

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is issued on Wednesday, from the office of publication, 107 St. Frederick, N. B.

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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 agent, as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29TH, 1902.

January has been a very good month for renewals. New subscribers, too, were quite numerous.

We thank those who were prompt to renew, and those, also, who sent new names.

There are yet many hundreds of renewals due. It would be very gratifying, and would help our work very much, if our friends whose subscriptions are due would send them at once.

We hope, too, that every one who can will send a new subscriber with his own renewal.

Pastors can do the INTELLIGENCER great good—and help the cause for which they and we are labouring, by speaking again to their people—advising prompt renewals and soliciting new subscribers.

We are desirous that in renewals and new subscribers February's record will beat all previous records.

Give us your co-operation in this, brethren in the ministry, and all who are concerned for the part of the denominational work carried on by the INTELLIGENCER. We "are workers together."

The second Sunday in February will be observed by Christians in many countries as a day of prayer for students.

Pastors should keep us well supplied with news of the work in the churches. Nothing is so eagerly looked for by readers of the INTELLIGENCER. News of the Lord's gracious power amongst the people cheers everybody who loves Zion.

One of the petitions from a Methodist church for immediate prohibition recently presented to the Ontario Legislature, had besides the usual form of prayer, this sentence: "Our board will support a government that is straight for prohibition, but will not support wobblers." "Wobblers!" When the temperance ranks get rid of a lot of them, the claims in behalf of temperance will be more respected.

One of the Congregational pastors in Toronto undertook, a few months ago, to do without a stated salary. He would, he said, accept what remained of the Sunday offerings of the congregation after all the current expenses of the church had been paid. The plan did not work satisfactorily, and the pastor resigned. It is not well for any congregation to be freed from the responsibility of a definite obligation as to the support of the pastor.

The Census shows that Manitoba is a distinctly Protestant Province—the Roman Catholics being about one-seventh of the population. In Winnipeg they are less than one-eighth of the population. Presbyterianism is strong in Winnipeg, embracing nearly one-fourth of the people of the city. In the Province the Presbyterians are 15,000 stronger than the next largest denomination, which is the Methodist. Both these bodies are doing fine work, and so are the Baptists.

A Western Methodist paper ventures to say that "the minister who in one season gets twenty families to begin the habit of reading one of their church papers—

accomplishes as much good thereby, in all probability, as the other minister who secures in revival work twenty conversions."

Commenting on which, the Free Baptist says,—"This seems like an exaggeration, but it must be remembered that the conversion is but the start in the Christian life while the subscription to a Christian paper is the evidence of a settled purpose to go on unto perfection."

An eminent French statesman is credited with this statement: Men are surprised sometimes by the ease with which the immense city of London is kept in order by a garrison of three small battalions and two squadrons; while to control the capital of France, which is half the size, forty thousand troops of the line and sixty thousand national guards are necessary. But the stranger who arrives in London on a Sabbath morning, when he sees everything of commerce suspended in that gigantic capital in obedience to God; when, in the center of that colossal business, he finds silence and repose scarcely interrupted by the bells which call to prayer, and the immense crowds on their way to church, then his astonishment ceases. He understands that there is another curb for a Christian people besides that of bayonets and that where the law of God is fulfilled with such a solemn submissiveness, God himself, if I dare use the words, charges himself with the police arrangements."

Why are there so few conversions? has been often asked lately. The answers have differed somewhat, but most of them have put responsibility, in some degree, upon the pulpit. While we would not assume, says one, to answer the question dogmatically, we are of the opinion that one cause, if not the radical one, is because of the character of the preaching. Those great truths of the Bible that prophet and apostle, and soul winners in all ages, have declared and emphasized, are not ordinarily dwelt upon in the pulpit. Young and old come to the doors of the church seeking admission who know nothing of conviction of sin through the Holy Spirit and an experience of the new birth. We are told that preachers are afraid to preach the doctrine of sin as enunciated by Jesus Christ himself. The nature and penalty of sin, the doom and destiny of the finally impenitent, are soul-awakening themes which the average preacher does not seem to have the courage to handle. Why not? Such preaching would make sinners in Zion afraid, and cause fearfulness to seize the hypocrite. It might thin out the ranks of the membership, but the accessions to the church would be stalwarts. If properly handled, it would be the most sensational kind of preaching. The ruin wrought by sin is something that confronts us every day, and its eternally offensive nature, its corrupting and polluting power, its far-reaching and eternal consequences, are not clearly apprehended nor deeply felt in our day.

Idlers and complainers. Paul had his Alexander, the copper-smith, to give him much trouble. There are, unhappily, men of the same stamp in the church to-day. They are not workers, nor are they satisfied with the work done by others. The number of idlers in the Christian church is much larger than one thinks, till the matter has been looked into. And of these idlers the complainers come. They say the prayer meeting is not carried on in the best way, but they do nothing to improve it. The finances of the church are badly managed, but they do nothing to improve the financial system, nor do they enlarge the receipts by their contributions. The Sunday School, they declare, is a badly managed part of the church's work. The Superintendent is not the man for the place, and half the teachers are misfits &c. But nobody ever knew them to attend the Sunday School, or in any way to endeavour to improve its efficiency. The preacher does not suit them. His sermons are too long, or too short; he visits too much or not enough; he is too old, or too young; he is too aggressive or not aggressive enough. These complainers may be happy themselves, in their peculiar way, but they rob a lot of other people of happiness. Did any good result from their fault-finding, it would have some justification. The most active and useful members of the church find the least fault. They have something else, and better, to do. When they do complain of anything, as has sometimes to be done, they do it in a Christian spirit, and they are so manifestly concerned for the prosperity of the cause that their complaints receive attention and result in improvement. If pastors can get the habitual fault-

finders to undertake some real Christian work they will be accomplishing much. Something useful to do is the surest cure of the complainer.

COURAGEOUSLY TRUE

There are many Christians, who really in heart desire to be true to duty and to God, and yet they lack the courage to be outspokenly true under certain circumstances. When in the presence of bold unbelievers, they fear to speak out their inmost convictions and perform their duty. But the Christian who has the courage to do what he believes is right even though confronted by bold opposition, has a sense of the highest satisfaction when he has discharged his duty. Rev. Dr. R. G. Pearson, a southern evangelist, tells the following good experience in the Cumberland Presbyterian: While holding a meeting in a town I was entertained in a wealthy home where the husband was a godless man and president of the county fair. The annual fair came on the second week of my meeting, and horse racing, along with other features of gambling, was a most important attraction of the fair. I had not publicly said anything about the fair, nor of the racing or gambling. Satan himself had, time and again, whispered to me this idea: You are the guest of this man, and though he is president of this gambling and racing business, it will be bad taste and bad manners for you to enjoy his hospitality and at the same time condemn publicly what he as an official is doing. I prayed for guidance, grace and grit, and God gave me a victory over the devil first, and then over the president. While seated at his supper table the night before the race, in the presence of his wife and children, the president said to me, "Well, Mr. Pearson, the races come off to-morrow, and so far you have said nothing about them; are you going to say anything about them to-night, and, if so, what?" I looked him in the face and said: "I am going to hit that devilment between the eyes and tell people it is a farve of a fair, a simple gambling trick and unfit for the patronage of Christian people." He replied: "Mr. Pearson, you are right; I admire your courage; the thing is disgraceful, and if I could I would now get out of it; but, being president, I will have to be there, but my wife and children will not go." They shall go to hear you preach." That was a fine victory. And how much better that evangelist must have felt than he would have felt if he had not courageously stood true to right principles and practices! May this example stimulate others to be equally true to God.

C. H. WETHERBE.

THE STUDENTS' MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The programme of the Fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which will be held in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2, promises to be very strong. The meetings will be held in Massey Music Hall, the largest meeting place in the city. Some of the ablest missionary speakers of North America and from the mission field will address the Convention at the five evening sessions. These addresses will deal largely with the obligations of promoting the missionary enterprise and the means which are essential to its success. A part of each day will be devoted to the consideration of the relation of students to missions, the promotion of missionary interest in the colleges, the financial problems of missions, the extension and development of the Student Volunteer Movement, and the responsibility resting upon clergymen and laymen in view of the consecration of students to world-wide evangelization. Among the speakers who will address the Convention are: Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D. D., Bishop of Huron; Hon. S. B. Capen, LL. D., President of the American Board for Foreign Missions; Bishop Galloway; Bishop J. M. Thoburn of India; Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D.; Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor of the China Inland Mission; and Prof. Gamewell and Dr. Ament, so well known in connection with the siege of Peking.

Three afternoons of the Convention will be devoted to section meetings. The first of these will be given to simultaneous conferences in the great mission fields and will be addressed by missionaries. On the second afternoon denominational conferences will be held. The fact that the Conference of Secretaries and officers of Boards of Missions will be held in Toronto just preceding the Convention will assure the attendance of these and will thus give opportunities for helpful contact between the students of the

different denominations and the missionary leaders. One afternoon will be devoted to conferences to consider different phases of work on the mission field. At the same time there will be a meeting of professors and instructors and a conference of editors of religious and missionary papers and magazines to consider the relation of the press to the cause of missions. Mr. John R. Mott, the Chairman of the Student Volunteer Movement, who has been visiting Japan, China and India to hold conferences and conduct evangelistic meetings for students, will return in time to preside at the Convention.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN

A remarkable campaign for the conversion of children in the Sunday-schools is now in progress in Philadelphia. Rev. James B. Ely is at the head of this equally strenuous movement. There are 700 Protestant Sunday schools in Philadelphia with a membership of about 230,000. It is believed that at least 50,000 of these are above the age of accountability and yet have not accepted Christ. The plans for reaching these scholars are systematic to the last degree. The city is divided into eighteen districts. Ever since the first of November the officers and teachers of each district have been brought together at intervals for inspirational meetings where earnest speakers have enforced upon them their duty to their unsaved pupils. Meanwhile not less than two hundred neighborhood prayer meetings have been held weekly in private homes, where teachers have joined to pray for a general Sunday-school revival. Arrangements have been made too for frequent gospel talks in all the Sunday-schools at their regular sessions, and such appeals have already been answered by hundreds who have declared their purpose to serve the Lord. But the great culmination point to which all this faith, prayer and endeavor especially look forward is Sabbath, February 2—Decision Day— which, it is trusted, will prove a veritable Pentecost in every school.

THEY LIKE IT.

A good many expressions of satisfaction with the INTELLIGENCER's semi-centennial picture have reached us. We are glad that our friends are pleased with it.

Many others will want it. The best time—the only sure time, to get it is now.

A pastor writes: "The pictures are fine."

Another says: "The premium picture gives good satisfaction."

And still another says: "The premium picture came to hand a few days since. I am delighted with it. I think the portraits are very fine."

I enjoy the INTELLIGENCER very much, and am glad that its list of subscribers is being increased."

ORGAN RECITAL.—The Organ Recital and Sacred Concert in the F. B. Church, (Sussex), on Tuesday evening last was a thorough success both as to excellence of the rendering of the different parts of the programme, and the attendance. The church was well filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The playing of Prof. Perry, of Moncton, on the new organ, was all that could be desired, while the singing of Prof. Titus, Miss Brown, Miss Murray and Dr. White delighted all present. The elocutionary powers of Miss Lynds, won for her additional fame in Sussex, and only the fact of the concert being held in church, held in check the applause that would have been made apparent in this case, as well as in other parts of the programme. Miss Bertha Worden played the various accompaniments, in her usual good style, and all left well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.—K. Ro. Cecord.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Dr. Wm. Crockett, lately of Morin College Quebec, formerly Superintendent of Education in this Province, has been appointed Principal of the Normal School, in room of Mr. Mullin, who is going to Africa. Dr. Crockett was for several years Principal of the Normal School, and was the most capable and successful teacher who ever held the position.

REV. DR. MILLIGAN, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Newfoundland, died suddenly last Friday. He was seventy-three years old. He had filled the most important places in his denomination.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

SUNDAY POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Archbishop Bruchesi has issued a pastoral against Sunday political meetings in Montreal. During the recent bye election there several such meetings were held, and others were being arranged for in the civic elections campaign. The archbishop's order will make an end of such gatherings. In various matters touching public morals he has shown himself a wise and courageous pastor.

LYNCHING.

There were more lynchings than legal executions in the United States last year—135 of the former, and 118 of the latter. The lynchings were twenty more than in the year immediately preceding. Of the lynched, 107 were negroes, one an Indian and one a Chinaman. All but fourteen of the lynchings were in the Southern States.

SHORT OF FUNDS.

The statement that the Vatican is in financial need may be true, or it may be made to move the faithful to more liberal giving. The Pope needs, it is said, an annual sum of seven millions of francs for the administration of the Church. Of these three millions are secured by secret donation. The other four were supplied up to 1896, by Peter's Pence. For the last two years, however, this source has produced only two millions, and the position is becoming worse. America and Spain no longer contribute anything. France is giving far less generously. The Pope has addressed a pressing appeal to the German Episcopate asking them to make four annual collections.

CHANGE PROPOSED.

It has frequently been suggested that the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States—March 4th—is not the best time. There is now a movement to change the date to April 30th. Two reasons are especially urged in favour of the latter date, (1) the pleasanter weather, and (2) it was the date of the first inauguration of George Washington.

MOROCCO.

Few countries are left in which life is so picturesque as in Morocco. The recent royal progress of the young Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, through his dominions, as pictured by the London Times, appears to have been an extraordinary splendid and imposing pageant. Attended by his chief officers of State, and by crowds of minor officials, soldiers, slaves and tribesmen, forming a cavalcade of twenty thousand horses and mules, and a company in all of some forty thousand persons, his Majesty marched with indescribable pomp day after day for a fortnight across the country. He is a young man of remarkable character. He ascended the throne at the age of fifteen six years ago, and until the last two years was entirely under the thumb of his Vizier. Since the death of the latter in May, 1900, the personality of the Sultan has had free play. He is full of energy and keenly ardent for knowledge. He is very intelligent, pleasant and kindly in manner, and simple in his tastes and dress. He is anxious to improve the condition of his people, and he is instituting reforms in every branch of his administration.

BEING ADVISED.

The Premier of Ontario is being told a great many things about his duty in the matter of a prohibitory law. Prohibitionists are appealing to him in great numbers to carry out his promise to enact a prohibitory law. They are, also, protesting against a referendum, and especially against requiring prohibitionists to secure an impossible majority.

The rum traffic men are not letting him rest. They interviewed him in great force last Friday and endeavoured to show him what great loss the country would suffer by prohibition, and how cruel such legislation would be to the fine citizens who are engaged in making money by debauching their fellows. In their view there is no such wickedness as interfering with them.

The Premier has not yet announced what course he will pursue. There is a fear that he will yield to the rum men's pressure, and try the referendum dodge. Let us hope better things of him.

BRITAIN PREVENTED IT.

A question a few days ago, in the British House of Commons, by Henry Norman, brought an interesting statement from Lord Cranburn, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Norman's question as to proposed intervention by European powers in behalf of Spain in the late war between that country and the

United States.

Lord Cranburn's answer was that Great Britain had been twice formally approached in the matter—once before and once after the commencement of hostilities. Great Britain regarded the proposed action of European powers as an unwarranted interference with a friendly country, and said so in a way that made an end of the intended interference. France and Russia were the countries which seemed especially anxious to form a European alliance against the United States. And yet these are the countries which the United States has been regarding as special friends, while Great Britain has been regarded with special enmity. Will young Americans continue to be taught at the fire-side, in the schools, in the press and from the pulpit to hate Britain? Doubtless.

THE CORONATION OATH.

The Roman Catholics of Halifax, under the leadership of Archbishop O'Brien, last week made three declarations of objection to the coronation oath. The archbishop made a speech in which he said the oath is not only most insulting to nearly one-half the people of Canada, but is blasphemous. The meeting passed a couple of resolutions, in which they protest against what they call the insult offered to "their dearest religious convictions," and ask that the "offensive reference be entirely blotted out" of the sovereign's coronation declaration. How would it do for Archbishop O'Brien and other Archbishops, bishops, priests and people who are just now making such ado about the coronation oath, to turn their attention to the oaths taken by some of themselves, in which they declare the doctrine of Protestants to be "damnable and the Protestants damned and to be damned!" and in which they swear to do their utmost "to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise?" There is abundant reason yet for the coronation oath, and it will be a sorry day for Britain, and for the world should it be changed to suit Roman Catholics.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandant Scheepers, the well-known Boer commandant, who was executed a few days ago, had been found guilty of murder and cruelty to prisoners.

Australia and New Zealand are each to send another contingent of 1000 men to South Africa.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says the cost of the Boer war from April, 1900, to the commencement of the current financial year, to December 31, was \$231,500,000.

The Boer prisoners at Bermuda have represented to the British government that they are averse to the continuance of the war. At least 300 of them are willing to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and the others are willing to take the oath of neutrality. They promise if returned to South Africa, to do their utmost to promote British interests, and to end the war.

The latest news from the war is a report from Lord Kitchener, Saturday, telling of the capture of Gen. Viljoen, who was Gen. Botha's most able lieutenant and who has given the British great trouble in the past.

Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilonel, a surrendered Boer burgher, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1,500 men. General Vilonel has written a letter to ex-President Steyn, warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle and are determined to help the British end it.

Revised official figures show that British dairy imports Canada continue easily first. In Cheese Canada, 1901 sent three times as much as the United States, which has second place. Canada received £3,697,780; the States received £1,214,061.

King Edward is to be proclaimed Emperor of India at Delhi on January 1, 1903, in presence of the viceroy and the Indian princess and there is a possibility that the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Connaught may attend the functions as his majesty's representative.

A French priest and two Chinese converts have been murdered in the north of Kwang Si province. Officially the murders were committed by robbers.

An order-in-council has been passed extending for the year 1902 the moratorium in regard to fishing vessels between Canada and the United States.