

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is issued on Wednesday, from the office of publication, 384 St. Frederick, 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 of his paper changed, he should give first the address to which it is now sent, and 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 week 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. Retaining 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, MAY 22ND, 1901.

Dr. Cuyler has returned from a visit to California. It seems to have been a very pleasant trip in every respect, greatly enjoyed by the venerable servant of God.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, in session last week, recommended the churches to discontinue patronizing United States publications. Canadian publications are, the Synod says, more suitable for Canadian homes. The advice is good for all denominations.

In the management of the Sandringham estate, land the home of the Prince of Wales, prohibition of the liquor traffic has been insisted on. There are five villages within the domain, and there is not a drink-selling place in any of them, and drunkenness is said to be unknown.

Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario died at sea May 4th. He was seriously ill when he embarked, but thought he was able for the voyage. He was going to England, purposing to go thence to Egypt, in hope of renewing his health. He was seventy-six years old, and had been a bishop nearly forty years.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States is now in session in Philadelphia. There are six hundred delegates in attendance, every part of the country being represented. One of the important questions to be dealt with—perhaps the most important, is that of the revision of the creed.

Of an Irish member of the British Parliament, much given to high-sounding speech, it is said that "he squanders his superlatives on common occasions, and when language fails him he makes extra use of his lungs." Possibly there may be a preacher or two somewhere who does the same thing. And possibly there are some people who like such style better than any other.

A recent visitor to Cuba reports in an English paper that the Cubans are peculiarly attracted by the free polity of the Baptists and Congregationalists. Their experience with Roman Catholic bishops makes them suspicious of the episcopal name, even among Methodists. The order of the Free Churches attracts them, and they call it 'the liberty religion.' Protestant services, wherever held, are thronged, and the field is described as white for the harvest.

Here is an instance of backbone in a pastor which may help some well-meaning but weak brother when he thinks the financial necessities of his church require him to make concessions to irreligious members of his congregation. It is told of the late Dr. Payne that "half-way through a neat church-building enterprise he required a man who had subscribed \$50,000 to withdraw from the membership of the church. The material temple might not be completed, but the spiritual temple should be kept pure at any cost. For years afterward Dr. Payne never returned to preach in the city in which this remarkable event occurred and that this man and his family were present to hear him. What a tribute to his preeminently Christian method of dealing with difficult problems!"

A Church of England curate who has recently joined the Roman church, speaking of the services conducted by himself and others of the extreme Ritualistic wing of the English

church, says that the only difference between his teaching now and that of the Ritualists is that they do not teach Papal infallibility. They teach, instead, the infallibility of "the Church," and add all the distinctively Roman doctrines, as transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, the sinlessness of the Virgin Mary, Purgatory, Confession, &c. They have Masses of the Pre-sanctified and other rites, taken direct from the Roman Missal. The Rosary—consisting chiefly of many repetitions of the Ave Maria—is a very common devotion in some Anglican churches. The curate found that he was bound by the logical issue of his views to join the Church of Rome, and he considers the Ritualist party to be quite illogical, since they are practically Romanists, though they remain in the Church of England. To be quite honest they should go to Rome.

It is not pleasant to know that there are to-day, even in the most enlightened countries, people who, mentally at least, are living in the Middle Ages. It would scarcely be credible did we not have frequent demonstrations of the fact. A recent issue of a weekly paper, called the "Catholic Fireside," published in England, has an article on "The Holy Souls in Purgatory." There seems a little confusion in thought in the title, for if the souls are holy what are they doing in Purgatory? That, however, is a small matter for the theologians of the Roman Church; they do not find it difficult to satisfy any questionings of the faithful. The article tells that "Holy Mother the Church" consecrates a month to the souls in Purgatory, and that

"this loving mother, ever solicitous for the welfare of the souls of her children, both living and dead, and never desisting from her efforts to aid them till they have been snatched from her arms and irrevocably buried in the flames of hell or till they repose eternally in the bright presence of God Himself, asks us to interest ourselves in a special manner in behalf of our afflicted brethren 'who have gone before us.' She represents these poor, helpless souls, amidst the torturing flames of their prison-house, as crying to us for that aid which we alone can afford them."

Readers of 'the Fireside' are reminded that perhaps they have some near and dear one—father, mother, husband, wife, friend—in these flames, and also that some day they themselves will be there, and that a just God has declared: With what measure ye mete, 'it shall be measured to you again.' They would not allow the lowest of animals to suffer without an effort to assist it, and will they allow fellow-creatures like themselves to 'suffer in the flames of Purgatory when, 'with a little trouble to ourselves, we may speedily relieve them?' They may help them by gaining and offering indulgences for them, by having Masses offered for them, &c.—that is, by paying certain sums of money. This appeal is quite seriously and religiously made; and the pity of it is the benighted and priest-ridden condition of mind which it implies.

THE GOTHENBERG SYSTEM.

II.

That the motive of the principal promoters of the Gothenberg system was good is generally acknowledged. Many members of the original company which secured the liquor-selling monopoly were sincere in their desire and purpose to lessen the evils of the drink traffic, and they set about carrying out their purpose in good faith. They were not believers in the prohibition of the liquor traffic. They thought the people ought to be able to get liquor, and they undertook to provide the facilities for getting drink free from what they regarded as the objectionable and dangerous features of the traffic. They at once reduced the number of drink shops, and placed those remaining in charge of men whose salaries did not depend on the amount of business done. They expected that great improvement would be effected. They were not averse to making a profit out of their investment. This was provided for in the guarantee of five per cent. This was a good investment, as investments go in their country. So good an investment was an inducement to establish other companies. The shares have never fallen below par, and they have sold at a premium. Besides getting the assured five per cent, the shareholders have the chief voice in determining the disposal of the surplus profits, in which, of course, they are usually guided by their own interests.

The claims now made in behalf of the system is that it has accomplished what its promoters expected. And those who advocate its adoption in this and other countries seek to make it appear, especially to temperance people, that the system has lessened the consumption of liquors, decreased drunkenness, pauperism and crime, and has been generally beneficial to the communities where it is in operation.

On the contrary, we claim that careful examination of the workings of the system shows that these things have resulted, in increased consumption of liquors, increased profits of the liquor-selling companies, increased drunkenness, increased pauperism, and increased greed of municipalities.

First, as to liquor consumption. In 1866, the first year after the introduction of the Company System, Sweden's consumption of spirits was 8.8 litres per head, in 1899 (the last year for which figures are available) the spirits consumption was 8.0 litres per head. These figures show no appreciable decrease in the use of spirits. The great increase is shown in the beer consumption, which in 1866 was 10.7 litres per head, and in 1896 was 42.4 litres—more than four times as much. Government statistics show that the per capita consumption of beer is doubling every ten years. The country is fairly deluged with beer. Nor is the beer the harmless thing some people would have us believe. One of the stockholders in the original Gothenberg liquor-selling company was a brewer. He immediately doubled the per centage of alcohol in his porter, and the other brewers followed his example.

There are statistical tables which show a steady decrease in the sale of spirituous liquors in Gothenberg—from 12.99 litres per inhabitant in 1875, to 5.45 in 1898. These figures are circulated freely outside Sweden, and the readers are assured that they are an unanswerable proof of the power of the system in "reducing consumption of liquors." These tables are most deceptive. The figures do not tell at all of the sale of liquors in Gothenberg but only of the sale of spirits (not beer) in the Company's shops. And yet it is sought to give the impression that they show the whole liquor sale of the city. The fact is concealed that up to the end of 1893 the managers of the shops were encouraged to sell all the beer they could. They conducted the beer business on their own account, and put the profits in their own pockets. They were making a large profit every time they sold beer, and none when they sold spirits. No wonder the sales of spirits went down. But the sales of beer went up, and the beer drinking evil became so manifest that beer and brandy were subject to the same rules of sale. Since then the per capita sales of spirits have increased.

Another fact is that the Company shops do not do all the liquor-selling. There are in Gothenberg, besides the Company's shops, between twenty and thirty licensed saloons, running their traffic as they please; there are hotels and restaurants that sell spirits and everything else; there are nearly a thousand beer shops, and many beer peddlers, and in various forms a very extensive illicit traffic which does not appear to be seriously interfered with.

The fact that the profits of the liquor selling companies are rapidly increasing points to large increase of sales. During the past six years the profits have increased more than thirty-three per cent. The municipalities share in these profits, and the tendency is to measure the success of the system by the amount turned into the public treasury, without reference to the impoverishing and demoralizing effects on the people. The system thus becomes a most serious menace to the public welfare.

WHAT THE DEACON SAID

VIII. About House-Cleaning.

I was very glad to see the deacon when he came in a few days ago, for there was much to do, and that "old tired feeling," that has troubled me so much, was back again; and I knew how willing the deacon is to help his friends with their burdens. There were carpets to be beaten, and I am too tender-hearted to beat anything, and I never knew a woman to tell her husband "not to beat that carpet any more." Mine never did, I know, but that may have been because I tapped so gently. The harder I beat the more the dust comes out, and I never did like dust in my eyes and throat. I wonder where all the dust comes from anyway.

I wonder if there is not a sermon in that last thought, something like this: The more you beat, and the harder you beat, the more dust and dirt you get. "Hard words stir up strife." Beating may be good for carpets, but beating people is bad for the beaten, and worse for the beater.

A man often thinks he has beaten his antagonist, when he has beaten himself. He gets covered with dust and dirt, and he has not the satisfaction he has when he beats the carpet clean, for he has an unclean conscience. But that is another story.

While I have been moralizing the deacon has been down on his knees pulling carpet tacks, and planting a

good many of them, I suppose, for the feet of the unwary. And I think there is another sermon in that. While other people do the work—pull tacks and drive them, we watch and criticize them.

It is so in the church, in its various departments. The pastor and deacons and officers of the Sunday School do the work, and others sit down and discuss it, and find fault with the way it is done. Lineal descendants are these watchers of the men of whom it was said, when our Lord was crucified, "And sitting down they watched Him there."

"I suppose the doctors would not have as much to do," said the deacon, "if there was less house-cleaning."

In answer, I remarked that I had never heard that cleanliness is considered unhealthy.

"Cleanliness," said the deacon, "is healthy enough, but over-work and worry are not. A great many women have scrubbed and scoured and dusted themselves into poor health, and into the grave, too, in many instances. 'Died of house-cleaning,' would be the correct verdict of a great many unaccountable deaths."

"The poor have their compensations. If they have no carpets, they have no place for the dust to accumulate, and no ideal place for the microbes to colonize. If they have but little furniture, and that of the simplest kind, it is easily moved, and does not readily conceal dirt. Diogenes went to one extreme in his simplicity, by living in a tub; we go to the other by filling our homes with bric-a-brac which is neither useful nor ornamental. And we add to the worry of house-cleaning by accumulating, from year to year, trifles that are not worth keeping, and that cost too much to throw away."

"I called with a minister, the other day, on a lady, who received us very cordially and asked us to be seated. 'Where?' said the plain spoken minister, for the room was so filled with beautiful things that it seemed there was no place for a rather large, and outspoken preacher. That lady, like many another, was not mistress of the house, the house was mistress of the lady."

"When I get a wife," said the deacon, "I want a companion, not a slave, and when I get a house I want a home, not a department store."

"If I am rich enough, I will have pictures on the walls and ornaments (not too many), and no carpets."

And have your wife, or the maids scrubbing the floors? I interrupted.

"Oh no, there will be no scrubbing," said the deacon, "hard, well-polished floors will be easily kept clean; and we will have pure air and sunshine, the two essentials to health and happiness. The sun fades carpets, and spoils the rich upholstery, and so the sunlight is kept out of many homes as carefully as if it were a burglar."

"And then I complain," said the deacon, "of the superficial way in which the house-cleaning is done. It is not thorough enough."

Better not let the women hear you say that, I suggested.

"But I want them to hear it, and the men too—especially the men—for about all they do is to get the house ready for cleaning,—they carry in nearly all the dirt."

"If house-cleaning meant the cleaning, not simply of the floors, and walls, but the driving out of all evil spirits that make unhappy homes, the hasty words, the hateful words; if fault-finding and bickering and strife could all be driven out, what a genuine house-cleaning that would be."

"And then," continued the deacon, "after the house is swept and garnished, I would commence on the church. I would clean out the bazaars and the grab-bags and the chain-letters; and I would drive out the turkeys and the geese,—they gobble and cackle too much to be allowed in the church."

The deacon saw that I was not in sympathy with his church-cleaning, and then he began to talk to himself: "The saddest time of all the year is when the sound of the tack-hammer and the carpet beater is heard in the land."

And then, musingly, as though unconscious of my presence, he murmured, "I wonder if David did not long for wings to fly away and be at rest, at house-cleaning time. He couldn't find his crown, I suppose. You can never find things house-cleaning time. And, then, I think he came near calling us all liars, when the paper-hangers and whiteners promised for three weeks that they would be there the very next day."

THADDEUS.

PERSONAL.—The INTELLIGENCER office had a pleasant call a few days ago from Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Halifax, who is spending this month with the Baptist church in this city.

Hon. George E. Foster is about moving from Ottawa to Toronto.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury, about whose health and near resignation there has been much speculation, returned a few days ago from a holiday trip looking in excellent condition. In a speech delivered just after getting home he spoke like a man who still has a robust grip of affairs. Speaking of the South African war, he mentioned with tenderness the loss of precious lives, he said, "It is a grievous retrospect. Yet, from it any suggestion of wrong on the part of the empire is absolutely absent. Indeed there are circumstances which can make every lover of his country look back with exultation and gratitude upon the two years just passed. These circumstances have been able to show that the spirit of our countrymen has burned as bright as at any other period in our history."

He remarked that some people used to have the habit of saying that Britain's time had passed, and that we were living on the valour of those who had gone before. But he said,—"The war in South Africa has shown the strength of England, which was never more conclusively shown. There is no power in the world but now knows that, if it defied the might of England, it would defy one of the most formidable enemies it could encounter."

Referring to the Irish home rule question, he said, "If home rule had passed in 1893, what would England's position, with a hostile Irish government in Dublin, have been to-day? What would our position have been if we not only had to meet the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also an equally hostile Ireland by our side? We know now from our South African experience the danger of letting Ireland have a measure of independence. We know now that, if we allowed those who are leading Irish politics unlimited power of making preparations against us, we should have to begin by conquering Ireland, if we had to fight any other power."

MEMORIAL TABLETS. Canadians in Pretoria have formed a society the primary object of which is the erection of memorial tablets over the graves of the Canadian soldiers who died in the South Africa war. Branch societies will be formed wherever in Africa there are any Canadians. The headquarters of the organization will be at Johannesburg.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, who was in Ottawa the other day on his way home from England, where he had been on public business, says he is quite satisfied with his conferences with the Imperial authorities touching the French shore question and other matters affecting the ancient colony. They are, he says, very anxious to have the matter settled to the satisfaction of Newfoundland, and he thinks it will be settled before long. The island Legislature meets on Thursday of this week.

CUBA. United States control in Cuba has worked many changes, which are marked improvements, in the condition of Cuba. The cities have been cleansed. The death-rate in Havana has been reduced below the average of most American cities. A thousand public schools exist where, two years ago, there was none. Municipal governments and local home rule have been established throughout the island, and the recently bankrupt treasury holds \$1,500,000 in cash. Just how the question of final control will be settled is yet to be made known. The Cubans are determined to have independence; certain classes in the United States insist on retaining control indefinitely.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL. The British and Canadian societies of Boston contemplate the erection of a memorial building in honor of the late Queen Victoria. The estimated cost of the proposed building is about \$200,000. Such a memorial will surely be a great grief to at least two classes of Boston's citizens—the Fenians who now practically control the civic affairs of "the hub," and those editors of religious papers who revile the British and then sing "Blest be the tie" &c. For their dear sake the outrage of a memorial to a British Queen should not be permitted.

TO LAND AT QUEBEC. Halifax is not feeling well. It was expected that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York would make their entry into Canada at Halifax. It is now intimated that they will land at Quebec about the middle of September and make Halifax the point of departure a month or so later. Halifax is protesting against the change and is trying to prevent it. It will probably turn out that what Quebec wants she gets. St. John may see the royal visitors for a few hours.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mrs. McKinley, who accompanied President McKinley on his tour to the Pacific Coast, was taken ill before they reached California, and by the time they got to San Francisco, she was very seriously sick. For several days her case was critical, indeed, almost hopeless. But the latest news is that she is rallying, and may recover. Her illness has, of course, interfered with the plans of the tour, and caused much disappointment to many people, who, however, forget their disappointment in their sympathy for the sick woman and her husband.

WOODSTOCK ARRESTS.

The Woodstock town marshal last week arrested two men and a couple of dancing bears, and lodged them all in the lock-up. Their offence was that they had no license to dance in the town. The marshal did not manage to arrest anybody for selling rum without license, nor any of the unfortunates who danced to the rumsellers' music. The men and their bears had no "pull"—till after they were locked up; then the mayor interposed and ordered their release, and the quartette went on their way rejoicing.

The Italians are flocking to the United States this spring in greater numbers than ever.

According to the last French census, the population of the republic is 32,883 less than it was five years ago.

Mrs. L. P. Drexler, one of the millionaires of California, has notified all her saloon tenants in San Francisco that her buildings can no longer be used for the sale of liquors. Several wholesale dealers are thus using her stores, but she has fully made up her mind, no matter what the loss to herself, not to rent property to liquor dealers.

In the Petrolia district of Ontario, there are about nine thousand oil wells in operation and the average monthly yield is nearly 60,000 barrels.

Glasgow, Scotland, has an International Exposition, which was opened on May 2. The site occupies sixty-seven acres, and the temporary buildings cover an area of thirteen acres, besides the art galleries and several other permanent buildings.

The Governor General and family will start on an extended tour of the Maritime Provinces in June. The trip will be semi-official.

The South Australia census shows the population to be 362,595, an increase during the last decade of 13 per cent.

A London despatch says the King has decided to have his birthday celebrated on the 24th of May of each year, thus continuing the holiday that has been observed so many years. The people would probably prefer to observe May 24th as Victoria Day. The King's birthday is Nov. 9th. Perhaps, being a King, he can change it to suit himself.

The population of the outer ring of the suburbs of London is 2,042,700, against 1,405,480 in 1891, 950,957 in 1881 and 631,831 in 1871. The total population of Greater London, including the outer ring of suburbs, is now 6,578,784.

A WINNING POWER.

Gentle kindness is a power which wins to one's side a man or an animal that has bristled with hostility and hatefulness, and would not yield under any other influence or persuasion. Love will not always win an enemy, the best kind of gentle persuasiveness will sometimes fail to overcome hostile opposition; and yet kindness, tenderly expressed, will win victories when all other means have utterly failed. Rev. W. E. Glanville relates the following incident in the Standard of Chicago: "A friend, who had 'roughed it' in the West for many years of his life, told the writer that he was once engaged to care for a pair of high-bred horses. He went to the stable to visit his new charge, when he was horrified to discover that they had been very cruelly treated. They were half starved and had become vicious.

At first they resented his coming, supposing that he was a similar kind of brute to the man who had had charge of them previously. By degrees he won them. He treated them most kindly; gave them abundance of hay and straw, oats and corn, patted them and petted them; allowed them liberty of their stalls, and every day he gave them welcome exercise. In less than a month he won the affections of the horses; all trace of vicious ways had disappeared, and a finer pair of horses never took the bit and pranced along the high-way, as docile and obedient and willing as the most ardent lover of horses would desire." It was that