

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is issued on Wednesday, from the office of publication, 100, York St. Fredericton, N. B.

\$1.50 a year in advance.

If not paid in advance the price is \$2.00 a year.

New subscriptions may begin at any time. When sending a subscription, whether new or a renewal the sender should be careful to give the correct address of the subscriber.

If a SUBSCRIBER wishes the address on his paper changed, he should give first the address to which it is now sent, and then the address to which he wishes it sent.

THE DATE following the subscriber's name on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. It is changed generally, within one week after a payment is made and at latest within two weeks. Its change is the receipt for payment. If not changed within the last named time inquiry by card or letter should be sent to us.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED to discontinue, the INTELLIGENCER, it is necessary to pay whatever is due, and notify us by letter or post card. Returning the paper is neither courteous nor sufficient.

PAYMENT of subscriptions may be made to any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any authorized agents as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS etc. should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER Box 384 Fredericton, N. B.

Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 17TH, 1901.

To put practical godliness into business and politics and everything is the demand that is made upon Christians in these days. It is the only testimony that makes for the increase of righteousness.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has at last decided that it will issue the revised version of the Scriptures. The new issue is not to take the place of the old, but merely to be supplied when especially asked for.

The pastor of a Baptist church in Indiana has threatened to expel all members who do not pay their share of the church expenses. He is, apparently, adopting extreme measures hastily. But is it not a fact that church members who fail to support the church according to their ability should be subject to discipline in some form?

The Canadian Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has word from one of its missionaries in China saying that there is much suffering in some of the Provinces. In them grain has doubled in price, and to obtain money for food parents have sold their daughters. Famine and fever have laid low several missionaries, and in some places the persecution of missionaries continues.

Two of the oldest Baptist ministers in New Brunswick died recently. Rev. G. W. Springer, well known in Queens and Kings Counties especially, passed peacefully to his rest. He was, in his prime, an energetic and successful minister. He had the evangelistic spirit and gift, and won many converts. Rev. Thomas Todd died in Woodstock on the 5th inst. His death was sudden. Though 77 years old, he was moving about the town only a few hours before his death. Mr. Todd was known all over the Province. He was a successful pastor. A very genial man, he had many friends, who will mourn his death. Both these brethren will be long remembered for the work they did as ministers of the Gospel.

The late Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, writing of the Christian Endeavour Society, said its supreme value is "its creation inside the church of a normal department, a training school. The public worship of the church, the Sunday School, the old-fashioned prayer meeting, were all to teach and not to train. All the average young Christian could do was to listen, to think, to receive. This new movement trained the mind to think for others; the lips to speak, to pray; the feet to go on God's errands; the hands to work in Christian ministries. The form of organization, the wording of the pledge, the conventional committee, may be changed; but the idea that the church should have a department for training of the young Christian to do something more than worship, to witness, and to work for God, has come, please God, to stay."

One part—and a very important part, of the minister's work is to develop the working power of others. As the United Presbyterian points out, "he is a generator of force. It is not possible for him to do all the spiritual work of his field; to attempt to do so is to go against the divine order, and in doing this a long step towards failure is taken. It is sometimes easier to do a certain thing than to get another to do it, but nothing stands alone,

and this particular service is the leader of many others, and regard must be had to the future. He who develops a worker sets in operation a force that will continue, and in turn become a generator of force in others. First take up one work and then another, one person and then another, until all are engaged and the work gains the momentum of a strong body.

Men who take strong ground against public immoralities—who endeavour to awaken and create conscience against the drink traffic, electoral corruption, Sabbath desecration and other destructive things, are called "impracticables," "cranks," "Pharisees" and the like. And not a few well-meaning people are weak enough to consent to this characterization of them, if they do not actively join in the cry against them. The late George William Curtis, for many years the editor of Harper's Weekly, wrote these words which deserve the consideration of every man who would do his part as a good citizen: "No citizen is so unworthy the name as he who attempts to extenuate or defend any national abuse, who denies or tries to hide it, or who derides as pessimists and Pharisees those who indignantly disown it and raise the cry of reform. If a man proposes the redress of any public wrong, he is asked severely whether he considers himself so much wiser and better than other men, that he must disturb the existing order and pose as a saint. If he denounces an evil, he is exhorted to beware of spiritual pride. If he points out a dangerous public tendency or censures the action of a party, he is advised to cultivate good-humor, to look on the bright side, to remember that the world is a very good world, at least the best going, and very much better than it was a hundred years ago. It is an ill sign when public men find in exposure and denunciation of public abuses evidence of the pharisaic disposition and a tendency in the critic to think himself holier than other men. To the cant about the pharisaism of reform there is one short and final answer. The man who tells the truth is a holier man than the liar. The man who does not steal is a better man than the thief."

What the Deacon Said. XII. About Taffy. The deacon, like most wifeless, childless men, is fond of children, and when he comes to see me his pockets are generally filled with candy for the children.

"No, thank you," I said, as the deacon passed me a generous portion of taffy. "I have passed the candy age, and pickle age."

"And reached your dotage," quickly interjected the deacon, with a chuckle. "And yet," he went on, you are as fond of taffy as the children are. Everybody likes taffy. I never saw anyone too young or too old not to like it. There is as great a demand for taffy as there is for bread, and there are taffy more manufacturers than flour mills—for almost everybody is a manufacturer of taffy.

"Some people trade in nothing else, it is their capital; and the more they use the more they have to use." "Politicians are the largest dealers in taffy, and the most successful ones use it all the year round. During an election campaign they sometimes use money, but taffy always—and more taffy."

"Ministers sometimes use it, or rather, some ministers use it. And if the proportions are rightly united, viz.—a pound of taffy to an ounce of thought, the many people will enjoy the taffy, and think they have had a sermon. The poor people 'ask for bread,' and get—taffy. And then they become dyspeptic, and have no more appetite for bread, just plain bread."

"Taffy is unhealthy stuff, especially when taken in large quantities. It is often taken by mistake being confounded with, and taken for, that delightful, and healthful confection, commendation."

When administered with prudence, there is no better tonic than commendation. Given in small quantities to children who have done well at school, at work, or at play, it acts like a charm.

There is no better medicine for a tired, discouraged pastor, or S. S. superintendent, or deacon; and I have no doubt that it is a good medicine for tired, discouraged wives. If I had a wife (the deacon sighed) "I would keep a supply of commendation in the house; and I would have her give it to me—'Before using,' 'After using.'"

"Little boys and girls get scolded for doing wrong. Why should not they be commended for doing right? Ministers hear it, know it, when they blunder and do not help. Why should not they hear it, know it, when they help? The wife hears often enough that her biscuits are not as good as that angelic cook—his mother—made. Why should not she be told sometimes that they are 'just as good as mother's?'"

And yet sweetly," said the deacon, with a mirthless laugh, "the amusing part of it is that while we all protest that we do not like taffy, and an expert dealer in it will get us to take from one pound to a hundred. Just as we protest that we do not want the book, or the patent cradle, or churn, and the shrewd agent sells us twenty minutes after. "The saddest part of it is that the taffy eater, like Oliver Twist, is always crying for more, and, like the morphine fiend, wants the dose increased." "It is not sweet enervating taffy the patient needs, it is bitter aloes, or some other palatable medicine." "It is not fulsome flattery we need; it is the friend whose wounds are faithful, and who loves us even though he loses us by his plainness of speech." Taffy eaters lose their stamina, their back-bone. Shut off their supply of taffy, and they 'strike.' If you don't tell them a dozen times a day what splendid work they are doing they sulk; and if you dare to criticize them, or point out some defect and show them how to remedy it, they will never forgive you. They remind me of the English and continental servants whose hands are ever extended for the 'tip,' their hands and mouth are always open for more taffy." "I have no patience with the Taffytes," said the deacon, "they are worse than the Hittites and the Jebusites and the Amorites." THADDEUS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR REPORTS.

The great Christian Endeavour Convention is reported a success. The annual report of the Secretary shows that "in 1891, the close of the first decade of Christian Endeavour, there were 16,274 societies. In 1901, at the close of the second decade, the 16,274 societies have become 61,427. The nearly one million members have become nearly four millions."

One of the most gratifying facts reported is the "steady growth in foreign and missionary lands. There are national Christian Endeavour unions in the States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, France, Spain, Germany, South Africa, India, China, Mexico and Japan. Hundreds of Chinese Christian Endeavorers forfeited their lives in the past year at the hands of the Boxers, rather than recant. Societies were crushed out in many instances, but in the last three months there is a most hopeful outlook for Christian Endeavour in China."

Junior societies now number 16,000, with 483,000 members. There are societies, also, in unexpected places, such as schools and colleges, asylums, institutions for the blind and for the deaf, among car-drivers and motor-men policemen, travelling men, life-savers on the coast, etc.

A large number of the societies have adopted some systematic and proportionate plan for giving money to the cause of missions, to the home churches and to other benevolences. Over twenty thousand members are enrolled in the Tenth Legion. There are now 26,000 Comrades of the Quiet Hour, that have pledged to make it the rule of their life to spend at least fifteen minutes alone with God at the beginning of the day.

More and more is Christian Endeavour becoming an evangelistic agency for Christ. In all, 160,000 young people have in the last twelve months joined the church from the ranks of our societies.

HOME RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Norton, K. Co., Baptist church celebrated its hundredth anniversary last week.

The Woodstock Methodists presented the retiring pastor, Rev. H. D. Marr, with \$225.00 last week.

A Maritime Christian Endeavour Convention is to be held in Halifax, beginning July 30, and continuing three days.

The report of the Secretary of the New Brunswick union Kings Daughters shows that there are now 17 circles in the Province, with 381 members.

The N. B. Southern Baptist Association met at Central Norton a few days ago. There are 47 churches in the Association, 34 of which reported. The baptisms during the year were 207, and the total membership of the reported churches is 5310, a net increase of 124 during the year.

The Primitive Baptists had their annual meeting at Perth Centre, V. Co., July 6-8. Rev. J. M. Mallory was elected Chairman, Rev. M. P. Orser Clerk, and Rev. D. E. Brooks Treasurer. Several churches sent reports. The membership of the body is not stated, nor the gain during the year.

Unfair Statements. For many years I have noticed that it is the habit of some people, when attempting to combat the denominational views or doctrines of certain churches, to unfairly state the beliefs and practices of those churches, and then denounce those alleged things. These biting critics will repeatedly claim that a certain denomination believes and practices thus and so, when in fact such is not the case. I do not say that all who differ from a certain church in respect to some doctrines fully misrepresent the beliefs of that church; some of them are ignorant of the real beliefs of the church which they speak against, but they should be better informed before denouncing them, or else keep still. It is to be

And yet sweetly," said the deacon, with a mirthless laugh, "the amusing part of it is that while we all protest that we do not like taffy, and an expert dealer in it will get us to take from one pound to a hundred. Just as we protest that we do not want the book, or the patent cradle, or churn, and the shrewd agent sells us twenty minutes after. "The saddest part of it is that the taffy eater, like Oliver Twist, is always crying for more, and, like the morphine fiend, wants the dose increased." "It is not sweet enervating taffy the patient needs, it is bitter aloes, or some other palatable medicine." "It is not fulsome flattery we need; it is the friend whose wounds are faithful, and who loves us even though he loses us by his plainness of speech." Taffy eaters lose their stamina, their back-bone. Shut off their supply of taffy, and they 'strike.' If you don't tell them a dozen times a day what splendid work they are doing they sulk; and if you dare to criticize them, or point out some defect and show them how to remedy it, they will never forgive you. They remind me of the English and continental servants whose hands are ever extended for the 'tip,' their hands and mouth are always open for more taffy." "I have no patience with the Taffytes," said the deacon, "they are worse than the Hittites and the Jebusites and the Amorites." THADDEUS.

And yet sweetly," said the deacon, with a mirthless laugh, "the amusing part of it is that while we all protest that we do not like taffy, and an expert dealer in it will get us to take from one pound to a hundred. Just as we protest that we do not want the book, or the patent cradle, or churn, and the shrewd agent sells us twenty minutes after. "The saddest part of it is that the taffy eater, like Oliver Twist, is always crying for more, and, like the morphine fiend, wants the dose increased." "It is not sweet enervating taffy the patient needs, it is bitter aloes, or some other palatable medicine." "It is not fulsome flattery we need; it is the friend whose wounds are faithful, and who loves us even though he loses us by his plainness of speech." Taffy eaters lose their stamina, their back-bone. Shut off their supply of taffy, and they 'strike.' If you don't tell them a dozen times a day what splendid work they are doing they sulk; and if you dare to criticize them, or point out some defect and show them how to remedy it, they will never forgive you. They remind me of the English and continental servants whose hands are ever extended for the 'tip,' their hands and mouth are always open for more taffy." "I have no patience with the Taffytes," said the deacon, "they are worse than the Hittites and the Jebusites and the Amorites." THADDEUS.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The approaching millenary of Alfred the Great lends special interest to the estate of Winklebury, in Hampshire, now in the market. It contains the well known circular camp of that name, said to have formed a stronghold of Alfred. Excavations just made by Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, have brought to light fragments of ancient British pottery. An examination was also made in the autumn of last year, and on both occasions bones of extinct animals have been discovered, showing traces of fire, probably sacrificial. The camp is believed to have existed before the Roman invasion. It was occupied as late as the 17th century by the Parliamentary forces when besieging Basing House.

A LAND GRABBER.

One of the great world mistakes in organizing the "Free Congo State," after the discoveries of Stanley, was, the Journal and Messenger thinks, to put it under the control of the King of Belgium, with provision for possible annexation to his country. It was thought that Belgium was such a little country that it could be trusted. In fact, Belgium will hereafter act with France, and France will secure control of the great Congo basin, just as she took Madagascar. France is one of the greatest of modern landgrabbers. The effect will be felt in the United States in the closing of the country to American commerce, except on terms which make it unprofitable, just as France has practically closed Madagascar to us since the seizure. The Belgian House of Representatives wishes to annex the Congo Free State immediately. The king insists that it shall remain as his personal property. In either case the country will finally come under French control.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A teacher in the Collegiate Institute at Woodstock, Ont., has been dismissed because of his pro Boer sympathies and conduct. From the beginning of the South African war he has expressed to his class, sentiments in favour of the Boers. He even went so far as to post clippings on the school bulletin board derogatory to the British, and if the British had a reverse or the Boers a success, a clipping with the vital points underscored was always posted up. He ought to have been turned out at the very first.

HELEN KELLER.

A few days ago the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was visited by Miss Helen Keller, who is not only to ally deaf, but blind also. Her education is one of the marvels of the time. Unable to hear or see, she has been taught to think and to express her thoughts clearly in writing and speech. Her fingers on the lips of Miss Sullivan, her teacher-companion, are the medium communication with her. She made a little address to the Halifax School, in which she said,—"I do not feel as if I were in a strange country, for I have been familiar with the name and the story of Evangeline's land from earliest childhood and when I knew that I was at last to visit Nova Scotia my heart overflowed with pleasure. This is one of the unexpected joys that meet us around the corner of the street of life."

Here is a girl, says one commenting on the incident, who is developing into her full self while unable to see the beauties or hear the music of the world about her; able to speak in a voice of sweet monotony as the result of long and patient practice, but lacking the

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

ROME'S INFLUENCE.

France's financial condition is not very good. The last balance sheet issued by the Bank of France showed a great falling off in the securities on deposit. The amount is \$121,000,000 less than six months ago. French capital is being sent into Germany, Russia and Switzerland for investment. Accounting for this, the Standard suggests that it is quite likely that "the bitter attacks of the clerical party on the Government has had influence to shake confidence in the stability of the republic, and the present exodus of capital is the result. People in America have little idea of the intense hatred of the priests and their dupes for the republic, and as Catholicism is still the religion of the majority of the people in France, it is not a surprise that the Government loses much prestige with many of the people through the hatred and misrepresentations of the clerical party. If there comes a collapse, either in business or governmental circles, it may be safely charged up to that chronic mischief-maker among all people who would be free—the Roman Catholic Church."

THE KING'S TITLE.

It was announced in the British House of Commons a few days ago that it is proposed to change the title of the King so as to more clearly recognize his sovereignty over the whole British Empire. A bill to make the change is to be introduced soon. Just what form the change will take is not announced, and about it there is a good deal of conjecturing. Some think the words "Sovereign of Greater Britain" will be added to the present title, while others think that Canada, Australia and South Africa will be mentioned.

WAR MEDALS.

Arrangements are being made to have the South African medals presented to the Canadians who served in the war by the Duke of Cornwall and York. The places at which they will be presented are Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, St. John and Halifax. At St. John the presentation will be Oct. 15th or 16th, and at Halifax Oct. 16th and 21st.

MUST REMAIN PRISONERS.

Amongst the Boer prisoners are some United States citizens found in arms against the British. The U. S. government applied for their release. The British government has declined to comply with the request, on the ground that anyone who serves with Boer forces loses his nationality and must be treated as the enemy with whom he has cast in his lot.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In a mile of palaces on Fifth Avenue, the houses of rich New York people, there are, according to the New York World, only fifteen children under twelve years of age, the average being about one child to three of these houses. In a single tenement, on another street in the same city, there are sixty-three children. These two cases illustrate one difference between the rich and the poor in the United States—a very suggestive difference.

AN AMBULANCE.

Hon. A. F. Randolph, of this city, has intimated to the directors of Victoria Hospital that he will provide an ambulance for the Hospital. The need of one has been much felt. Mr. Randolph's generosity usually takes practical forms. It is pleasant to know that his health, which has been poor for a long time, is so much improved that he is able to drive so frequently. His fellow-citizens would rejoice in his full restoration.

WHAT THEY ATTEMPTED.

The Globe says that members of Provincial Government have attempted to compel the Dental Society to register persons who have not complied with the law, and that like pressure has been used to cause the Medical Society to register some who have not passed the necessary examination. The attempts were resisted, and it is said that the laws which are not to be over ridden will be repealed. This matter will be watched with interest.

THEIR NOTION.

Senator Hana, the man who manages the electoral machinery of the Republican party, has been advocating reciprocity. The kind of "reciprocity" he wants is explained thus: "There must be no reciprocity unless a nation can get the best of the bargain. There must be no reciprocity that would enable any foreign nation to make a profit out of us. How the United States idea of its relations with other countries—it must get advantage, or it won't make a bargain."

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African situation is marred by the Witness thus: "President Kruger refuses to allow Boers to surrender. He asks the Transvaal to continue fighting. The Boer Warfare is going on without any of the usual incidents. Raids by the Boers reach far into the interior of the Colony, and Railway bridges are occasionally destroyed. Kruger's prisoners are home sick. The Boer prisoners are wrecking is costly, and creates a situation, but it will not end the war. The Boer president declares that he