

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1902.

The two great present-day foes of Christianity are indifference and secularism.

The Canadian teachers and peace reached South Africa the same day. A happy coincidence.

Last Sunday was a day of thanksgiving for peace in all the Anglican churches of Canada, by appointment of Archbishop Bond.

The Toronto Methodist Conference, in annual session last week found itself short in young men. This is due principally to the draft on the ministry for the work in the west.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec held its forty-ninth annual meeting at Ottawa last week. The reports say that an amalgamation of Congregationalists and Baptists was spoken of, though no definite proposals were made.

The temptation to exaggerate in church statistics is a sometimes yielded to. It is a foolish thing to do—not to say anything of its dishonesty. The only value that such statistics have comes of their accuracy. Every one who has to do with such matters should be careful to be scrupulously correct.

The full text of the terms of peace is printed in another column. The Boers are treated most generously, after the manner of Britain's treatment of the conquered. She has won all she contended for, and now adopts the policy which is most likely to make good British citizens of the people who have come under her rule.

The removal of the time limit in the pastoral system of the Methodist Episcopal church has not worked as well as it was thought it would—indeed, has not worked well at all. A leading paper of the denomination does not hesitate to say that the change was a great blunder. It is believed the old system will be restored by the next General Conference.

There is said to be great unrest in the Roman Catholic church in Spain, and that many priests are far from satisfied. It is even affirmed that the only obstacle in the way of a formidable secession is the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood which confronts those who have been dedicated from boyhood to the service of the Roman Church. If Protestants were able to support all who would like to secede, it is thought that perhaps half the Spanish priesthood would abandon Rome.

As many a farmer would be richer if he had less land, and had it under better cultivation, so, a contemporary thinks, many a church would be stronger if it had fewer members but better Christians. Which is about so. The need of the Church just now is not so much for more members as for better members. If all the members of the Church would abound in the fruits of the Spirit, what a crop it would raise, how rich and strong it would be, what a power and blessing it would be in the world.

A leading Jewish Rabbi of Chicago has just given notice to his congregation that no more funeral orations will be delivered by him. The reason he gives is that his church "is for the living not for the dead," and he adds, "The religion of Judaism, as set forth in the Bible, is a religion whose object is the betterment of the conditions under which people live, and gives absolutely no promises as to a future life."

The purpose of the Christian religion is the betterment of the present life. It gives also a blessed hope.

Dr. Sutherland, the Superintendent of Canadian Methodist missions, has just returned from Japan where he has been for some months looking into the work there. There are, he says, about 12,000 Methodists in Japan, of whom 2,500 are connected with the Canadian Methodist mission churches. Six separate Methodist bodies are doing mission work in Japan. They have felt that to separate weakened them and hindered the work. They are now arranging to form themselves into one body. This concentration of their forces will greatly increase their usefulness.

In the "Intelligencer" of April 30th we mentioned that the "Morning Star" had quoted from the N. Y. "Independent" an erroneous statement about the Free Baptists in Canada and an uncomplimentary reference to their ministry, and had endorsed the same to its own readers. We asked a correction of the error and a withdrawal of the unkind reflection on our ministers.

In the INTELLIGENCER of May 21st we expressed surprise that the "Star" had not made the correction we had asked. The "Star" of May 29th, quoting our note of the 21st, said:

"We have not the remotest idea of what the paragraph refers to and there is not time to look the matter up before going to press. We hold our Canadian brethren in the highest esteem and cannot now recall any utterance to the contrary in the 'Star' or elsewhere."

A note from the editor of the "Star" asked to be referred to the objectionable matter. He was sent a marked copy of the INTELLIGENCER of April 30th. The "Star" of June 5th says:

"It seems that our unintentional misrepresentation of our Canadian brethren was in a quotation that we made from the New York 'Independent'."

We are glad to be corrected as to the census. We knew certainly that the churches and ministry and press of our people in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were not properly described in the extract from the Independent, and we probably made the quotation for the sake of suggesting that the brethren there could find ample supplies of theology and kindred matter in the States. Editors will sometimes make forlorn attempts to be amusing in that way without meaning at all to cast reflections.

But the serious fact remains that we unintentionally gave a wrong impression of the standing and equipment of our Canadian brethren, and for that we are sincerely sorry."

THE LENGTH OF THE SERMON.

Rev. Campbell Morgan, who has charge of the work established by Mr. Moody, says he was told, on coming to the United States, that he would have to learn to preach a sermon in thirty minutes—that a longer sermon would make him unpopular. He did not like the suggestion. He resented it. He not only would not agree to undertake to learn the half-hour sermon custom, but he declared he had no desire to learn it. Rather than submit to such a rule he would go back to England. He regards the putting such a time limit to a sermon as a sure sign that people are losing their taste for the truth; and thinks the preachers, instead of yielding to the uninspired demand, should endeavour to tone up the spiritual appetite of the people.

We do not wonder at the English preacher's vigorous protest against the short sermon craze. Sermons that are judged only by their length are, usually, of small account. Other things, as height, depth, breadth and inward substance enter into the estimate. The clamour for short sermons the Baptist Argus suggests, "originates in folly. No great minister, with a single exception, so far as we know, ever did actually bring his sermons, as a rule, within a half hour, and that exception had the speed of the tornado. No sermon ought to long be for the sake of length, and no sermon ought to be short for the sake of being short. For a man to advertise that he will preach short sermons is an attempt to build a reputation on an incident and not on the merit of the sermon. A sermon which has to promise to be short in order to get a hearing, is a concession of weakness."

This article is no argument for long sermons; it is rather a protest against the tiresome twaddle in favor of short ones. The essential thing for a minister is to have a message—distinct, discriminating, Scriptural and strong—and then to deliver it in such time as is consistent with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. Between excessive length and conspicuous brevity we stand in doubt—one is an error in judgment, the other is cheap. John in the pulpit. We can respect the man far more whose thorough earnestness carries him on too long, than we do the man who keeps his eye on the clock rather than his heart on his sermon.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

HE WANTS JERUSALEM.

John Alex. Dowie, Chicago Elijah, has declared that his object is to gather enough millions to buy the city of Jerusalem, and there establish himself and his followers to await the coming of Christ, which he says he believes is near.

There is still uncertainty about the result of the Ontario elections. The recounts which will be demanded in many cases, may settle the question as to which party, if either has a majority, and how much it is. The government now claims a majority of three; the Toronto World and others claim three majority for the Conservatives, while many believe a correct count will show the parties to have an equal number of supporters. Another Provincial election before the end of the year is not improbable.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The ratification of the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States has been deferred till September. It may not be done even then. The deferring action was caused by a disagreement between the two branches of the Danish Parliament—the Upper House being unfavourable.

CUBA.

President Palma of Cuba has made a good impression so far. In a tour he made through the island he was warmly greeted by the people. Everything however, is not quite satisfactory. Those Cubans who fought so long for independence, and suffered so much for what they desired, do not feel satisfied with the somewhat restricted independence they have. Perhaps all will be as they wish if they are patient.

AN EXPLORER.

The Swedish explorer in the Asiatic continent, Sven Hedin, who had been lost sight of for several months, and who it was feared, had been murdered, has been heard from. He writes (under date March 19th) that he has covered 6,300 miles, of which 5,600 were new territory not trodden by Europeans. He has made maps of the region traversed, and will write a book descriptive of his travels.

STRATHCONA'S VIEW.

Lord Strathcona has been giving his views on Imperial and Colonial relations in an article in the "Empire Review" for June. He does not favour colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament at least, not for the present. In this he is expressing what we think is the feeling of the Canadian people as a whole. Imperial unity would not be strengthened by such representation. As to contributing to the support of the army and navy, Lord Strathcona believes the colonies would give serious and sympathetic consideration to any authoritative proposal. In this, too, we believe he is voicing the feeling of Canada's Imperial spirit. The chief question which in the High Commissioner's judgement, requires attention is that of closer commercial relations between the colonies and the motherland. He thinks these relations should be put on what he very aptly calls a family footing, by which he, doubtless, means the establishment of an imperial preferential tariff. This is certainly greatly to be desired.

NOT SALARY ENOUGH.

The resignation of Lord Hopetoun, the Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth is wholly on account of the salary, which he claims is not sufficient. There is as yet no Federal capital with a residence for the Governor General, and he has for the present at least, to keep up two establishments, each on a handsome scale, one in Melbourne and the other Sydney. This involves an expenditure beyond the allowance of £10,000 a year. The Governor General was prepared to spend freely from his own private resources—indeed, he is said to have already spent £25,000 from his private purse since his appointment. He pointed out before undertaking the post the need for a supplementary allowance. The Bill brought in for temporarily increasing the salary was defeated. Hence his resignation.

UNITED.

Kings College and Dalhousie are to be amalgamated. The power of conferring degrees in Divinity will continue with the corporation of King's College. All its other powers go into the hands of the united colleges—the University of Kings and Dalhousie.

A POSSIBLE PURCHASE.

It was intimated a few days ago by

the Ottawa correspondent of La Patrie

Mr Tarte's paper—usually a very good authority in such matters—that the Canada Atlantic Railway may be purchased by the Dominion Government, extending the Intercolonial from Montreal westward to the Great Lakes.

In a subsequent issue La Patrie says its correspondent was misled, and declares that the I. C. R. has already cost the country too much.

TRADE CONFERENCE

The Conference of Canadian Boards of Trade, held in Toronto last week, was a notable gathering. There were there the men who are representatives of the industrial and commercial life of the country. The Conference dealt with large questions in a large way. Resolutions to the following effect were considered and adopted:

That the postage on British newspapers and periodicals be lowered to the domestic rate, as has been done in the case of letters.

That Great Britain can serve best the interests of the Empire by giving colonial products a preference over foreign products, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier urge at the Imperial conference the appointment of a Royal Commission, composed of representatives from Great Britain and the colonies, to investigate and suggest such preferential treatment as will ensure the fullest benefits.

That the British import duty on agricultural produce be arranged so that a preference be given to imports from the colonies.

That Canada retaliate on all countries maintaining hostile tariffs against the Dominion.

That to encourage the importation of British goods via Canadian ports the preferential rebate of 33-1-3 per cent. be limited to 25 per cent. on all goods shipped by way of American ports.

That the Premier negotiate for the removal of the British embargo on the importation of Canadian live cattle.

That a Canadian depot of exhibition presided over by business experts, superintended by a man of comprehensive knowledge of Canadian products, be established in London.

That the policy adopted in establishing a State-owned cable from Canada to Australia be extended to give a complete line of British cables round the globe.

That a properly constituted Railway Commission should be appointed.

That shipbuilding receive additional federal encouragement.

That closer customs relations with other colonies be sought.

The resolution which provoked the warmest discussion was the following:

That in the opinion of this conference it is the duty of the Dominion as an important division of the empire to participate in the cost of the general defence of the empire and, therefore, that an annual appropriation should be provided in the Dominion budget for this purpose to be expended as the Dominion government may direct.

The resolution passed by 40 to 32.

The discussion occupied the whole of Friday, several amendments being considered and voted down. The French members of the Conference were the principal opponents of the resolution. They took strong ground against any participation in Imperial defence just as they have opposed Canada's sharing in the South African war. Any thing that shows and encourages the imperial spirit, and binds more strongly Canada and the motherland, is obnoxious to them. It is unfortunate that it is so; but it is well to recognize the fact.

HIGHER FEES

The Barristers' Society of this Province has recently adopted regulations which increase the fees to be paid by students of law from \$25.00 to \$105.00. Such fees are practically prohibitory in many cases. Many of the young men who study law have no money but what they earn. To demand such fees of them is unfair. The new regulations might justify a suspicion that the Barristers who adopted them would be glad if the number of lawyers is not much increased.

CHANGE OF TIME.

At midnight next Saturday the new time system will be inaugurated in New Brunswick. A proclamation of the Governor has been issued. The Dominion offices and the Railways will all set their time ahead twenty-four minutes. The churches next Sunday will have their services according to the new time. All who want to avoid confusion of times will set their clocks and watches forward twenty-four minutes.

PEACE NOTES.

Lord Kitchener has been made a viscount, and has been voted £50,000 in consideration of his eminent services in South Africa. The London press complained because the money vote was not doubled.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is getting much praise—and he well deserves it. He received a great ovation when he entered the House of

Commons on the day the peace terms were announced.

Only the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament refused to participate in the expressions of joy that peace had come. They opposed the grant to Lord Kitchener. Whatever makes for Britain's benefit or glory enrages these fellows.

It is reported from Pretoria that Generals Botha and Delarey and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers. General Schalk-Burger, who was acting president of the Transvaal, joined General Botha is addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and the brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country.

There was great rejoicing in all the concentration camps upon receipt of the news that peace had been concluded. The occupants assembled in the open space and chanted psalms, the women weeping with joy.

The Canadian teachers reached Capetown Monday of last week.

Owing to the large immigration of Norwegian contract laborers to Canada the authorities of Norway have prohibited foreigners from hiring laborers for export.

The infantry camps are called off this year.

There are nine newspaper men members of the new Ontario Legislature.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British embassy at Paris, has been appointed ambassador of Great Britain to the United States to succeed the late Lord Pauncefoot.

Bishop Grandin died Tuesday. He was senior bishop of Canada.

Lord Strathcona has contributed \$1,000 towards the fund for the erection of distinctive memorials in South Africa on the graves of deceased soldiers.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—Seventy-four per cent Christians is a very hopeful proportion among the graduates of sixty-six colleges this spring.

—There are over 300 active Christian Endeavorers, all young men, among the Boer prisoners in Bermuda Islands. They are divided into sections of about thirty members each, and meetings for prayer and Bible study are held every day, under their own leaders.

—The railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. has erected forty-eight buildings in four years, or one a month, with two thirds of the amount contributed by railroad companies. Over seventy-five per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country is contributing to the support of the Y. M. C. A. along its lines.

—It is said that in Berlin, Germany there is but one English Protestant church. This one known as the American Church, has been in existence about forty years. It is yet without a house of worship, but one is nearly completed. It is costing about \$50,000, and is being erected on lots which cost \$40,000. There are about two thousand Americans in Berlin, mostly students.

—According to an estimate recently made of the progress of the movement "Away from Rome" in Austria, between October, 1898, and October, 1901, 3,900 former Roman Catholics were admitted to Protestant Churches in Vienna and 7,462 in Bohemia, and the number of converts in all Austria is believed to be about 16,000. Besides these, at least 5,000 are supposed to have passed from the Roman Catholic to the Old Catholic communion.

—Last year the Indian Young Men's Christian associations in the Dakotas built twelve new buildings, each building costing their members about \$25 in cash and weeks of labor. These buildings are used as meeting and reading rooms for the Indian Associations, which are strong factors in the Christianizing of the red men. There are now over forty associations among the Sioux, and a travelling secretary is employed.

—A wonderful awakening is taking place in the town of Treignac in France. The people have been notably immoral and indifferent to the Roman Catholic religion, but since the coming of two Protestant missionaries there has been a complete change. "Young and old earnestly listen to the truth, entirely neglecting their own service. In their enthusiasm crowds come long before the hour announced

for the opening of the meetings, and one of the pastors has organized a Bible school to use the time while they are waiting.

Denominational News.

PETITODIAC, N. B.—I wish to acknowledge through the INTELLIGENCER the many kind expressions of sympathy which I have received from the brethren in recent days when clouds rolled close and all was dark. From my own people, especially, in all ways I experienced Christian sympathy, a sympathy that went with me and then died. The people of Petitodiac, irrespective of creed, gathered together in the public hall and gave me a donation of \$52.70, for which, and for that which it represented, I thank them and ask God to bless them abundantly.

We were called to church yesterday morning for the first time in this place by the tones of a bell which we have just installed in our church building. It is a grand addition, being the largest in the village, weighing over 800 pounds, and of most pleasant tone.

R. W. FERGUSON. June 2nd, 1902.

EAGLE SETTLEMENT, W. Co.—I have just closed a very successful series of special meetings with the church at Eagle Settlement. The spiritual life of the church has been quickened, wanderers have been reclaimed, and souls have been saved. It was my privilege to baptize thirteen believers in Jesus, who wished to obey the gospel, eleven of whom united with the church at Eagle Settlement. Yesterday (June 1st) was a good day with the church; a goodly number, some for the first time, commemorated the Saviour's sufferings and death in the ordinance of His Supper.

This church has a good Sunday School, under the management of brother Gesner A Taylor; the school is open all the year. The church has, also, a good live Christian Endeavor Society, organized by my brother, Rev. A. Perry; it is under the management of Miss Vina Eagles. The interest in the young people's Society and in the Sunday School has been deepened by the meetings recently held. I hope and pray that the quickening influence of Divine grace may be enjoyed by all our churches.

W. H. PERRY. Salisbury, June 2nd, 1902.

MONCTON, N. B.—I baptized a young woman at the close of the morning service Sunday 1st inst. In the evening two new members were received into the church.

G. SWIM.

CARLETON COUNTY PREACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Carleton County Preachers Institute held its fourth session on the 3rd inst. at the home of Rev. Jos. Noble, Woodstock. Ministers present were Revs. Jos. Noble, G. M. Foster, J. B. Daggett, A. M. Currie, F. Allison Currie, D. A. Fenwick, and Lic. J. C. Wilson. Regre, was expressed that our Secretary, Rev. M. E. Gregg, was unable to be with us. At 2 p. m. the Chairman called the brethren to order, and the meeting was opened with prayer by brother Wilson. In the absence of the Secretary Lic. Wilson was chosen Sec. pro tem. The ministers gave verbal reports of their month's work; the reports, on the whole, were encouraging. A paper on preaching was read by Rev. J. B. Daggett. It was a very helpful paper, and provoked, considerable discussion. It will appear in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER.

The question of the advisability of our people sending an efficient minister to the Tobique in response to their call for aid, was brought up and discussed at some length. On motion of Rev. Jos. Noble the meeting adjourned to convene at Rev. Henry Hart's, Jacksonville, the 1st. Tuesday in July.

J. C. WILSON. Sec. pro tem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The date of the Second District meeting is Friday June 27th. See the Clerk's announcement in another column.

MINISTERS.—Rev. Dr. Hartley's health has improved considerably in the last week.

Rev. T. O. DeWitt was in the city Friday. The work in his pastorate moving along about as usual. The work on the Blissville church building is progressing.

Rev. M. L. Gregg is holding special meeting at Tracey Mills, with encouraging prospect.

Licentiate Cochrane held a week special meeting at Waasis, with good results. He is now holding meeting at Rusiagnaris.

Revs. C. T. Phillips of St. John, and F. A. Currier of Woodstock, exchanged last Sunday.