

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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NEXT WEEK.

Next week there will be no issue of the INTELLIGENCER. We are about changing the form of the paper, and making some other changes, which will, we think, considerably improve it. The changes cannot so easily be made if we attempt to get out the paper next week. We therefore, for the first time, ask of our friends the favour of one week off. The following week (July 2nd) the INTELLIGENCER will reach them promptly. Perhaps it will be the more welcome for having been absent one week. We hope so.

Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1902.

Be sure you are in the right way. "The wrong road never yet led to the right place."

Coronation day, Thursday, 26th inst., has been proclaimed by the Governor General a public holiday—"a day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing."

He is the truest friend of men who faithfully tells them when they are wrong, and points out the danger of the course they are pursuing. It takes great love to be faithful.

Rev. John Spurgeon died in London, Saturday. He was ninety-two years old, and had been many years retired from active work. He was the father of the great Spurgeon.

On account of the Coronation festivities the Pope has granted a special dispensation to "the faithful" in the British Empire relieving them from fasting on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th inst. Very kind of him!

The Toronto Methodist Conference, in session last week, voted to recommend the General Conference of the denomination to admit women to membership in all church courts. Other local conferences have expressed the same view.

A pastoral term of fifty-six years is so unusual as to deserve mention. Rev. Dr. Palmer who died in New Orleans a few days ago, was fifty-six years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. He had remarkable health to the last, and preached with power. He would probably have lived and been able to preach several more years, but for an accident which resulted in his death.

Speaking of the devil. Beecher used to say that the theoretic objection to the evidence of such a being did not count much with him when he knew just around the corner from his church, in the nearest rum shop, he could find a worse devil than any set forth in the Bible. Whoever would help destroy the devil and his works must make war against the rum traffic.

It is said that a great change has come over the Roman aristocracy in recent years in relation to the Vatican. Instead of using every opportunity to show their attachment, many of them are now conspicuous by their absence. Even the families most closely associated with the Holy See by hereditary offices are intermarrying with the liberal nobility, and are sending their sons to the navy and army of Italy.

Writing of the co-operation

of missions in foreign fields, which is projected at various points, and which is, certainly, for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ, the United Presbyterian says the movement "means that the spirit of peace prevails in the churches. It means that the mission work has been so successful that the fields overlap, and that in the presence of heathenism the missionaries of the cross think less of the local causes of separation at home, and feel that all forces should be united against the common forces of evil: that the light should be concentrated against the dense darkness." And the same co-operation should be at home, where the strength of evil is great and defiant.

Since the terrible destruction at Martinique how many have said,—"The strange thing about this tragedy is that anybody should be willing to live on the edge of a volcano." Perhaps, But the Interior's comment sets forth the real fact: "When you come to think of it that is where many people prefer to live. The sides of a mountain, tilted to the sun and swept by breezes from the sea, offer many a tempting site for villas, vineyards and rose-yards. Outside the Arctic circle we do not know any volcano whose slopes and base are not occupied by human habitations. A larger population surrounds Vesuvius to-day than before its famous and historic eruption. As soon as Mt. Pelee quiets down people will be picking out building sites amid its ashes. It might not be correct to say that there is a fascination about the presence of peril, but is certainly true that people soon become callous to the contiguity of danger. All experience of life proves to us that it is possible to at once realize one's peril, and ignore it. The people at Martinique had become fond of its warmth, charmed with its beauty, were willing to "take their chances." That is all. And the fire came and devoured them all. It is a terrible lesson; but no more terrible than others that have preceded it. And like them it is to be feared that it will soon be forgotten.

PLEASURE IN GIVING.

Soliciting contributions to religious and benevolent purposes is not always pleasant work. There are, of course, many who welcome the solicitor and readily give him what they are able. There are, also, some who contribute unwillingly, and some who contribute nothing—except criticism of the work in behalf of which aid is being sought, and unpleasant remarks generally. Occasionally there is one whose contribution is a surprise not only because of its liberality but because unsolicited. A minister who had an unusually pleasant experience while soliciting for a benevolence tells the story thus:

"I stepped into the office of a Christian brother, with whom I had a partial acquaintance, and incidentally mentioned the business before me, and inquired of him for the residence of a certain benevolent individual, and added that I hoped to get one dollar of him. After receiving directions, I turned to go out, "But stop," said this brother; "suppose you let me have the privilege of contributing a little of the money which the Lord has lent me to this cause. Put down one hundred dollars for me." I expressed my surprise that he should contribute so liberally, and remarked that I should feel myself in duty bound not to call on him very soon on a similar errand. "Well, then," said he; "my brother, I think you will very much mistake your duty. If you knew how much pleasure it gave me to contribute of my substance to the Lord, you would feel no reluctance in calling again. And now let me charge you, when engaged in similar business, never to pass me by. Call, and I think I shall be able to do something; and, if not, my prayers shall go with you."

There are those—and the number we are glad to believe, is increasing—to whom it is a real pleasure to support God's cause. These cheerful givers are those who regard themselves as the stewards of what the Lord has entrusted to them.

We wish it were true of all who professedly acknowledge their indebtedness to God for the blessings of saving grace.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterians of Canada are a numerous people. They are in every part of the Dominion. They are enterprising and prosecute their work, in all its branches, with great vigour. They are gaining each year in numbers and influence. The twenty-eighth General Assembly of the body is now in session in Toronto, the session having opened on Wednesday of last week. The Assembly is held annually, and is composed of delegates from all parts of the country—pastors, missionaries, elders, educationists, journalists, men from every walk in life, representing the various forms of christian service of the Presbyterian Church. The number of representatives in attendance at the present Assembly is about 700. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, was elected Moderator.

It is the custom for the retiring Moderator to preach a sermon at the opening of the session. Rev. Dr. Warden, the retiring Moderator this year, departed from the custom and, instead of a sermon, gave a review of the work of the denomination during year, showing its present standing. Since the Assembly last met twenty-two ministers had died, among them some notable men, as Dr. Mackay, of Farness, their great foreign missionary, Dr. Robertson, the Superintendent of western missions, Principal Grant, and other leaders in different departments of work. The standing of the denomination so far as it can be shown by figures, was presented. There are 1,368 ordained ministers, of whom 1,198 are pastors of congregations, professors in colleges or filling positions to which they have been appointed by the assembly. There are 783 self-supporting churches embracing 1,152 congregations, and 203 charges embracing 370 congregations aided by the augmentation fund. In addition to these, there are 506 home mission fields, with 1,461 stations, at which the gospel is more or less regularly preached by Presbyterian missionaries. The elders number 7,559, the families 118,114 and communicants 219,470, a net gain of 5,799 to the membership reported a year ago. The number of communicants received during the year on profession of faith was 11,259. There are 3,196 Sunday schools, with 21,717 teachers and 182,235 scholars. There are 199 students in their five Theological schools. The contributions of the people last year for all religious purposes were \$2,857,489, an increase of \$300,870. The denomination owns \$10,000,000 worth of property.

Home mission work receives great attention: \$110,000 were spent in this department last year, and more will be spent this year. So thoroughly is this work being done that in the whole of the Northwest there is not a single district containing twelve or more Presbyterian families that is not provided with gospel ordinances. The foreign missions expenditure last year was \$160,454. The work is enlarging, and more men are called for.

The aged and infirm ministers' fund is now \$227,000, \$20,000 of it having been received within a few days from Lord Strathcona. It is hoped soon to have the fund large enough to afford \$400.00 a year to all pastors who have done forty years service. Though forty-six young ministers were graduated from the denomination's Theological schools during the year, there was a demand for more ministers and several were brought from Great Britain. There are before the Assembly applications by twenty ministers of other denominations for admission to the Presbyterian ministry. An interesting statistical statement is that presented by Dr. Torrance, showing the great growth since the union of the several Presbyterian bodies in Canada, in 1875. The comparison is strikingly suggestive of the benefits of union. In 1875 there were in Canada 706 Presbyterian congregations; in 1902 there are 1522, besides 506 home mission fields with 1461 stations. In 1875, 579 ministers; 1902, 1368. In 1875, 54,133 families; in 1902, 118,114. In 1875, 88,228 communicants; in 1902, 219,470. In 1875, 4 synods; in 1902, 6. In 1875, 33 Presbyteries; in 1902, 58. Total givings in 1875 \$982,672; in 1902, \$2,857,489.

The one thing which the reports deplore is that so many congregations (228) report no conversions. For an ever deeper spirituality the Moderator urged all to pray.

Scatter seeds of sunshine; the world is better for a smile. "The wealth of a man consists in the number of things he loves and blesses, and the number of things he is loved and blessed by."— Carlyle.

The King was suffering from an attack of lumbago Sunday, and was confined to his room.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

SERIOUS DROUGHT.

The drought in New South Wales is serious—the worst on record, it is said. The losses of live stock have not yet been so great as in some seasons; but the land was so hard up to the end of the first week of March that it could not be ploughed or cultivated for wheat. The sowing of the crop in the Colony usually begins at the end of March and is finished by the middle of May, and even if rain in abundance has fallen since the date named above, the arrears of ploughing must render sowing disadvantageously late.

DEBAUCHING THE INDIANS.

The Indian Commissioner in the Northwest, Hon. David Laird, has had to direct the attention of the Department of Indian affairs to the fact that there is a great increase of drinking amongst the Indians, due, of course, to the increased facilities for procuring drink. He reports that in all the small towns that are growing up near the reserves intoxicants are sold, and the Indians have little difficulty in securing strong drink. He wants some special officers appointed to discover and prosecute those who sell to the Indians.

The Northwest territories had a prohibitory law. It was a protection to weak white men, and reduced the sale to Indians to a minimum. The law was abolished, the plea being made that license would better regulate and restrict the drink traffic. The effect has been, as always, to increase drinking and drunkenness. And, as the statement of Mr. Laird shows, the poor Indians are the easy victims of the heartless traffic.

THE MUNROE DOCTRINE.

The United States Government is said to be anxious to obtain a coaling station on the west coast of Africa, in Liberia. All the European governments, except that of Great Britain, are understood to object. France and Germany own the adjoining territory. One of the objections—the principal one—is of the United States own making, namely, "that, as that nation, on the strength of the Munroe doctrine, will not allow European powers to acquire territory or naval bases anywhere on or near either of the two American continents, she should not be permitted to obtain a foothold in Africa. As a German writer puts it: "If the Yankees claim America as their exclusive preserve let them stay there. They have no business invading the preserves of other people."

The Montreal Witness suggests that "if the United States chooses here and elsewhere to withdraw the whole alleged moral basis from the aggressive and somewhat impudent Munroe doctrine she should, so far as that goes, be made free to do so."

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

Six months in jail is the penalty to which Arthur E. Brunet has been sentenced for corrupt practices in the Parliamentary election in Montreal, in which the candidates were Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Joseph Brunet. The latter was declared elected. Corrupt practices were charged and an investigation showed that Arthur Brunet was the agent of his uncle, and that under his management many of the ballots, in at least fifteen polls, were so manipulated that those marked for Mr. Bergeron were destroyed and bogus ballots for Mr. Brunet were placed in the box. The evidence showed that there is every reason to believe that had no "ballot stuffing" taken place Mr. Bergeron would have been elected. Brunet, the agent, was indicted and the taking of the evidence commenced, but two of the principal witnesses got out of the way. They were finally found and their testimony resulted in Brunet changing his plea of not guilty to one of guilty.

The Judge might have sentenced him on the several charges to two and a half years in the penitentiary, but he sentenced him to six months in jail. The judge had been appealed to to punish with a fine, but he said he could not do that; that to corruptly interfere with the expression of the will of the electorate is so serious an offence that there must be punishment that will check it. It is to be hoped that the penalty will deter others from the corrupt methods in elections which have become so general. The very life of our free institutions is threatened.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

To live within its means may be one of the early difficulties of the Cuban republic. A half million in the treasury is what it begins with. There are many who believe the new republic will not be long lived. General Wood, who was Governor-General

of Cuba, was installed, is quoted as holding that view. He thinks that within a year ninety per cent of the educated Cubans will clamour for annexation to the United States. Besides, it appears that a considerable proportion of the white population still maintain their allegiance to Spain. Under the treaty made when the war closed it was provided that any natives were at liberty to retain their allegiance to Spain, by making a declaration to that effect within a year from that date. More than half the Spanish population of the island are said to have made the declaration, and remain citizens of Spain.

THE GALWAY M. P.

Col. Lynch, who a few months ago was elected to represent Galway in the British Commons, arrived in England the other day with the avowed purpose of taking his seat in Parliament. He came from France. He was put under arrest as soon as he arrived. He is charged with high treason. He fought with the Boers in South Africa; at last he said he did, but there are those who believe that his fighting was chiefly in his own mind and with his tongue or pen. He is being taken at his word, and is being treated as he deserves. He will get a fair trial, and if it is shown that he was in arms against his country he should get all that is provided for such creatures.

FRANK BUT BRUTAL.

This is how one United States paper—the San Francisco Argonaut—expresses its feeling about the Philippines and the Filipinos:

"We do not want the Filipinos. We want the Philippines. The islands are enormously rich; but unfortunately they are infested by Filipinos. There are many millions of them there and it is to be feared that their extinction will be slow. The development of the land cannot be successfully done while the Filipinos are there. Therefore the more of them killed the better."

We cannot think that the Argonaut voices the general feeling of the United States. It is possible though, that the feeling is sufficiently prevalent to account for the failure to adequately punish the U. S. officers who ordered the destruction of Filipinos "from ten years up," and those who administered "the water cure" and other deadly forms of torture, &c.

FOR THE CORONATION.

The coronation contingent from the far east passed through Canada last week en route to London. The contingent embraces turbaned Mahomedans, tall and wiry Indians and Hindus, olive-complexioned Chinamen, massive Sikhs and Singalese—a detachment from the British troops stationed at Hong Kong—83 in all. The men are all uniformed in regulation British army khaki, but the cut of their tunics differs somewhat from that common to the forces in Great Britain and Canada.

They were warmly received in Montreal. They are an illustration of the diversity of the British population, and at the same time the unity of the Empire. They help us realize the real meaning of the drum beat which sounds around the world.

Take 'old o' the Wings o' the Mornin' An' flop round the earth till you're dead. But you won't get away from the tune that they play. To the bloomin' old Rag over' ead.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It has been officially announced that July 10th is the limit of the period within which Boers or rebels who surrender will receive the benefit of the peace terms. All rebels surrendering before that date will be merely disfranchised for life and will not be subject to trial or punishment. Exception is made in the case of field cornets and justice of the peace, who may be tried and fined or imprisoned, but they will not be executed. Rebels who hold out after the 10th will be subject to the extreme penalty for high treason.

Surrenders are going on satisfactorily. O. N. Price Esq. of Havlock, K. Co. received word a few days ago of the death of his son, Dr. Nelson Price, who went to South Africa with the contingent that sailed in April. He died of fever. Much sympathy is felt for his parents.

A despatch from Brussels says that Mr. Kruger has lowered the Transvaal colours in front his house, thus recognizing the surrender of the Boers to Great Britain.

Instead of mules, British agents at American Gulf ports are now shipping young breeding cattle to South Africa wherewith the Boer farms are to be restocked. It is expected that 50,000

head will be shipped to Natal from Galveston alone.

THEY WERE DECEIVED.

The Boers are not feeling quite so well towards France and Germany as they did. Since the surrender they tell that the war would have ended long ago but they were encouraged to believe that there would be intervention in their behalf. It ought not to take them long to find out that the British are their best friends.

SEVEN AND A HALF MILLIONS.

It is announced that the following amount of food stuffs were purchased in Canada for South Africa by the Imperial War Office, up to June 5th: Hay, 195,600 tons; flour, 125,815 sacks; beef, 40,776 cases; jams, 11,743 cases; oats, 294,772 bags. Besides the supplies there have been several consignments of manufactured goods sent by private firms. The above goods represent an expenditure by the war office in Canada of more than \$7,500,000.

Many of Canada's soldiers, also, were sent C. O. D.

LA PATRIE'S VIEW.

It pleases La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, to say that Britain capitulated to the Boers, and that she did so because she could not help herself. Mr. Tarte is reported as saying, in an interview, that "if reasonable terms had been offered them (the Boers) they would have been considered and peace would have been ensured long ago."

It is reported from Ottawa that Chief Justice of Canada Sir Henry Strong is to be made Chairman of a commission to consolidate the Dominion statutes, and that Judge Taschereau will be made Chief Justice.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon is spoken of as a probable candidate for Governor of Kansas.

James H. Patten, M. A. has been appointed to the chair of philosophy and political science at the University of New Brunswick, during Professor Davidson's year's leave of absence.

Mr. Kruger declares that he will end his days in Holland.

Rev. W. G. Lane of Parrsboro, N. S. who went to South Africa, as Chaplain, with the first contingent, is to receive a pension of £100 from the British government, having contracted rheumatism during his stay in Africa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier started for England Thursday.

At the Anglican synod, in session in Toronto last week, a resolution was passed demanding the elimination from the history used in the high schools of Ontario of the Roman Catholic contention that the Church of England dates from Henry VIII.

Thousands of Christian Scientists are arriving in Boston to attend the annual convention of the mother church of the denomination. Members have already arrived from England, Germany, Australia, Bahama Islands and Canada.

Sir Henry Strong is Administrator of the government during the absence of the Governor General at the coronation.

Denominational News.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, N. B. The work at Fredericton Junction is in a fairly prosperous condition. We have so few ups and downs that the seems to be little of importance, report, and yet the even life is sometimes as satisfactory as that which one day on the mountain top and next has descended to the valley. We see but little advancement in the of additions, but I think there is decided growth in many of our members, and the church seems to be in a healthy state. We are constantly looking forward to the time when we shall be able to gather from that we have been sowing. This year I at F'nton Jct. all my time, running to Three Tree Creek on my wheel for a fortnight to hold a little service at the school house there. The services at the Junction are all well attended. The Sunday School is large for a country school, averaging about 100. The W. F. M. Society is doing good work meeting once a month for study and Mission Work. They believe they keep up interest in this work and necessary to have intelligent understanding of the field and its needs, an acquaintance with its workers, from the columns of the INTELLIGENCER. Morning Star and Missionary Herald. There are constantly being called into of interest and our ladies are learning a great deal about our work in the On Monday of this week the and Sunbury Co. ministers met us. The church was tastily decorated with flowers. Beauty was the of the evening. There was beauty in the room, beauty in the spirit of worshippers, beauty in thought,