a larger measure of emotional morality and a smaller measure of intellectual morality than formerly."

The Problem which is chiefly occupying the minds of Scotch and English christians at the present time, according to Dr. Marcus Dods, is "how to reach the working classes, and what to do about intemperance."

traffic is growing bolder, and the evils will inevitably multiply unless the moral sense of the people is aroused and a more determined stand is taken against the evil thing.

In the death of Joseph Cook, which occurred a few days ago, a remarkable man passed away. He was a student from his early boyhood. He was a graduate of Harvard, and studied theology at Andover.

PRESENT DAY PREACHING.

In recent numbers of the Homiletic Review Dr. Gregory has been dealing with what he calls "some lost notes in present-day preaching."

There is, first, a general failure in presenting and impressing the sinfulness of sin. We quote one thought:

"Two classes of preachers occur to us, who fall into opposite errors, both in the way of narrowness, in their presentation of law and sin. The first deal with petty outward acts as if they were the only sins."

His conclusion on this point is that "just so far as the preaching of the present day fails to impress the requirements of 'the commandment' of God upon those who listen to it, so far must it fail in doing the preparatory work indispensable to salvation."

There is, also, a general failure in presenting and impressing upon the sinner his lost condition and imminent peril of judgment and perdition.

without sense of their lost condition and without dread of coming judgment and therefore with no practical or effective approach for one who offers the Scriptural invitation to come and be saved, or the Scriptural warning to flee from the wrath to come."

Preaching which lacks in the respects set forth above cannot lead to salvation, or prepare the way for it.

Which accounts for the fact that in much of the preaching of the present-day there is a failure to set forth and impress the scriptural remedy for man's sinful and lost condition.

And yet to present the gracious doctrine clearly and with the emphasis of strong conviction in the preacher is more rarely done than is pleasant to contemplate.

With the ideas of sin and retribution lost out of preaching, the writer says concerning the message of the preacher:

"With so little sense of sin it has almost come about that there is no public expression of penitence, no confession, no pleading for forgiveness (except in the language of prescribed books), no soul-deep repentance, no grip of conscience, private or corporate."

The results of such defective preaching, wherever it is found, are easy to be seen. Under its influence sinners are left in the position of the wanderer lost on the mountains and perishing with the cold—without any clear consciousness of their condition, and yet doomed to perish.

The last result—the cry concerning which goes up from all the churches—is that so few are being saved. But it cannot be otherwise till there is a return to the faithful preaching of the Bible doctrine of sin and the one divine remedy for sin.

A BRAVE OLD MAN.

Dr. John G. Paton, the venerable missionary to the New Hebrides, who has been seen and heard with much pleasure in Canada, and who had to break off in the midst of his last visit to this continent on account of ill-health and return to Scotland, has so far regained his strength that he has started to take up his work again in the southern seas.

himself the fatal shot intended for his teacher.

Dr. Paton expresses much apprehension on account of the encroachments of France in the New Hebrides, and the action of French authorities who avoid the savage cannibal islands and claim rights on those in which, by the influence of the missionaries, the people have become in a measure Christianized and civilized.

Government Telephone.—It is announced that the British Post Office will next month inaugurate a telephone system in London.

Political News.—The Liberal-Conservative picnic at Halifax on Dominion Day was largely attended.

HOME RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The statistical reports presented at the annual meeting of the Reformed Baptist Alliance, last week, show 37 churches, with a membership of 1,636, a net increase of seven in the last year.

Bishop Rogers (Roman Catholic), of Chatham, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the priesthood.

The Church of England Synod held its annual session in this city last week.

Rev. A. M. Hubly, Sussex, has been called to the pastorate of a Reformed Episcopal church in Toronto. He has the matter under consideration.

The annual meeting of the Disciples of Christ in Prince Edward Island is to meet at Charlottetown on Saturday of this week.

The Dominion Convention of the King's Daughters' Society met in St. John last Wednesday. There were delegates from various parts of Canada, including leading women in the Society.

Family Worship.—Family worship was strictly maintained in the household of the late Queen, and her well-worn Bible and prayer book accompanied her on her journeys.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

INDIA. A blue book on India, just issued by the British government, shows that £18,390,000 were expended for the relief of famine sufferers during the year 1899-1900.

TO HELP IRELAND. The British Government is intending to establish a naval base on the west of Ireland. While it will be an aid in the national defense, it will, also, help to build up industries on the west Irish coast.

MANITOBA. It used to be said that the Canadian West was a worthless waste, fit only for the home of the wolf and the bear, and that to attempt to settle it was worse than foolish.

VEGETARIANISM. There was a meeting of the International Vegetarian Congress in London last week. The leaders claim that Vegetarianism is gaining rapidly—"attaining phenomenal proportions the world over."

TUBERCULOSIS. Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, addressed the Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session, on Tuberculosis.

FRANCE'S CENSUS. The French census returns show the number of people to be almost stationary.

THE RUM SHOP.—What Mr. W. namaker, one of the richest merchants of the United States says of the rum traffic in Pennsylvania is true of wherever established:

It is the fault of our legislators that so many saloons, gambling houses and other dens of vice are allowed to be operated in Pennsylvania.

—Rev. John M'Neill is to carry the spiritual wants of visitors to the Glasgow Exhibition. He has commenced a series of noonday services at St. George's church, Glasgow, and address open air meetings adjacent to the grounds of the Exhibition on evenings each week.

towns, families of one—or, at the most, two—children are the rule. Again, no French girl can marry without a dowry proportionate to her station in life, and that custom places a bar upon marriage.

BOURASSA. Mr. Bourassa, the Canadian M. P., who made himself somewhat notorious by his opposition to Canada taking any part in British Empire affairs, is now in London.

Canada would be in a pitiable plight if it had to rely on any class of people for whom Bourassa has the right to speak. It would quickly cease to be a British Isle.

AFRAID OF ANARCHISTS.

The Italian Consul-General in New York has had to leave that city. He has gone to Italy, and will remain there for some time—perhaps will not return to New York.

The Duke of Cornwall presented Sydney on the 1st inst., war medals to one thousand men and two nurses in service in South Africa.

It is announced that the coronation of King Edward is to take place on June 1902.

Fifty thousand immigrants arrived at New York within six weeks. Half of them were Italians.

Patriotic Spaniards are anxious that their country should regain some of the prestige it possessed previous to the war with the United States.

The Toronto committee in charge the preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York, has decided to have choirs of 2,000 adults and 20,000 school children, standing the latter to be erected opposite Government House.

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