

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, APR. 3RD, 1901.

We have to thank a number

of our subscribers for their prompt remittances in response to the "reminder and request" addressed to them two weeks ago. They helped us.

We need to hear at once from the others—and they are the majority of those addressed. Will they do us the kindness of attending to our request without another day's delay?

A revival of righteousness is

the great need of this time.

Dr. Sheldon, who recently visited England, was impressed by the great reverence with which the people there regard churches and church services, in contrast with the lack of it in his own country, the United States.

If you have moved from the place where is the church to which you belong, transfer your membership to the church where you now live. The church needs you, and no less do you need the church.

At the "enthronement" of Bishop Casey, the successor of the late Bishop Sweeney, which took place on Friday immediately after the funeral of the deceased prelate, the priests of the diocese pledged their fealty to the new bishop by "kissing his ring."

The late Dr. Gordon believed that Christians will never give as they ought to religious purposes until they begin to keep two purses, one for their own necessary expenses, and one for the Lord's work, from the latter of which they would no more draw for their own use than they would purloin from a neighbour's pocket.

In another column is a letter from the Field Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance calling attention to the week to be observed in the interest of Sabbath observance. Pastors would do well to preach on the subject on the 14th or 21st inst.; and Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers should bring the matter especially to the attention of their schools.

Rev. John Jasper, the widely known coloured preacher of Richmond, Va. is dead, at the age of ninety. He was pastor of a Zion Baptist church, which a few years ago was, and perhaps is yet, the largest Baptist church on the continent. He was a man of much power, and as a preacher and pastor did great good amongst the coloured people. He was held in respect by the white people for his christian character.

The Provincial government appointed two of its members, Messrs. Tweedie and Lablouis, to represent the government at the funeral of the late Bishop Sweeney.

Has the government of the Province been officially represented at the funeral of the presiding officer of any other religious body—the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Church of England, or any other? If there has been such a case we would be glad to be informed of it. Great is Rome!

Speaking of defects in the religious work of our times, Dr. Lorimer points out two serious ones,—first a failure to proclaim and to magnify with soul-stirring earnestness the first great fundamental doctrine of grace; and, second, the hesitancy of many preachers, occasioned largely by the antagonism of many laymen, to raise protest against the demoralizing influences of a mercenary spirit that has

usurped so large a place in commerce and in state-craft.

The census of Canada is now being taken. Among other things, a record is made of the denominational relations of the people. Some are not careful in this matter, and may not make it clear to what branch of the Church of God they belong. It is important that the information be given. We hope all Free Baptists will see that they and their families are correctly entered as such. When the matter is left to the enumerators they may fill in the blanks by guess or according to their own notions. Just see that you and those for whom you have to account are rightly recorded.

A remarkable movement towards christianity is said to be going on amongst the Polish Jews. Many of them have been carefully studying the life and claims of Jesus, and are now convinced that He is really the Messiah. They do not, however, wish to connect themselves with any of the Gentile churches, but desire to form a Jewish-Christian community. The question has been fully discussed in the Lutheran Synod of Poland. There was, at first, some objection to the establishment of a separate church, but the great majority favoured it, and finally it was concluded that, all things considered, it would be better to support the Jewish-Christian movement.

We do not know why—but for some reason, the "Morning Star" seems to enjoy saying unpleasant and unwarranted things about Britain and the British people. Its latest charge is that the British have been guilty of "lies and injustice respecting the Boers." In support of this serious charge it quotes approvingly Richard Harding Davis, than whom there has been no more conscienceless liar concerning the British in South Africa. It is not surprising that in the same connection the "Star" glorifies DeWet. The paper that can see all manner of evil in the British conduct of the war, can easily discern its ideal hero in a brigand and murderer. We feel the "Star's" attacks more because it is a Free Baptist paper. We wonder whether the feelings the "Star" expresses are held by our brethren generally over there. We hope not.

The Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America is to be held in Boston in June. The first Association on this continent was organized in Montreal in November 1851, and a month later one was organized in Boston. The organization had at that time existed in London for seven years, having been established in 1844. At the Jubilee Convention about two thousand appointed delegates are expected to be present. The founder of the London parent Association, Sir George Williams, will be represented by his son, Mr. Howard Williams. Preparations are in progress which it is believed will make the Convention the greatest meeting of Y. M. C. A. workers ever held; and it is expected that a great impetus will be given to christian work in behalf of young men.

Dr. Cuyler thinks that in nearly every church there may be some members who, like old "receiving ships" in navy-yards, are dry-rotted with love of the world. They lie moored at the dock of formalism, and present an orthodox appearance. If sent to sea, and struck by a gale, they smash into utter wreck. There is a certain sense in which every Christian should love the people of the world, as Christ did when he died to save them, or as Paul did when he consecrated himself to bring the world to Christ. But in trying to draw the world up toward God, we must beware lest it drag us down into sinful conformities with its habits, its pursuits, and its practices. It is not love for sinners' souls, but love for sins, that endangers a Christian's character. Christians were put into the atmosphere of this world to purify it, and not to be poisoned by it. "Ye are the salt of the earth," says Jesus to his followers. But if Christians do not salt the world, then the world will soon rot them through and through.

"NOT AN ENEMY."

It is sometimes said concerning the dead, "He hasn't left an enemy." It is intended to be a commendation of the course pursued through life by the departed one. But it is a very doubtful compliment. It is particularly so if said of a minister or other public man having to do with moral questions. The Presbyterian Review does not put it too strongly when it says such a statement is "nothing to the credit of the one who has departed." Continuing the subject, our contemporary says that "Some who fill the smallest space, and who do the least good in

the world, are parading the unworthy sign-board upon which is written—"without an enemy in the world." "No enemy," as a rule, is tantamount to "no good." It is a noble ambition in life to make friends. It is quite as noble a testimony when of one it is said he had many enemies.

"The Sword of the Spirit is the Word of God. With this as a part of the Christian's equipment the Lord sends him out into the world. We are out in life but a little while until we find enemies. We serve but a day until we make them. The Book that tells of the "Prince of Peace" tells that "The Lord is a man of war." It is but one side of Divine counsel which would have us "gentle to all men, apt to teach, patient." Another has it "Quit you like men, be strong." The hymn writer did well to set down for personal and congregational use—"Lay down, thou weary one, lay down thy head upon my breast." But the comfort to be found there is the greater because it is written by the hymnologist in another place, Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war.

"Paul the apostle had enemies by the score. We would not be so fond of his Epistle to the Ephesians were the section in the sixth chapter wanting which deals with the warrior aspect of Christianity. The armour of God is needed that we may be able to stand the wiles of the devil. Here we wrestle not against flesh and blood only, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. The loins girt about with truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit are all significant Scriptural expressions. They draw forth our sympathy toward the minister of the Gospel who denounced the man of whom his heirs and successors said it to be chiselled on his tomb-stone, "He died and left not a single enemy behind him." There are many odd, and some objectionable inscriptions relating to the dead, but the Lord preserve us from the discredit belonging to the man or woman who "did not leave a single enemy behind."

Mutilated banners have more inspiration about them than those that have never passed through the riddlings of bullets. Conflicts have helped to make great men. Trophies tell of conquests won.

Memorial days are consecrated to patriotism. Not around the graves of those who had no enemies, but around those whose occupants have fought and won do men wreath garlands. Heritages come rarely if ever through those who died and left no enemies. Heritages tell of that which has been purchased through struggle. When the warrior's sword is bathed in heaven the outcome will be gladness—gladness bound up with the Scripture—"Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

LORD'S DAY WEEK.

EDITOR OF "INTELLIGENCER."

All the Societies in the United States having for their object the preservation of the Lord's Day have united in a request to Ministers and Christian workers generally to observe the week, April 14th, to 21st, inclusive, as a week of prayer and instruction or exhortation in behalf of the Lord's Day, its preservation and better observance.

Would it not be a wise thing and worth-while for the Christian people of Canada to observe this Lord's Day Week, coming as it does just before the Summer season opens with its round of pleasure and its more than ordinary temptations to Sabbath-breaking?

If Pastors generally would devote at least one service on either the 14th, or 21st, to the consideration of the dangers threatening our Canadian Lord's Day, and what may be done to preserve it in its integrity and sanctity, adding an earnest exhortation to its right observance; and if Sunday School Superintendents, Christian Endeavor Workers, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries and the like were to give it some special place in their programmes for that week, undoubtedly much might be accomplished in promoting the great cause of the Sabbath in our Country.

Earnestly hoping that these suggestions may be generally adopted and acted upon.

Sincerely yours,
J. G. SHEARER,
Secretary Lord's Day Alliance,
Toronto, March 23rd 1901.

UNION MEETINGS—In Montreal a Reformed Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and two Presbyterian churches are holding union evangelistic meetings

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

SUNDAY BEER SELLING.

A delegation of beer sellers from St. John interviewed the Provincial government last week, seeking an amendment to the Sabbath Observance law to permit beer selling on Sunday. The delegates urged that Sunday beer selling would be a great boon to poor men, to widows who keep beer shops, and to the people in the suburbs who are bothered by Sunday pedestrians asking for water. They may have stated, too, that they were quite without interest in the matter themselves, having no desire to push their business on Sunday, but it does not appear in the report. After their interview with the government, and the presentation of their weighty arguments, they told the newspaper men that they were much encouraged, and that Messrs. Dunn and McKeown promised favourable consideration of their plea. The St. John Lord's Day Alliance is making a protest against the proposed amendment.

ABOLISHED.

The Legislature of New York has abolished capital punishment in that State, substituting life imprisonment. The new law, however, provides that in cases of murder in the first degree the jury may determine whether the punishment shall be death or life imprisonment.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

The German Emperor has caused to be introduced in the Prussian diet a bill to check the use of alcoholic liquors. It prohibits sale to persons under sixteen and to habitual drunkards. It also, provides for the display, in depots and public offices, of charts showing the injurious effects of intoxicants. The proposed legislation is a step ahead for Germany.

CHANGE OF VIEW.

Sir Edward Clarke, a former Solicitor General, and who resigned his seat in the British House of Commons because he did not agree with his party regarding the South African war, has changed his opinion, and so announced in a speech in London last week. The government, he said, had offered the Boers terms which were not only fair but generous. The rejection of them enabled the government to prosecute with a clear conscience to a vigorous fulfilment the military duty imposed on them. It was intolerable that a defeated enemy should be permitted to make their own terms regarding the form of government of the conquered countries, and still more so regarding the persons to administer it. The Boers had repeated the blunder of their foolish ultimatum, which forced Great Britain into the war.

RUM DOES IT.

Here are some facts worth pondering. At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane, the largest in Scotland, Dr. Clouston, one of the most experienced asylum superintendents in the world, reported that the increased number of admissions is largely the result of the excessive use of alcohol during the recent period of brisk trade and high wages. He affirms that, "judging by the admissions, alcoholic lunatics have increased from an average of fifteen and one half per cent in the years between 1874 and 1888 to twenty-four and one half per cent in 1900." Dr. Clouston declares that a consumptive race might be cured in two generations, but it would take one hundred years to cure a drunk-sodden race. This is not the "fanatical" statement of a total abstainer and prohibitionist, but the calm conclusion of a man of thirty-five or forty years' experience with results.

THE DELPIT CASE.

On Saturday, in the Quebec Supreme Court, Judge Archibald gave judgement in the now widely known Delpit case, the judgement being in favour of Mrs. Delpit. The judge decides that Mrs. Delpit is legally the wife of Delpit, and that the marriage contract performed by Rev. Mr. Barnes a Protestant minister, is valid in the eyes of the civil laws of the province. A decree of separation on the ground that two Catholics could not be legally married by a Protestant clergyman was granted by the ecclesiastical court of the Catholic church, and Mr. Delpit's action was for confirmation of this decision by the civil courts. It will be interesting to watch what the ecclesiastical court will do now.

THEY WON'T DO IT.

Nearly all the members of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council pledged themselves when appointed to vote for the abolition of the Council. Five or six years ago they refused to do as

they had promised, shielding themselves behind a legal opinion they had obtained that it was unconstitutional for a legislator to make such a pledge on his appointment. Last Friday the government again had an abolition bill introduced, and again the Councilors refused to support it. They, evidently, have no idea of legislating themselves out of a job, notwithstanding their promise.

DISCHARGED.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota recently discharged from the practise of law in the state a District Attorney for failure to discharge his duty as prosecuting attorney in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. If law officials here were removed from office for failure to prosecute known violations there would be several men put out of business.

A "BEER BARON'S" PROHIBITION.

Guinness, the Dublin "beer baron", who recently erected some tenement houses, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in them or in their vicinity. The prohibition includes his own beer, the sale of which has made him rich. He knows it has impoverished and destroyed tens of thousands of its users, and while he is willing that the destruction should go on amongst others, he is not willing that it should get among his employes lest it interfere with his profits.

GERMAN SLAVERY.

Slavery exists in the German African colonies, and the system has the approval of the German Reichstag. A few days ago a motion to declare legally free all children born of domestic slaves was defeated. Of this action the Witness says,—"With a cynical and brutal frankness slavery has thus been established as an institution of the German Empire. The excuse, made on behalf of the colonial party is that slavery is absolutely necessary for settlers in the German colonies, who could not cultivate their land profitably without slave labor. Thus human rights, justice and morality are made to give way for the sake of profit! The miserable selfishness of this excuse appears all the more miserably mean when we call to mind the degrading consequences of slavery to the slaveholders, as shown with lurid ghastliness in all countries where it obtains. German colonial enterprise has had but dubious success hitherto, but this attempt to make it profitable by slave labor, while it may succeed, as like attempts succeeded for a time in America, must end at last in dismal failure, because, as John Wesley truly characterized it, it is "the sum of all human villainies."

A GREAT SYSTEM.

The police scooped in eight prisoners Saturday afternoon and evening, principally drunks.—St. John Telegraph, Monday. And the rumsellers "scooped in" all the money the unfortunates had, to make them drunk. The same law that authorized the police to arrest the "drunks," authorized the rumsellers to make them "drunks" and, also, authorizes the Police Court to fine them for being "drunks." Great! isn't it?

There is talk of an increase of the salaries of Canadian judges. They are not so poorly paid now, and might get along very comfortably on what they receive.

The Manitoba government has decided to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the recent decision of the Manitoba Supreme Court of declaring the act unconstitutional.

The capture of Aguinaldo, which took place on the 22nd inst., will considerably simplify the Philippine situation, and hasten the end of hostilities.

The Czar's life has been in great danger several times lately. It is even stated that a mine was discovered beneath the palace. He is said to be much agitated. No wonder.

A movement has been originated in London to raise a Memorial Fund in honor of Queen Victoria. King Edward contributed £1000. Other contributions amounting to £10,000 were received. The movement has the sanction of the Government and of the city of London.

FIRMAN McCLURE EX-M. P. for Colchester, N. S., died on Friday, after a brief illness. Mr. McClure was a member of Parliament from 1896 till the last election. He was recently appointed Census Commissioner for Nova Scotia. He was an earnest temperance man, and in Parliament acted independently of his party on the prohibition question. He was only 41, and his early death will be lamented by many friends.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE

No. I.

As I begin a letter for the INTELLIGENCER, I feel that I have been guilty of thoughtlessness and selfishness in not writing before. That I have been very busy is no excuse, as unselfishness consists in giving what we value, and not that which is of no service to us. Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, who gave the Convocation address here a few days ago, in contrasting the civilization of the West with that of the Orient, remarked that here time is money, while in the East they take account of time. I have sometimes late wished for an experience like that of the Orient. Yet one has to be busy at anything to accomplish much. One learns, however, that just in this respect one can be selfish. As when we get so busy that we neglect our friends, or home, or social duties, or little thoughtful acts which make life better and more pleasant, it may be possible that we are too busy.

At any rate, I have been cheered and helped by the INTELLIGENCER, and want to contribute my share to its columns. Now that I have started, I may not know where and when to stop. I just came in from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Abner Erb. They came here from Apohaqui, and return to New Brunswick next week, where they expect to spend the rest of their life. They have been here several years, and have enjoyed their home very much, and will miss them. I have also met Mr. Heustis and his family. They will be remembered by many in New Brunswick. He is a brother of Mrs. Josiah Hallet, of Douglas. Mr. Heustis has a nice home, is doing a good business, is an earnest christian, and much interested in our Mission Work in India. He has long since ceased to be a British citizen, is a member of the Commonwealth, and an ardent Republican. I know that his many friends will be glad to hear of him. He is a reader of the INTELLIGENCER, and contributes to our missionary work in India.

I am still at work, and have just finished the examinations for the winter quarter. I have a week to rest. I expect to remain in during the Spring and Summer quarters. There are many advantages in taking a Summer course here. This Summer the work is arranged so that one can take six weeks work, and have over two months to rest; or he can take the twelve weeks work, and have all September to rest. The quarter is arranged in the terms of six weeks each, and the courses are given accordingly, for the accommodation of those who can spend but one term. During the Summer teachers and ministers spend their vacation here in study. Last Summer there were about 1,000 teachers and professors enrolled as students here. The Faculties of the University are assisted by able men from other colleges of the United States and abroad. This year Dr. Marcus Dodds will be here from Scotland, and Dr. Gregory from Germany. In addition to the regular courses there are series of lectures in many subjects, and open to students. These lectures are given by specialists.

The expenses here are not very high. Tuition, during the Summer quarter, is only \$5.00, or \$2.50 for the term. Board can be had for \$2.50 per week. I like the University very much. I do not think the Divinity school is characterized by a liberalism that is destructive, as some seem to think. There is rather a peculiar combination of the spiritual and intellectual. If the critical work aims to slough off the non-essentials of religion and foreign accretions it is done that the gospel may stand out in all its purity and power. There is a desire to know the truth. There is reverence, but not false reverence. There is a faith that the teaching of the prophets, apostles and Jesus, understood as they meant it, will have living power to-day. Nearly every subject is approached by the historical method. If higher criticism means to get the historic situation and to seek aid in understanding an author by a knowledge of the times on which he wrote, then they are guilty of such work here.

My own work during the past year has been under Dr. Foster on systematic Theology, and Dr. Burton on Biblical Theology. By those who do not know him, Dr. Foster has been called dangerously liberal. He seems to me conservative. He conserves the good and puts the emphasis where the emphasis belongs. He eternalizes the eternal. He has a deep spiritual nature that appreciates and feels to the full the value of every religious truth. He has a philosophic mind and is an acute critic. He will lay bare without mercy the fallacy of a theology, no matter how highly cherished, but always to bring to its true position the spirituality of Christianity. The centre of his theology is Redemption. Personal faith in Christ

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