

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., ... EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 19TH, 1901

It is said that Mr. Sankey, the long-time singing associate of Mr. Moody, contemplates the establishment of a training school for gospel singers.

The reports, though meagre that have come to us, at this writing, of the Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Convention in Boston, tell of meetings full of interest. Fuller reports will come later.

The 'Free Baptist' of Minneapolis, has just entered upon its twentieth year. We hope it may live and do good for many more years. It is a bright and interesting paper, and deserves well of its constituency.

The Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be in session from Thursday of this week, at Marysville. The session will last over Sunday. We trust our brethren will have an interesting session, with much of the divine presence.

Archbishop Bond of Montreal cancelled the license of Rev. Prof. Steen as a preacher in the Montreal diocese, because of unorthodox teachings. Mr. Steen has begun an action against the archbishop for \$5,000 damages and the restoration of his rights as a clergyman of the diocese of Montreal. The case excites much interest.

In Melbourne, Australia, a great meeting was held to consider the proposal to change the British Sovereign's Coronation Oath and Protestant declaration. A resolution protesting against the proposed change was adopted. The feeling against change is very strong in Australia. In every part of the Empire there should be formal and vigorous protest.

At the Toronto Methodist Conference, held last week, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Superintendent of missions, took the ground that there are too many ministers. He said that men are being superannuated too early, just to make room for the young men who are seeking places in the ministry. The superannuation fund is, in this way, being overtaxed, he said, and unless there is a change he sees trouble ahead. He argued that fewer men, better supported, would better meet the requirements of the work.

Protestant Christianity is the leading power in North America. It has 78 per cent of the population; while Romanism has eleven per cent. In Europe, it is stated, Catholics outnumber Protestants two to one. The educational facilities and achievements of Protestant countries are greatly in advance of those of Catholic lands. The inferiority of the school system of Catholic countries is seen graphically in their large percentage of illiterates. Italy averages 47 per cent who can neither read nor write; Austria 28 per cent; France, 14 per cent.; Germany, 1 per cent.; Sweden, 0.39 per cent.; and Denmark, 0.36 per cent. The real reason for this remarkable contrast lies in the religious status of these lands.

The President of Bowdoin College, Dr. Hyde, at the Boston University closing a few days ago, spoke strongly against the attempts of a few millionaires to control the college teaching of the country. They make large donations to colleges, and then undertake to say what shall and what shall not be taught. He sounded a note of warning against the spread of Rockefellerism in the colleges,

and denounced the dictatorial arrogance of donors to educational and other public institutions. Dr. Hyde has not spoken too soon, nor too strongly. It is high time somebody spoke out clearly and faithfully. The multi-millionaires not only say what prices the people shall pay for the things they use, but they seek to say what shall be taught in our schools and colleges, and even what the pulpits shall preach.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Ottawa, elected Dr. Warden moderator. In a brief address Dr. Warden pointed out the progress of the body. He said that the last century opened with twelve Presbyterian ministers, and Presbyterian population of 30,000 in districts which now formed the Dominion. The present century opened with 1,300 ministers in active service and a Presbyterian population of 850,000. Two years ago the church had devoted itself to raise \$1,000,000. It was gratifying to know that \$1,400,000 had been subscribed instead of \$1,000,000. Instead of \$400,000 debts on church property there had been subscribed upwards of \$800,000. There was \$400,000 paid in cash out of \$560,000 subscribed for the other portion of the fund and in a few months before it was closed \$600,000 would have been raised.

John G. Wooley is one of the most earnest temperance men on this continent, and a most eloquent speaker. He has suffered, and speaks out of a bitter experience of thralldom, and out of the joy of a great deliverance. Just what a struggle they have who have been in the grip of the evil appetite nobody knows but its victims. Mr. Wooley gives this leaf from his experience:

"I shall never drink again; but one night, in a New England train, and very ill, I met a stranger who pitied me and gave me a quick, powerful drug out of a small vial, and my pain was gone in a minute or two, but alcohol was licking up my very blood with tongues of flame. I should have gotten drunk that night, if I could. I thought of everything—of my two years of clean life; of the meeting I was going to, vouched for by my friend and brother, D. L. Moody, whose faith in me had gone out into all the world; of the bright little home in New York; of Mary and the boys. I tried to pray, and my lips framed oaths. I reached up for God, and he was gone, and the fiercest fiend of hell had me by the throat, and shouted, 'Drink, drink, drink!' I said, 'But Mary—but the boys.' It said, 'To hell with Mary—come on to the saloon!' It was not yet daylight, Sunday morning, when I stood on the station platform at Pawtucket all alone. I flew from saloon to saloon; they were shut, so were the drug-stores; and all that day, locked in my room at the hotel, I fought my fight, and won it in the evening, by the grace of God; and the people never knew that the man who spoke to them that night had been in hell all day." O mothers, as you love your now pure, sweet little boys, pray God to help you to so warn and teach them as to save them from becoming polluted with an appetite for strong drink. And fathers, cease from the guilt of tolerating the evil traffic and the evil men who make war on the innocent boys of your homes. Every true father should fight the monstrous thing like he would fight a wild beast that he knew was lying in wait for a human victim.

WILLING OFFERINGS.

Christian service is sometimes, perhaps often, done with reluctance. In the matter of contributions for the support of the Lord's work, they are too often grudgingly made. Many people, including a considerable number of professing Christians, seem to think the support of the Lord's cause has no claim on them, and that neglect to contribute would incur no blame. This is a serious mistake. The principal use of money, is not to treasure it up, or to spend it in selfish gratification, but to use it for the good of men and the glory of God. A strong man can make no better use of his physical strength than to relieve the feeble by bearing their burdens. Gifted men and women can make no better use of their intellectual gifts than by using them to enlighten and bless others. Men who have money can make no better use of it than by devoting it to the support of the various Christian agencies which are seeking to spread the truth of the Gospel abroad.

The general adoption of the practice of giving regularly, in proportion to ability, for the support of Christian undertakings would work a revolution in the religious world. Not only would it enable the Church of God to move forward on all lines of work with increasing and redoubled energy; it would, also, quicken the piety and zeal of those who recognized their full

duty in this respect, and it would bring showers of blessing upon the church.

Occasionally some one, objecting to what is said about the necessity of larger and more systematic financial support of Christian institutions, suggests that less should be said about support, and more about seeking the baptism of the Spirit. Just as though proper support of God's cause, and the baptism of the Spirit are antagonistic. Often when men are exhorted to self-denying service, they shirk their duty by an appearance of honoring the Spirit. They forget that the Holy Spirit is not given to make up for the neglect of duties which God has assigned to His people. It is God's order that His blessing follows human obedience. At a time of spiritual declension and barrenness, God called upon His people to 'bring all the tithes into the store house,' and promised that when they had done that He would pour out upon them a great blessing. So, too it would be to-day—if the offerings of God's people were, in degree and spirit and method, scriptural, there would be widespread and powerful revivals of religion. God's people would have new strength and joy, and there would be great gatherings of new born souls.

THE GOTHENBERG SYSTEM.

V. COMMUNITY GREED.

One of the claims for the Gothenberg system—and the one oftenest mentioned, we think, is that it changes and improves the character of the liquor business by removing from it the element of personal profit. Those in charge of the drink shops, it is said, are salaried employees, whose remuneration is the same whether they do much or little business, and who, therefore, have not the incentive of increased profits to push the business. This claim for the system sounds very well, and induces some people to think favourably of the system. Investigation into the workings of the system shows that there are no facts which justify the claim. The element of personal desire for profits remains, and is quite as marked as under any system of liquor-selling. Besides, the system has created a marked public greed of surpluses, which every year is more difficult to satisfy, making necessary the steady expansion of the drink trade. The success of the system is now reckoned by the amount of the profits. The Irish peasant is said to give his pig a place in his dwelling because, as he says, "the pig is the gint that pays the rint;" so the citizens of Gothenberg and other places under the same system have come to regard the liquor-trade as entitled to great consideration and many privileges because of the large profits the municipalities derive from it. And they are quite willing for the expansion of the trade for the sake of still larger profits. The rapid growth of the profits has become a serious menace. In some places the profits have increased more than thirty-three per cent. within five or six years.

The municipalities are not so much concerned to restrict the liquor traffic as to get large amounts from the companies that have the selling monopoly. And they are insisting more and more on controlling the companies for revenue purposes. An instance in Bergen illustrates how they work it. The city fathers insisted that the local brandy company should grant a large subsidy to a theatre. The proposition was declined. The Council then threatened to refuse a renewal of the monopoly to the company at the expiration of the period, and declared its intention to run the liquor business on its own account. Later a compromise was made, by which the Council was given a voice in the distribution of the profits.

The Massachusetts Legislature sent a Commission to examine into the workings of the system. The Commissioners reported that abuses of various kinds occur. Companies often have a larger capital stock than is needed, for the sake of dividends; directors allow themselves large salaries, and rent premises for drink shops at exorbitant prices; they sub-let licenses for large prices; employes, instead of receiving salaries, have in some instances paid for the privileges of having sole control of their shop and selling liquors at such prices as they chose to fix; in other cases they have been allowed to sell at an advance on the company's prices, the increase being a bonus to them; and in still other cases they have, besides their salaries, been given a percentage on sales as an inducement to push business. These are only samples. There is, certainly, much looseness of management, which is increasing year by year, caused entirely by the growing desire for larger profits.

The following instance shows clearly the bad tendency of the system. A company in Norway had a rule which required its bar-rooms and retail shops to be closed at the season when the fishermen were returning from their fishing voyages. It happened that an appropriation was desired for a hospital. The matter was placed before the liquor selling Company, who decided that the funds did not warrant the appropriation desired. It was proposed in order to raise the money, that the rule closing the rum shops at the time mentioned be suspended for a year or two. The proposal was carried into effect, and the increased sales produced enough to make the grant to the hospital.

The incident illustrates the ease with which a liquor-selling company can adapt itself to a demand. It, also, illustrates the effectiveness of prohibition as practised prior to the demand for aid to the hospital, and that the expenditure of a community for liquors is according to the facilities for liquor-selling. It is a striking illustration of the iniquity of a system which deliberately presents temptations to an admittedly weak people for the sole purpose of getting their money, knowing the loss and degradation that were sure to be inflicted upon the men and their families. And to have the robbery and debauchery done in the name of philanthropy but accentuates the baseness of the transaction.

WAR NOTES

London, June 15.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office from Pretoria: "During the march from Vrede, General Elliot's column engaged De Wet near Reitz, June 6. After severe fighting they captured 71 loaded wagons, 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,000 cattle. The Boers left 17 killed and three wounded. Our casualties were three officers and 17 men killed and one officer and 24 men wounded."

London, June 16.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria under today's date:

"Near Wellmanspruit, 20 miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victoria Mountei Rifles from General Beaton's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkol-spruit by a superior force of Boers at 7.30 p. m. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men, and wounded four officers and 38 men, of whom 28 were slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped to General Beaton's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and later released. Two pom poms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

TEMPERANCE IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The lesson for June 23rd may be used as a temperance lesson. We wish to bring this to the notice of pastors and superintendents of Sunday Schools, requesting them to observe the day. We are desirous also, that the pastors preach temperance sermons. In teaching the lesson in the Sunday School special emphasis should be laid on the advantages of total abstinence from intoxicants. In schools where the temperance department has not been formed, the 23rd of June presents a favorable opportunity for doing so. Any information required may be had by applying to the Prov. Supt. for Temperance, MRS. LAURA J. POTTER, Canning, N. S.

WOMEN DOCTORS.—Thirty-seven young women received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania a few days ago. Among them is a Russian girl, and a native Hindoo woman, who is a daughter of an Indian prince. She will return to India and do mission work. The Russian girl, though she knew scarcely a word of English when she entered the college four years ago, managed to master the language and to keep up with her classmates in medical study.

FARE OF BLIND CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.—D. Ament writes in the last Bible Society Record that Dr. Murray's remarkable work among the blind in Peking has been almost utterly annihilated. He says all the blind Christians in China were killed by the Boxers. Dr. Ament adds: "I was told that they met their death like heroes and heroines that they were. Some of their hearts were cut out to find the secret of their strange courage. It seems to me that it will not be many days before we shall have the grandest opportunity for mission work ever heard of in China. The people in many places seem heartily ashamed of their foolish infatuation for the Boxers, and are anxious to make things right and get in the right road. This movement has given Christianity the greatest advertisement any institution ever had."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

THE P. E. I. LAW.

The Charlottetown, P. E. I. City Council has taken a position decidedly hostile to the new Prohibitory Law which came into operation in the Province on the 5th inst. The Council has adopted a resolution setting forth that the Legislature passed the law without asking the assent of the city, and declaring that the duty of enforcement belongs to the Provincial government. The Council practically directs the city officers to refrain from attempts to enforce the law. It would seem that an organized effort is being made to break down the law, the liquor men outside the Province assisting in raising a fund for the fight. We will see how much in earnest the Provincial Government is. We hope it will take a strong position, and maintain it.

THE PAN-AMERICAN.

So far the attendance at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y. has not been so large as was expected. It is remarked that the Canadian visitors have not been numerous. An Ontario paper attributes the small attendance of Canadians to two things, (1) that the show was poorly advertised in this country, (2) that Buffalo is known all over the Dominion as the most anti-British city in the American Union. Many self-respecting Canadians will give the show a wide berth.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Another visionary socialistic colonization scheme has come to an end. This time it is the Shalam socialistic-religious colony in New Mexico. It was founded twelve years ago by a New York dentist, by whom and by his successor large sums of money were spent upon it unavailingly.

NIAGARA HARNESSSED.

The Niagara Falls Power Company is about to proceed with the development of the power of the Horsehoe Falls. The present plan of the company is to develop 35,000 horse power. A third of this amount will be used to operate an industrial establishment outside Victoria Park, on the Canadian side; a third is to be transmitted to Toronto, and the remainder is to be held in reserve for the use of the Niagara Falls Power Company.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

The Cigarette question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association. One of the speakers, who had, evidently, made a careful study of the subject, stated that the habit had been instrumental in reducing the penitentiary age from 32 to 22 years. As a means of counteracting the habit of smoking cigarettes, he recommended that employers should not employ boys who were addicted to it. This plan was thought a good deterrent from a practice that is blighting the prospects of many an otherwise hopeful life.

A BISHOP'S INSULT.

One of the Roman Catholic bishops of Ontario, bishop Dowling, in a confirmation address at Galt, a few days ago, took occasion to make a coarse attack on Protestants' observance of the Lord's Supper. He said there are no sacraments in Protestant churches. "True," he said, "Protestants ate bread and drank wine in memory of Christ, but you could get as good as that any day at a first-class hotel."

HE REFUSES.

There has been some agitation in favour of a third term for President McKinley. The President has felt it necessary to stop the agitation by a public announcement, in which he says,—"I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it, if it were tendered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship."

IRELAND'S CENSUS.

The British census took account of religious standing and progress in Ireland. The figures, just given out, show the rather remarkable fact that during the last ten years all denominations in Ireland declined in members, except the Methodists and the Jews. The Roman Catholic decline was the largest, being 6.7 percent, the disestablished church, 3.5 percent, and the Presbyterians .35 percent; while the Methodists increased 10.4 percent and the Jews 111.9 percent. The Roman Catholics, of course, far outnumber the others, being 3,310,928.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Mulock, K. C. of Winnipeg, gentleman prominently connected with the prohibition movement in Manitoba, has, in an open letter to Attorney General Campbell, charged him with bad faith in connection with the prohibitory law enacted by the Legislature the constitution of which is now being argued before the Imperial Privy Council. Mr. Mulock charges that the case was drawn up so as to assist licensed victuallers and to prevent prohibition from scoring a single point. He also claims that the representation of the Dominion Alliance, representing the temperance people of the province, was completely ignored. Other charges made by Mr. Mulock are to the effect that the government is paying the cost of counsel for the license victuallers going to England to argue this case before the Privy Council, and that the government refused to pay the fees Mr. Aikens, who framed the bill, who took the chief part in the argument of the case. It is further asserted that Attorney General Campbell has been one of the strongest opponents of carrying the appeal to the Privy Council.

THE BISHOP'S OATH.

Hon. S. H. Blake, who has just returned from England, writes again concerning the oath taken by Roman Catholic bishops, affirming that he not, as has been attempted to make appear, an oath to oppose schism and heresy, but to pursue in a lawful manner, persecute and take vengeance upon heretics and schismatics, which are meant all who do not submit to the Pope's authority. The evidence, he says, of the full force of power of these words is what has been done in the way of persecution, to the death, where the power of Church, united with the civil authority, enabled this oath to be put in force.

Roman Catholic writers have hesitated to advance the doctrine killing heretics is no murder. Mr. Blake adds, "The only ground which a bishop taking such an oath justify his inaction is that he is powerless to enforce his authority. In land where the temporal power not ally itself with the Roman Catholic Church in carrying on this war of persecution the bishop is only abused because of his inability to obey the oath that he has taken. In other lands however, where the temporal power aids the spiritual, we find the persecutions and imprisonments which are known within our own day."

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

Total abstainers in England rejoicing, the Interior says, in the appointment of Bishop Ingram as Bishop of London, as this raises to chief see of the realm a pronounced advocate of temperance. Bishop Ingram will be the fourteenth bishop makes it a practice to decline wine at all banquets and who never uses holic liquors at home. His vigorous work among the poor, it is probable convinced him that the substance will never emerge so long as he remains under the power of drink. It was noticeable that in the late debate in Parliament over the Peel Bill, the restraint of public houses and restricting of the traffic in drink, of the advocacy of the bill in the House of Lords came from the bishops. Archbishop of York continues his decided support of total abstinence which seems to constitute him among the prophets to those who remember that thirty years ago English clergymen to refuse wine to render himself subject to suspension as most likely a "Methodist," as the "rank and file" of any Methodist were called. Even Lord Mayor of London has granted the use of the Mansion House for an annual meeting of one of the known of the temperance organizations.

It is stated by one who makes a study of the birth and death rate of the respective provinces, after last year that Quebec mothers gave birth to the average, to almost twice as many children as Ontario mothers.

Several European sovereigns have made large investments in American railroads. The Czar of Russia and the German Emperor are among the number.

The President of the Toronto Y. M. C. A., in his annual report, says that temperance is on the increase in this city. Gambling, also, is increasing.

INCREASING.—The census of 1900 shows that the colored population of the United States is far from decreasing, as some have declared, and is going much better than merely holding its own. The percentage of colored people for the last ten years, since 1890, was 13.78.