

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., ... EDITOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1902.

The preacher's preparation of himself is of more importance than the composition of his sermon.

In a Rhode Island town at the March communion service in a Baptist church, the pastor was authorized to hereafter invite all Christians in the congregation to join the members in partaking of the Lord's Supper.

Japan's refusal to give State endorsement and aid to Buddhist worship is one of the most significant events of recent times. The heaven of Christianity is working mightily in Japan.

Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, is the son of an English mother. He is a devout and active member of the Waldensian Church. In Protestant Italy he holds a high and honored place as an earnest Christian man.

Another of General Booth's sons, Herbert Booth, in charge of the Salvation Army in Australia, has severed his connection with the work. The venerable leader feels keenly the defection of three of his children—Ballington, Herbert and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn. But he keeps steadily on with his great work, and will do so to the end of his life.

The transfer committee of the Methodist Church in Canada met last week in Toronto. The following transfers of ministers were approved: Rev. J. Rogers, from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick; Rev. R. W. Weddall, from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia; Rev. I. R. McDonald, from New Brunswick to Manitoba; Rev. S. A. Bailey, from New Brunswick to Manitoba.

Cuba is not likely to be crowded with a lot of weak churches, chiefly occupied in competing with each other and struggling for existence. At a recent missionary conference a basis of interdenominational comity was arranged. Towns of 6,000 population are to have only one evangelical church; towns of 15,000 two churches; and cities of 25,000 no more than three. There is much more good sense in this plan than in endeavouring to establish one of every denomination in every little place.

The proposal to consolidate the Morning Star and The Free Baptist—the eastern and western papers of the Free Baptist denomination in the United States is not regarded with favour by the stockholders of the western paper—The Free Baptist. At a recent meeting they voted down the proposal. The western people evidently believe that western conditions and interests are so different from those in the east that no paper except one published in the west can meet their needs.

At the first of the year we announced that among the interesting things furnished INTELLIGENCER readers this year would be portraits and sketches of some of the first ministers of the Free Baptist denomination in these Provinces. On the first page of this issue is a portrait of one of whom every Free Baptist has heard, and whose genial presence, earnest appeals and admonitions, and sweet songs are remembered by not a few who are still living.

In future issues will be given portraits and sketches of others who served God and their generation faithfully in the middle of the last century.

In a recent speech Mr. Andrew Carnegie, commending books, declared that he would not give what he could get from books for nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand sermons to be heard in the churches. Of course this sentiment would be applauded by a certain class of people. It might have some effect on young men, not at all favorable to churches and sermons. Probably Mr. Carnegie designed it to have some such effect.

Dr. Buckley, of the Christian Advocate, evidently knows Mr. Carnegie pretty well, and how much he doesn't know about sermons. He says:—"We should be pleased to have an account from any reputable subscriber, of any sermons in any church—unless on a funeral occasion—that Andrew Carnegie has heard. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there is scarcely a man in America—not restrained of his liberty—who has heard fewer sermons, and knows less about what is really taught in the churches, than he."

Mr. Carnegie, like many other people, is quick to judge and condemn what he knows little or nothing about.

President Strong, of Rochester Seminary, speaking of the examination of the theological students entering the Seminary, says:

"Almost all of them are college graduates, yet I have been pained to find in many of these cases that their relation of experience makes no mention either of sin or of Christ. . . . They lay all the emphasis upon their own efforts and decisions, and have no thought of the work of the Spirit of God."

The Western Recorder adds, pointedly, "God help the churches to which these men are to preach! God help the churches which have so little knowledge of regeneration that they licensed such men to preach."

Commenting on the great danger of such failure to understand what is involved in equipment for preaching the gospel, the Canadian Baptist well says: An experimental knowledge of Divine truth, a personal conviction of sin and the sinner's Saviour are the basal facts of a preacher's qualifications for preaching the Gospel. Without these, learning or natural endowments of the highest order are sounding brass or tinkling cymbals, and it were better a man were never born than that he should presume to trifle with the awful verities of religion as a mere profession, and lead his blind followers into the ditch from which he cannot deliver himself.

THE PASSING OF A CHURCH.

Some churches go out of existence. They fall away in membership, their services become irregular, and finally they cease to be. Other churches—and they are more in number than the ones mentioned—die, and yet have the form of life, and the name of living. Very rarely does a church ask to be permitted to die. Perhaps more should make such request than do make it.

Last week Calvin Church (Presbyterian), St. John petitioned the Presbytery for leave to disband. The church was organized in 1854. It had some years of apparent success, but for the most part its nearly half a century of life has been marked by much struggle. For nearly twenty-five years the congregation has been burdened with debt, which has seriously interfered with its activities and success. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Rainnie, being interviewed about the church's action, after mentioning the long and helpless struggle against debt and other hindering conditions, said—"There are to many churches in St. John, anyway. It would be better for the morals of the place if there were less. As it is, hardly one of them can exist without holding concerts, picnics, socials, etc., to increase the receipts, and this should not be."

Mr. Rainnie says that probably many have thought but hesitated to say lest they should be misunderstood. More churches are organized than should be. The multiplication of church organizations is not always a sign of growth, nor a contribution to the strength or efficiency of Christian forces. Sometimes they make for weakness. This is particularly true in country districts. Two or three weak churches are established in a district which cannot, when the utmost is done, do more than support one. They struggle, often in unseemly competition with each other, to keep alive, and fail altogether to do aggressive Christian work. That the same thing sometimes happens in cities is shown by the experience of the church now asking to be disbanded. The disbanding will not be a loss to the Church life and strength of the city, nor to the Presbyterian body, for the members of the disbanded church will, as the pastor suggests, become members of the Presbyterian churches nearest their homes. Less a struggle for mere existence and to "hold their

own," and more combination for increasingly efficient and aggressive Christian work is demanded by the conditions of the times and the strength of the forces of worldliness and every form of evil with which the Church of Christ is called to contend.

A RUM VICTORY.

Anti-prohibitionists in every part of Canada are jubilant over the result of the prohibit on referendum in Manitoba. They claim to have scored a "great victory" over the foolish and fanatical prohibitionists. The good sense of the people has triumphed, they say, and they express the hope that there will not for a long time, if ever, be a repetition of the absurd attempt to interfere with their business. They are very careful, however, to avoid stating the facts about the contest. They would have it appear that the opposing forces were allied their full strength, and that they won in a fair fight. It is quite surprising that many newspapers of character allow themselves to be used to give this false impression—stating only the liquor traffic version of the contest.

The situation needs to be understood in order to estimate the worth of the result of the referendum. Briefly stated these are the facts:

1. The prohibitory law was passed by a legislature elected to pass it. At the last Provincial general election Hugh John Macdonald said to the people of Manitoba that if he were elected he would give them a prohibitory law, they having in two Plebiscites given large majorities in favor of prohibition. The people took him at his word and put him in power; and he kept his promise, enacting a prohibitory law.

2. The power of a Provincial Legislature to enact a prohibitory law having been questioned, the matter was sent to the Judicial committee of the Privy Council for decision. The judgment was that the Prohibitory Law was all right. Prohibitionists rejoiced, not only because the judgment was a triumph to prohibition, but because the question of the power of Local Legislatures in this matter was settled.

3. The validity of the law having been established its friends, and others too, expected it would be put into operation at once. It only needed a proclamation by the Governor-in-Council to make it immediately operative. But instead of doing this the government decided to have a referendum—to submit the law to the electorate for a vote as to whether it should be put in force.

4. Prohibitionists were indignant. They said,—We have twice, in Plebiscites, declared strongly for prohibition, and have elected a Legislature to enact a prohibitory law—the very law which it is now proposed to vote upon. The referendum proposal, they said, was unnecessary and unfair, and an insult to them. They protested against it, and urged the government to put the law into operation. The government refused, and not only persisted in having a referendum, but devised a plan of voting which required prohibitionists to poll about two thirds of the votes to retain the law, making success impossible.

5. The prohibitionists determined to have nothing to do with what they regarded a farce. Leaders in the prohibition movement issued an appeal to temperance voters to refrain from voting. And, as a matter of fact, the majority of prohibitionists, especially in the town, remained at home on polling day. And this accounts for the comparatively small vote in favour of the prohibitory law.

There are other facts about the voting in the light of which the large anti-prohibition vote is easily understood. The arrangements made for the vote were such that any man who claimed the right could vote, and at every poll. In some polling sections the anti prohibition voters polled outnumbered the whole male population. The methods which prevailed to such an extent in Quebec in the Plebiscite seem to have been used by the rum men without any check in Manitoba.

The French vote was solid against prohibition, only 37 votes being polled for the law in French districts. The foreign population generally voted against prohibition. But with all these voting nay, prohibitionists could have won, and would have won, if the government had not so handicapped them by the unjust conditions of the voting that they refused to go to the polls.

Manitoba prohibitionists say they are not worried by the result. The reckoning time, they say, is a far off. There will be a general election in the province within two years. They propose to then make a determined attempt to settle with the men guilty of the referendum trick. Premier Roblin

has acted a most reprehensible part, and he and his government and those in the Legislature who supported his course should be driven from power.

The rum crowd think that the Manitoba result will help them in the Ontario referendum. Perhaps. But leading prohibitionists do not seem to think so. They incline to think the effect will be to consolidate the prohibition sentiment in Ontario. Let us hope so.

In Ontario prohibitionists have their opportunity before the referendum vote. According to what they do in the general election a few weeks hence the result of the referendum is likely to be. If the members of the Legislature who supported the unjust referendum scheme are re-elected, no heart can be put into the fight for prohibition in December.

Both the Ontario and the Manitoba governments (one Liberal and the other Conservative) have played and are playing the game for the rum traffic. They have been false to prohibitionists in every particular. Self-respect alone might well move the insatiable supporters of prohibition to smite the men who have so trifled with them. But there is a great moral principle at stake, loyalty to every prohibitionist. Prohibitionists are on trial in a peculiar way in these days. If they are true and brave enough to cut away from party ties and stand for principle, the cause of prohibition will score mighty. On the other hand, if party bondage is stronger than allegiance to moral principle prohibition will receive a staggering blow—one that will do even more injury to the cause of temperance reform than did the gross dishonesty of the Plebiscite.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

This is the way the Catholic Register Toronto, represents the attitude of the British Government:

Just now they are begging Canada and the Australian colonies for more contingents, and if they succeed again, as they have succeeded in the past, they will play the colonial card once more for selfish party ends, asserting that the loyalty of the colonies would be strained if other terms than unconditional surrender were made with the Boers. It is a great pity that there is not more of the leaven of independence in the loyalty of the colonies. When their aid is begged for their advice should be taken; and of a certitude the voice of Canada would not be for any prolongation of the war. It seems to us that the smart politics of the Chamberlain school will be before long appear in a different light to colonial eyes. The tribute of money and blood which Canada and Australia are paying is used by the Colonial Secretary deliberately and solely to sustain the fires of war and avert the return of peace and the day of reckoning which it must bring to the incompetent and criminal administration."

Rarely does any paper, in a British country, other than a Roman Catholic one say such things.

CANADA'S MINERALS.—The Geological Survey has issued, subject to revision, a summary statement of the production of minerals in Canada last year. That of copper amounted to \$6,600,104 in value, and that of iron ore \$762,284, and pig iron from Canadian ore being \$1,212,113, all showing large increases. The gold output amounted to \$24,452,222 of which \$18,000,000 was from the Yukon; lead, \$2,199,784; nickel, \$4,584,523; silver, \$2,993,668; making \$42,824,698 in all for metallic ores. Not metallic amounted to \$26,282,333, of which \$6,461,261 was structural and clay products. Allowing \$300,000 for minerals taken out, or which no returns were made, a grand total of \$69,407,031 is reached against \$49,584,027 in 1902, which was the largest previous record. The increase was consequently about 35 per cent.

WORLD'S POPULATION.—According to recent calculations there are about 1500 millions of human beings now living on the face of the earth. Of these 800 millions are dwellers in Asia, 320 millions inhabit Europe, more than 100 millions dwell in North and South America, and it is supposed that Africa contains over 200 millions—the rest belong to the islands scattered all over the globe. In regard to colour, black men and white men between them dispose of 800 millions, and 700 millions are made up of brown-yellow and red men. One-third of the human race wear clothes, but in spite of the looms of Lancashire, one-sixth wear nothing, and the rest are only partially clad. One third live in houses nearly one-half dwell in caves or huts, while the rest are homeless.

THE LICINSTER St. Baptist church, St. John, has called Rev. Christopher Burnett, of New York. He is expected to enter upon the work the first Sunday in May.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

ARBITRATION.

Trade-union disputes in Australia are settled by arbitration. The Court of arbitration is composed of a judge of the Supreme Court and two members selected from the employers, and employees respectively. The registrar can refer disputes to the court without the consent of either party. The court has power to declare the standard wage, and that any practice, usage, etc., shall become a common rule for all persons employed in the particular industry under review.

LORD DUNDONALD.

General Dundonald, of Ladysmith fame, is to assume command of the Canadian Militia at the end of the present officer's term. Lord Dundonald's opinion of Canadian soldiers is expressed thus:

"Canadians who served under me in South Africa were men from the top of their heads to their feet, or, to be more explicit, there are persons with rifles and men with rifles. When a general has men under him with rifles, he knows what he can do and what risks he can take."

SOUTH AFRICA TEACHERS.

The teachers selected from the Maritime Provinces for South Africa are as follows:

- New Brunswick—Agnes L. Carr, St. John; Anna J. Burns, St. John; Winifred Johnston, Fredericton; Ida E. McLeod M. A. Fredericton; Sophia M. Pickle, Kingston, Mabel V. Elliott, Chatham. Nova Scotia—Bertha B. Hebb, B. A., Bridgewater, Margaret W. DeWolf, Halifax; Ellen D. Grandall, B. A., Walon; Emma Ellis, Dartmouth; Blanch Macdonald, B. A., Pictou; Ellen Mackenzie, B. A., Stellarton.

P. E. Island—Miss Dutcher, Miss Bremner and Miss Arbuckle. The present understanding is that they will sail from Halifax on the 14th inst. for England, thence to South Africa.

A REVOLUTIONARY FEELING.

Close observers of Russian University life are agreed that the revolutionary elements among the students are bound to break out very soon. In all directions the movement, early of a revolutionary character, is spreading. A reliable report states that agitation against Russian administration methods has broken out over the Siberian provinces, and that local governors have been directed to suppress all public meetings. A writer on Russian life says: "Question peasants, workmen, students, professors and landed proprietors, and all will declare that the people have had enough of the Government, or, rather, of the administration which seems to wish to multiply trammels and vexations." Recent harvests have been poor, and famine is more and more becoming epidemic.

CORONATION SOLDIERS.

It is announced from London that the colonial contingents for the coronation ceremonies will total 2,500 and gives this list: Canada (300 mounted) 580 Australia (300 mounted) 580 New Zealand 150 The Cape 150 Natal 100 Ceylon 100 Hong Kong 75 Straits and Malay States 100 Jamaica 100 Trinidad 100 British Guiana 75 Bermuda 25 Sierra Leone and Gambia 25 Gold Coast 32 Lagos 25 North Nigeria 32 South Niger 32 Fiji 20

The numbers from Malta, Uganda, Cyprus and British North Borneo are not yet settled.

CECIL RHODES.

The funeral of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town, Thursday, was most imposing. The place of burial, chosen by himself, is at the top of a small hill,—one of the Matoppo Hills range, the spot where Rhodes held his famous peace conference with the Matabeli chiefs. The tomb is hewn out of the solid rock and it will be closed with a huge granite block.

His will, which deals with about £6,000,000, provides a great educational endowment fund. The central principle of his scheme is that to every English speaking colony and every state and territory in the American union should be offered a scholarship of the value of \$1,500 a year, for three years at Oxford.

HOW THEY LOVE US.

A correspondent of the Daily Sun, writing from St. Paul, tells of the

intense anti-British feeling which shows itself there. The British flag seems especially hateful to them. The writer says:

How they love England here! It would amuse you to hear the wishes expressed when discussing the Boer war. If all the people of the union are as ardent in their hate of Britain, then Britain should cease all further proffers of love and friendship. And the same with Canada. Every flag is respected here but the British, and no man dare carry one of those on the streets. It would not be tolerated for a moment. When I think how kindly the American flag is treated and respected in New Brunswick, and how the British flag is reviled here, I conclude that it would be best for both nations to say plainly the flag of one nation must not be shown in the other's territory. A Canadian or a Britisher is well treated, but the flag! Talk of a red rag and a bull! The Pioneer Press comes out each morning with the most scurrilous cartoons against the British. It is the leading paper and is supposed to represent one shade of party thought at least.

SOUTH AFRICA.

There was severe fighting on March 31st at Hart's River, in the South-west section of the Transvaal. The Boers were repulsed, with heavy losses. Lord Kitchener's official report says: General Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) sent Colonels Keir and Cookson from Vriekuil, Western Transvaal March 31, to go toward Hart's River. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced on their flanks. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was either killed or wounded.

Later report says:—The Boer attack was very bold and determined. The Canadians in front were attacked in strong numbers and gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to break through them. The fighting was severe and general for fully three hours. The Canadian casualties were so far as reported,—"Second Mounted Rifles—Killed, nine non-commissioned officers and men. "Wounded—40 non-commissioned officers and men. "Officers—None Killed. Severely wounded: Lieutenant R. H. Ryan in fore arm. Slightly: Lieut. George McKay, in hand; Lieut. Ralph Markham in the arm; Lieut. W. P. Lordon, in shoulder.

KILLED. Sergt. Jehn Campbell Perry, Guelph Ont.; Pte. W. T. Peters, Cranbrook, B. C.; Corp Alfred Sherritt, Guelph Ont.; Pte. W. Vollrath, Revelstoke, B. C.; Pte. M. G. Huston, London, Ont.; C. N. Evans, London, Ont. Pte. W. P. K. Milligan, Peterborough, Ont.

Dangerously Wounded, Since Died: Pte. A. West, Montreal; Pte. D. H. Campbell, Brandon.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Corp. F. S. McL. Howard, Montreal; Pte. S. M. Liezart, Cranbrook, B. C.; Pte. J. C. Grafins, Cranbrook, B. C.

SEVERELY WOUNDED. Sergt. A. Milne, Calgary, Shoeing smith W. H. Hunter, Winnipeg, Pte. J. C. Fisher, Vancouver, B. C.; Pte. L. S. Helton, Moosemin, Pte. F. B. Hodges, Verdu, Pte. F. W. Denneby, Calgary, Chalmers A. Derris Hartland N. B.

SIGHTLY WOUNDED. Sergt. C. R. Othen, Brandon, Sergt. Thomas Wesern, Portage, la Prairie; Pte. A. Fortey, Winnipeg; Pte. S. Simms, Nelson, B. C.; Pte. Hendy, Rossland, B. C.; Pte. Alexander Macdonald, Fort Steele, B. C.; Pte. H. Hawes, Halifax; Pte. J. Biswanger, Halifax.

FIELD HOSPITAL. Severely Wounded!—Private J. Gunn, London, Ont. About twenty names are yet to be received.

LITERARY NOTES

The records have been broken by Ralph Connor's splendid tale of the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley—"The Man from Glengarry." Its record of 25,000 copies in four months double that of "David Harum" the same length of time; and the publisher expects the issue will be reached nearly double this number before the end of the year. There are many who prefer "Black Rock" "The Sky Pilot," but if popular it may be taken as the criterion of success. Ralph Connor has put his best into "The Man from Glengarry."

The horizon of life is broadening chiefly by the enlargement of heart, Hugh Black.