

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH, 1901.

The Jesuits have at different times, been expelled from every European country. In every case the expulsion has been for one cause—interference with political affairs. Everywhere they are mischievous meddling.

The attention of the ministers of the New Brunswick Conference is directed to the rule requiring them to send reports to the Corresponding Secretary. He has not received any reports for this year. He will be glad if the brethren will send them at once.

Heart-keeping. Dr. Cuyler says, is "very much like house-keeping. There must be a continual sweeping out of dirt and clearing out of rubbish—a daily washing of dishes, and a perpetual battle with all sorts of vermin. If heart-cleaning could be done up once for all, then the Christian might discharge all his graces, and have an easy time of it. And just because the assaults of subtle temptations are so constant, and the uprisings of sinful passions are so frequent, and the task of keeping the inward man what it ought to be is so difficult, many a one who begins a religious life gets discouraged and makes a wretched failure. The question with every Christian is: Shall these accursed Amalekites of temptation burn up all my spiritual possessions and overrun my soul? Shall outward assaults or inward weakness drive me to discouragement, and disgrace me before my Master and before the world? Or shall they drive me to Jesus Christ, who will give me the victory?"

Some people give as their reason for not becoming church members that there are hypocrites in the church. There may be unworthy members in the Church—it would be strange if there were none. But is that a good reason why others should stay out of the church? Surely not. "There are plenty of good people in the Church, whose piety is undoubted, with whom one may associate to his honor and benefit. It is also to be remembered that the world is full of the hypocritical, and that he who stays out of the fold of Christ keeps company with them. The mainly and worthy thing for one who has faith in Christ to do is to confess it boldly, and stand by his colors. Christ requires a public confession of his truth and grace before men. He has no love for the coward. He that is ashamed of his Lord will rue it at the day of final accounts, when Jesus will be ashamed of him. It pays now, and it will then, to own and serve our loving and compassionate Saviour.

That we are passing through a period of religious declension, the Christian Intelligencer thinks is a fact which cannot be disputed. The signs are unmistakable, both on this continent and in the old world. Some of the signs of this declension were referred in recent addresses by two clergymen representing very different religious opinions. One—Archbishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic church, said: "Religion is rapidly losing ground. There are men especially who never breathe a sigh of prayer toward heaven, many of them in public places, where their influence and example are bad. Day by day science and philosophy are taking the place of religion. Papers and magazines reflect these ideas."

The other—Rev. Campbell Morgan, said: "The trouble is that there is a new atheism abroad, strange and subtle. Let it go no further, or it will wreck your destruction."

Christian people may well take alarm at these truthful utterances, and bestir themselves to more fervent prayer and flaming zeal in the confidence of the Divine promises.

If the Church were united against it, the liquor traffic would soon be overthrown. Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, speaking of the duty of the church in this matter, asks, "What is the church doing? She is guiltily silent, and guiltily inactive. Individuals are at work, but the church never yet risen in the majesty of her possibility and gripped the question. It is her duty to do it. I do not believe in the Christianity of a man who has no heart of compassion for the needs of the world and is not content to rest and cast the whole of his influence upon the side of Christ. What will you say in answer to that claim? Do you say, I feel I cannot touch political life because it is corrupt? My answer is this, You are the salt of the earth, and if political life is corrupt, so much the more reason that godly men should touch it with the antiseptic salt of their consecrated endeavor. Some one else says, But really such an effort as that will not produce the result we are aiming at. That is not our business; issues are not in our hands; our Master will win this nation, by and by, sooner or later, in one way or another—and I do not care to quarrel with theologians as to the method. We all believe he is going to win before he has finished—but in order to win he calls you to act in the face of apparent impossibility, and it is your duty to take your influence, and in your nation by vote and speech and word and deed to salt the nation and light its darkness and make it more ready for the kingdom. May God himself help us to see our responsibility."

PREACHERS AND PASTORS.

The first function of a New Testament minister is to be a preacher of the Word. By his call and his ordination he is to be pre-eminently a preacher and teacher, in the service of Christ. The pulpit is his throne, and there is none greater. King-craft, statesmanship, essentially, are of this world. But the pulpit, in its purpose and mission, touches two worlds. A king that doesn't rule is not a king except in name. A statesman without statesmanship, is not a statesman. It is the thing that gives the name. And, by variety of reasoning, a preacher who cannot preach is not a preacher. But no preacher will suffer the "soft impeachment." All claim to be able to preach. To define good preaching, and distinguish it from poor preaching, is quite a task. And, to mark off what is efficient, and what is not, is not easy, and is, certainly, thankless. All preachers are thought, by somebody, if not by themselves, to be good preachers. And the great preachers, like mountain peaks, are solitary, rising out of a broad and vast valley filled with preachers.

Beecher, Spurgeon, Philip Brooks, and Dr. Parker, of our day, had and have fame as great preachers. But pulpit genius is of the few. To expect it to "flourish on sixty pounds a year," and a donation would, indeed, be a marvel! But, it is thought this is not wanted. Perhaps not. But, let "a travelling sermon" come along, "hoary with age, having a considerable stock-in-trade, that leaves the pack somewhat bare, and somehow afterwards there is an upset in some minds, and that to the disparagement of the regular preacher. As all the hours of the clock were struck, wonder and admiration possessed the minds of bro. Jenkins and sister Jones, and they did not fail to give expression of intense delight. "There! if we only had that dear brother, our beloved Zion would thrive and grow." Be not so sure of it. But, be that as it may, this is the point,—whatever people may say in some moods, the hard facts are that if the king is weak on the throne he is weak at the centre of power. That is not saying that he may not be effective in other directions. Nor is it for a moment saying that in those directions great good and great blessing are not wrought. Every man must work according to his gift and jealousy is ignoble. But appreciation is wise and encouragement is christian.

The claim is for strength in the pulpit. And the plea for an educated ministry has intensified it. So, without the least depreciation of the valued gifts of others, but with the highest regard for them, must not this be said—that more and more the demand is really for effectiveness in the pulpit. All other allied interests are to minister to that. If that is the fact, and it would seem to be, then encouragement to that end is wise.

Still, on special occasions, the cry is for a new gift. Also, for a good looking, "up-to-date" young man. Well! folks grow old in years, and

cannot well avoid it. In school teaching and in other branches, the cry is for experience. But, too often, for the pulpit experience is not a consideration. By the time a man knows, in real truth, something as the limitations and the power of the pulpit, he, too often, has to fold his tent and depart. What a lot of human nature abides in the church!

Recently a Free Baptist minister, nearly ninety years of age, was installed pastor of a church in Maine. That church must be within the Kingdom. A thoughtfulness so wise, and a spirit so excellent must be pleasing to our great Shepherd.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The report on the state of the denomination presented to the Convention showed that there had been 1300 baptisms during the year. Only about one half the churches had additions by baptism.

The estimates of money to be raised next year are as follows:

For Nova Scotia, \$15,000, as follows: Western Association, \$5,700; Central, \$6,000; Eastern, \$3,500; African, \$40; general, \$160.

For New Brunswick, \$5,600, as follows: Western Association, \$1,700; Southern, \$2,200; Eastern, \$1,700.

For P. E. Island, \$1,000. Total, \$21,600.

The report of Home Mission work in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island showed that of 49 mission fields 30 had regular pastoral labour throughout the year, 8 for the greater part of the year, 8 for a few months, and 3 have had but little. The aggregate of labor is 1,563 weeks. Preaching services, 3,599; other meetings, 3,045; religious visits, 9,437; baptized, 81; and received by letter and experience, 52.

The grants to the churches amount to \$3,718.94, viz., \$3,173.77 to 71 churches in Nova Scotia, and \$545.17 to 10 churches in Prince Edward Island.

The experience of the past two years, without a general missionary, has deepened the conviction of the board as to the usefulness of this agency in our work.

The income for the work from all sources was \$3,823.76. The expenditure \$4,498.64.

The report of the Home Mission work in New Brunswick said that during the nine months covered by the report 17 groups, comprising 26 churches had received aid to the extent of \$1,004.16. Contributions from associations were as follows: Western Association, \$358.18; Eastern, \$140.08; western, \$469.94. The report showed \$893.56 on hand.

A report was presented recommending the seeking a union of Free Baptists and Baptists in Foreign Missions and higher education. Fraternal delegations were appointed to the Free Baptist Conferences of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—Revs. J. H. McDonald and A. H. Hayward and Hon. H. R. Emmerson to the former, and Revs. P. G. Mode, J. H. Saunders, E. A. McPhee and Dr. Trotter to the latter.

The committee on temperance presented a report. The report referred to the position of the temperance cause in the dominion, and the different provinces, the committee made some recommendations; said that nothing could be expected from the dominion government unless some means be devised that will extort from the government such an enactment; referred to two provinces (Manitoba and P. E. Island) that had adopted prohibition; said the Gothenburg system was not acceptable to the temperance people; and that the results of the plebiscite vote had done much towards the cooling of temperance. The committee made the following recommendations:

- (1) That in the opinion of this convention, representing the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, as a dominion measure, remains as the only happy solution of the liquor question.
- (2) That while these provinces represent a large part of the Scott Act constituency of the dominion, a suitable petition be framed and forwarded to the dominion government, asking that legislation be authorized by parliament in July and speedily carried into effect.
- (3) That some system of pledging voters to withhold their votes from men who will not prove their willingness to support temperance legislation be suggested to our churches.
- (4) That temperance men be urged to take more active and more equivocal part in the selecting and nominating of candidates for government offices, whether dominion or provincial or municipal interests be involved, and that at primaries, and caucuses and political conventions the temperance question be given the important place it deserves.
- (5) That the work of agitation and education in the interests of the tem-

perance cause be encouraged through ever laudable means; that pastors be recommended to preach frequently upon the subject, and that pastors and laymen be urged to give their moral and physical support towards any worthy effect for the advancement of temperance principles. Adopted.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FATHER NORTON.

This famous preacher and pioneer of the Free Baptists (in Nova Scotia) was born at Wells, Maine, July 29th, 1792. At sixteen years he was converted, began to preach at eighteen, and was ordained pastor of the Church of Christ in Swansville, in 1814, by Ebenezer Hamden and Richard Hamilton. About this time he must have married, as his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Thomas Cox, was three years old when he came to Nova Scotia in 1818. He landed at Shag Harbor, Sh. Co., and soon afterwards joined with Rev. Asa McGray and Mr. Thos. Crowell, in organizing a church with the name Free Christian Baptist, thus commencing the organization of our denomination in Nova Scotia.

He lived some years in Argyle, and in 1823 went to Horton and spent two years, then returned to Yarmouth and organized the first F. C. Baptist church in this county, in the house of Mr. Eleazer Hibbert, at the Ponds.—Free Baptist Banner.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

September 22nd, will be Temperance Sunday, and we ask that every means be used to bring the importance of teaching temperance on that day to each school. The lesson is styled The Drunkard's Looking Glass. May the picture, given by the wise man, be so held before the young in our Sunday Schools that it will be productive of much good. Ministers, Superintendents and Teachers are asked to preach and teach on the subject of temperance on the 22nd of September.

LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. of Temperance in Sunday Schools.

POLITICAL NEWS.—An Ottawa despatch says: It is reported that Sir Louis Davies when he goes to the supreme court, will be succeeded at the department of marine and fisheries by Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia and defence, and that Hon. James Sutherland will succeed Dr. Borden as minister of militia and defence. This is expected to strengthen the government in Ontario and pave the way to other cabinet changes, which, it is thought, may develop before the next session.

The St. John election case against Mr. Blair is set down for trial on the 17th inst.

The Nova Scotia government has been reconstructed. Hon. C. E. Church resigns the commissionership of public works and mines, and Arthur Drysdale, succeeds.

LETTER FROM MANITOBA.

Burnside, Manitoba, Aug. 25th, 1901.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER,—The place where I am writing is 64 miles west of Winnipeg. I came out here with the harvest excursion. I have had a hard time. The cars were overcrowded coming, and the trip was everything else but a pleasant one. We suffered very much for water, the cars not being properly provided with it. We could not pass to the door in the night for fresh air without walking on some one; the aisles were strewn with people sleeping. They had no other place to lie. In the day time they sat out on the steps of the cars. After a ride of two days and nights, we managed to get some boards and put them across the tops of the seats, and so made quite a comfortable bed. All went along fairly well until Wednesday about three o'clock when we were aroused with a terrific crash. We were off the track. The engine and front cars rolled down the bank. Some were not able to get out without help; one poor fellow had his head sticking out from under the tender crying for help; he did not live long. The fireman was fast by the legs; he was got out alive. We had to stay there all night got into Winnipeg next day.

This is a beautiful climate. Lots of work for strong, hearty men. The wheat crop is good. The land is very level and easy to work. I have been quite sick since I came here. Had to go to the Hospital for a while at Portage La Prairie. Came out last night. Do not feel very strong yet. I will write again, if possible, before I return. I want to get back in time for Conference. I judge that religious interest is at a low ebb out here.

L. A. COSMAN.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

ARMY REFORM.

The South African war has been the means, says the Westminster, of precipitating a revolution in military ideas, and Great Britain is in the best position to take advantage of it. She has a veteran army a number of experienced commanders, a field general in command, and a practical commander-in-chief who knows from personal experience what to say in the way of opinion or suggestion. Recently Lord Roberts, in connection with a distribution of prizes for rifle shooting, stated very emphatically that the most important part of a soldier's education hereafter must be in the use of the rifle and in general intelligence. The fighting will, as the result of the improvements in firearms, be done at long range with the fighting line widely extended, and with each soldier acting very much at his own discretion. The training and handling of men in the mass will be practically discontinued both on the parade ground and in the field of battle. Lord Roberts pointed out the necessity for an area extended enough for practice under the new conditions.

PROSPEROUS EGYPT.

Great as is the prosperity of Egypt today, it is as nothing compared with the prosperity to which Lord Cromer and Sir William Garstin look forward in the future as the result of the railway and irrigation schemes that are in progress or projected. Some time next year the great dams at Assuan and Assiut will be completed, and the waters of the Nile, stored in the immense reservoirs there constructed, will enable vast areas of land to be cropped twice, which now only bear one crop precariously or are barren. 1,000 millions of cubic metres of water will be stored; but 3,000 or 4,000 millions could be advantageously used, and the question is now raised whether this should be procured by making another dam higher up near the second or third cataract, or whether one of the great lakes should be turned into a reservoir for both Egypt and the Sudan, so that the latter might benefit as well as the former. A railway from Khartoum to a seaport on the Red Sea is essential to the development of the Sudan. Sir Wm. Garstin cautions us against too sanguine a view of the prospects of the Sudan. The country wants some years of peace and good government before it will recover from the ravages of war and Mahdism.

NEGROES.

A statement recently issued gives some interesting facts about the negroes of the United States. There are 1,410,769 Negro heads of families, of which number 264,288 own their homes and farms, while 1,146,481 are tenants. In view of the fact that forty years ago the race was in bondage, this is really a remarkable exhibit. Within a generation over 1,000,000 acres of land in Georgia have passed into the possession of Negroes. Immediately after the war the Negroes obtained certain tracts of practically useless swamp lands in that State, and in spite of many obstacles they have succeeded in redeeming these acres and developing them to a point where they are of great profit.

SMALL FAMILIES.

The birth-rate in the United States has fallen off very much in late years. From six, a century ago, the average number of children in a family has fallen to two. One of the leading magazines speaks of this as "the saddest tragedy of our modern life."

CONSUMPTION.

The chief officer of the Ontario Health Department says the latest vital statistics of that Province show that the fight against consumption is beginning to tell. During July of this year municipalities containing 91 per cent of the population of the province registered only 182 deaths from consumption, as compared with 264 recorded in July, 1900, by municipalities containing 97 per cent of the population. A small but noteworthy decline has steadily followed in the wake of improved methods of isolation and anti-spitting regulations.

THE MANITOBA LAW.

The Attorney General of Manitoba, who has just returned from England, where he was in connection with the appeal in the matter of the Manitoba Prohibitory Law, says that he believes the judgements of the judicial committee of the Privy Council will uphold the Law. Judgement will be given next month.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The British War Office has tele-

graphed to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"We understand that you have not yet received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of Aug. 3, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed who may be captured, and, after trial, proved to have been present on such occasion, will be held guilty whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death, and that the other members will be punished with death or less, according to the degree of complicity."

Trooper Charles Tupper Busby, of Moncton, was accidentally seriously wounded at Bloemdale, August 26.

The department of militia of Canada has received a cable from the imperial war office stating that when the distribution of guns captured during the Boer war is being made, the claims of Canada for these mementoes of the struggle in which her sons played such a noble part, will not be overlooked. Word of the death of Trooper Chas. Tupper Busby, of Baden Powell's constabulary, was received Sunday.

HE OBJECTS.

Mr. Frank W. Hatheway has been a member of the St. John Public Library commission ever since there was a commission. He has just resigned the position as a protest against the city accepting a gift from Mr. Carnegie for a library. It is probable that Mr. Hatheway, in his objection to such gifts, is representing, not only the best feeling in St. John, but the majority feeling.

THE CORONATION OATH.

The Roman Catholic priests in Quebec are continuing the agitation against the British coronation oath. Petitions are being signed in every parish church throughout the Province.

THE SEXES.

One of the bulletins of the census department deals with the population of Canada by sexes. A glance at the returns for 1891 show that in that year there was an excess of males in every province except Quebec. The return was as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Canada	2,460,471	2,372,768
Ontario	1,069,487	1,044,894
Quebec	744,141	744,394
New Brunswick	163,739	157,534
Nova Scotia	227,093	223,303
P. E. Island	54,881	54,197
Manitoba	84,342	68,164
N. W. T.	37,626	29,173
Unorganized Ter.	16,159	16,003
British Columbia	63,003	35,170

THE STRIKE OFF.

The C. P. R. trackmen's strike is off. Both sides have accepted the proposals of the conciliation committee which has been dealing with the matter for some time. The arrangement concedes partial recognition of the trackmen's organization, reaffirms the pay schedules adopted in June last, and declares that the fact that the men have been engaged in the strike will not prejudice their positions once they are restored to the service. The principal points are summarized in a letter of Mr. D. McNicoll, the second vice-president and general business manager, as follows:

"I will approve circular setting out the pay for trackmen in accordance with letter of June 12th and also reciting rules and regulations governing the employment and service of trackmen and at the end of one year from this date, if the trackmen of the C. P. R. company have effected a responsible and workable organization, the company will meet a committee and propose a schedule, provided, however, that such a schedule shall only apply to foremen and first and second men of one year's standing in the company's service."

Having taken part in the strike is not to prejudicially affect any man's chances of re-engagement.

A Canadian regiment will be sent to represent Canada at the King's Coronation. It will be organized in the same manner as the regiment sent to the jubilee ceremonies.

Preparations are far advanced for the commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of King Alfred the Great. An international committee is in charge of the event, which will take place at Winchester, England, the third week in September. A memorial, consisting of an heroic statue of the King, and possibly a museum hall, is to be dedicated.

The factory inspector of Rhode Island reports that in that State more than 5,000 boys and girls under 16 years of age are at work in factories,