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

Terms \$1.50 a year in advance.

If not paid in advance the price is \$2.00 per year.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25TH, 1898

**Did you receive, within a few weeks, a statement of account and a request for immediate payment?** If you have responded, we thank you. If you have overlooked the matter—as several hundreds have evidently done—will you do us the kindness of giving it your attention as soon as you have read this note? We really need to hear from you at once, from every one who owes anything to the INTELLIGENCER we ought to hear without fail before the end of this month. Let your remittance be one of the first, please.

**Rev. Dr. Dunn is to retire** from his connection with Hillsdale (Mich.) College (Free Baptist) in June. He will then be eighty years old. He has been an earnest and successful worker in the denomination for more than half a century, and deserves the rest he may now get from bearing responsibilities. His life and labours have been a great blessing.

**Dr. Alvah Hovey, for nearly** fifty years a Professor in Newton Theological Institution (Baptist), and for thirty years President of the School, has resigned the Presidency. His advancing years made him anxious to be relieved of the responsibilities of administration. At the urgent request of the trustees he retains his Professorship.

**The Vicar of a parish only** a few miles from London, calling upon a sick parishioner, asked about her physician. Being told that Dr. — was in attendance, he spread his hands in a gesture of pious horror, and exclaimed,—"Dr. —! Do you expect to recover under his treatment? Why, he is a dissenter!" How is that for sense and religion?

**Rev. Dr. Given, Corresponding** Secretary of the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States, announces two new missionaries, Rev. E. H. Lougher and his wife, will sail for India in the early Autumn. They are to be supported by the Young People of the denomination, who had already undertaken the support of Mr. and Mrs. Weyman. The new missionaries are arranging to spend much of the time before their departure with the churches and Young People's Societies.

**Influential Jews in Germany** are agitating the observance of Sunday. It is not proposed that it take the place of Saturday, but that it be observed in addition to the seventh day. The statement put forth by the leaders in this movement says that necessity compels the great majority of Jews to work on Saturday, turning their rest day into a day of labour. Their children, therefore, it is urged, grow up without knowledge of Judaism and without learning to love it. It is not intended to undermine the Jewish Sabbath, but to make provision for those who are not able to attend worship on Saturday, by having regular Sunday services. The movement in favour of this change is being carried on systematically, and attracting a good deal of attention. Though not intended as such, it looks like a step towards falling into line with Christians in the observance of the Lord's day.

**A vivid argument for missions** to the heathen is furnished in an article written by a Belgian missionary, describing West African cannibalism. He tells that on market days prisoners of war may be seen led up and down by a soldier, their naked bodies marked with lines, which indicate the lots into

which they are going to be cut up. The object is to attract purchasers, who may handle the living victim and select a joint for themselves. When all the joints have been disposed of he is killed. Bishop Angenard met with one case in which no purchaser could be found for a victim's head, and the delay was so great that the buyers of the arms and legs became impatient. The vendor accordingly hacked off their four lots and delivered them, continuing his quest for a purchaser of the rest of the suffering victim.

**The aggressive spirit of** Mormonism was never more manifest than in these days. Since Utah was made a state "the church of the Latter day Saints" has shown a zeal which, if it existed, has not been so assertive for a good while. In the April gathering recently held in Salt Lake City the leaders talked as though their church had just entered upon an era of unusual prosperity. The reports stated that the "Saints" are now being received with more cordiality in every part of the world than ever before, and are making greater progress. It was stated in one of the reports that there are now more than 1700 missionaries in the field; they are chiefly young men, who go out "without purse and scrip," and go everywhere. One has gone to the Holy Land to establish a mission there. It is announced that women are, also, to be put into the missionary field very soon.

**The last lingering faith** in the value of any diplomatic assurances by Russia, whenever they involve personal disadvantage, must surely be dispelled by the publication of the correspondence between England and Russia as to the occupation of Port Arthur and Talienwan. It is difficult to conceive of any more definite promise than that given by Count Muraviev to the British Ambassador, as coming from the Czar himself, that both ports should be open to the merchandise of the world. Yet barely two weeks later the same Count Muraviev informs the same ambassador that it is impossible to transform a closed and principally military port into a commercial port like any other; "is what the Independent says. It is quite a new thing for a United States paper to say, for it has been the habit of the press there to approve of whatever Russia might do in its relations with other nations, and especially with Great Britain. Just now, however, the feeling is different. Russia's friends in the great republic are fewer than a short time ago. Perhaps Talmage continues to love the Czar and Russian institutions and methods, including the system of Siberian exile.

## Gladstone.

England's greatest citizen has gone to his reward. That he was great in the highest and truest sense is testified by the fact that, not only his political friends and foes, but all the nations, and they are many, that have felt the touch of his influence for the good of humanity, are stirred with a sympathy that is marvellous in its intensity. Essentially an Englishman, striving with all his tremendous energy for England's greatness, yet he must be remembered as the friend of human liberty without regard to nation or clime. Can Serbian, Bulgarian or Roumanian patriots ever forget how he reached out his hand to them as they struggled for justice and freedom? If, during the last half century, England has been more than ever the champion of the wronged and oppressed; if her great onward march has been somewhat, in a good degree, ever the advance of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, it has been because the life of Gladstone was ruled by a conscience permeated with the teachings of the Christian religion.

Believing strongly in a Government, by the people, his influence greatly extended the power of the people's representatives; yet he never permitted himself to be moved from his conviction of right by any fear of the unpopularity of his object. Born a Tory, he so far changed his politics as to eventually become a radical; yet few of his most bitter political opponents were ever found to impeach his motives. He was four times Premier of Great Britain; but even during these years he found time for active interest in many things. A staunch upholder of the Bible in its simplicity, his tongue and pen were a power in controversy with its critics. As a student he had few equals, even among those who devoted their lives to abstract research alone. As an orator no man of his times was his mate, and he stirred the cold and stolid British Parliament even as he aroused the great heart of the English people, who loved him. His life covers a wonderful stretch of British history—wonderful not only in its extent, but in the advance of those peaceful "victories not less renowned

than war." He was born in those anxious days before Waterloo had rid Europe of Napoleon. He was just entering Parliament when the "Reform Bill" was passed and slavery was abolished. Under Peel he temporarily lost his seat in the House by supporting the repeal of the Corn laws. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer before the Crimean war. Egypt was occupied under his direction. His foreign policy has been severely criticized, but no opponent ever charged that his purpose was other than high and patriotic. No great war marked his administration; but the name of Gladstone is carved deep on the period of the greatest achievement the world has yet known.

A spot in Westminster Abbey will mark the repose of the "Grand Old Man." It is fitting that he should have a chief place there among so many of England's illustrious dead; and yet he who lives enshrined in the hearts of a great people, whose name will go down through the centuries as an ideal for noble aim and lofty attainment, verily, he needs no other monument.

From every nation there were messages of sympathy to the family of the deceased statesman. From the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family there were tender missives. Her Majesty telegraphed to Miss Helen Gladstone,—"I am deeply grieved at the sad news. Beatrice and I wish to express our deepest sympathy with your dear mother and all of you."

In the British Commons there was a most unusual scene; more members were present than on any occasion since Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill. When Mr. Balfour, leader of the House, rose all heads were bared. Mr. Balfour delivered an eloquent eulogy of the great commoner followed by Sir Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader. In the House of Lords, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, spoke feelingly of the great man who had gone to his reward, saying that "he was ever guided in all his efforts by a lofty moral ideal." He would be remembered, he said, not only for his political work, but as "the great example, hardly paralleled in history, of the great Christian statesman."

## Notes on Current Events.

The British dream of a railroad through Africa is being realized in a good degree. The British Army moving towards Khartoum and railway building are keeping step.

Great Britain is usually ready for any emergency. She, evidently, intends to be prepared for anything that may arise in the Far East. One thing she is doing is buying large quantities of coal on the Pacific coast, and storing it at Esquimaux, B. C.

Some men who recently came from Dawson City say that the amount of gold which will be brought out by the first steamers will probably be about \$25,000,000, the most of which will be owned by about one hundred men. One man will have about \$3,000,000 of it. The great majority of those who go gold hunting bring out less than they take in.

In some of the Australian colonies considerable opposition to the federation scheme has developed. The objections are not so much to federation, as to some of the details of the scheme. Among the objections urged are,—(1) that it allows equal representation of the colonies in the Senate, and (2) that its financial plan will bear too heavily on the larger colonies.

It is stated that one-third of the mileage of the Russian Central Asiatic Railway from Merv to Kushk has been opened for passenger traffic, and that it is anticipated that the line will be finished as far as Penjdeh before the close of the year, and as far as Kushk next spring. As Kushk is not quite one hundred miles from Herat, and as Herat, in the opinion of military authorities, is the key of India, the gravity of the position cannot be doubted. Both at Penjdeh and at Kushk Russia has garrisons of infantry and according to the latest reports, is training a special regiment of irregular horse for patrol duty on the frontier. The plea that this new branch of the Railway is needed to develop the resources of the country south of Merv is nonsense. [There is no 'country' to be developed. It is a howling wilderness of sand, with here and there an insignificant oasis. The line has been built for purely strategic purposes, for enabling Russia to hurl her troops on Herat when she thinks the time is ripe.]

Among the Queen's birthday honours this year several have come to Canadians. Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate, Hon. J. D. Edgar, Speaker of the Commons, and Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of House of Com-

mons, are Knighted; and Principal Parkin, of the Upper Canadian College, Toronto, is made a C. B.

It is announced that the Earl of Aberdeen having signified his desire to retire from the Governor Generalship of Canada this year, his wish has been granted and he will be leaving this country in the Fall. He has been in office since 1893, and his reasons for retiring before the completion of his term are said to be private and domestic. The name of his successor has not yet been announced.

Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been appointed arbitrator in the case of a claim of a United States citizen against the Government of Peru. An American engineer, Mr. V. H. McCord, was living in Peru during the revolution of 1885. Suspected of sympathizing with the Government, the rebels cast him into prison without any trial. Through the United States Government he has pressed his claim for damages. He wants \$50,000. The two governments concerned have asked Sir Henry Strong to decide the matter.

A newspaper man, named Freeman Halstead, was arrested by the Spaniards, at San Juan de Porto Rico, charged with being a United States spy. It was at first reported that he had been shot. Later reports say that he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to nine years imprisonment. He was taking photographs of some fortifications when arrested, which gave rise to the suspicion that he was a spy. As a matter of fact he was gathering war news and illustrations for the 'New York Herald' and the 'London Graphic,' whose special correspondent he was. Mr. Halstead is a Canadian, who began newspaper work on the 'Templar,' and who went south for his health and has since been associated with the press in Jamaica. His friends live in Ontario. Steps are being taken to make through the British Consul, such representations as will secure his release.

Mr. Gladstone's death occurred at 5 a. m., Thursday. He had reached the age of eighty-eight, and until a very short time before his death had retained in a remarkable degree his great powers of mind and body. His passing away was peaceful.

Premier Sagasta, of Spain, has succeeded in forming a new government. The new government is strongly pledged to prosecute the war to the bitter end.

The Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance is seeking the co-operation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of that Province in the plebiscite campaign. The Archbishop of Montreal was waited on a few days ago. He said he would have to consult the other bishops before giving a definite promise. For himself, he said that, while he was in favor of the placing of restrictions upon the sale of intoxicants he did not object to the sale of light beers and wine.

The bill introduced by Mr. Richardson, providing that the salaries of civil servants be subject to garnishee process just as the salaries of other people are, has been withdrawn at the suggestion of the Premier. The bill was received with favour by the majority of the Commons, and would, doubtless, have become law but for the suggestion to let it stand over a year. It ought to become law. Why judges, deputy ministers, customs officials, and all others employed in the civil service of the country should be exempt from the legal processes to which other people are subject is not easy to understand. Any system which enables a given class of men to evade payment of their debts is wrong. These same people are by some peculiarity of law, exempt from taxation on their salaries. They enjoy what their fellow citizens provide for them. Self respect ought to prompt them to pay their share of the cost of what they have in common with others.

The recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, the latter quoted in last week's paper, are understood to mean that the situation is grave, and to prepare the country for startling things. A London despatch of Saturday told of a report to the effect that the British Government several days ago served notice on France in terms amounting to an ultimatum that she must renounce all claims in the African hinterland within a month and withdraw her expeditions and other representatives. This statement is not absolutely vouched for, but it finds a quite ready credence amongst people who are not usually affected by mere rumours. Whether an ultimatum has yet been sent to France, it would seem clear that some such demand as that mentioned in the above report must very soon be made. The 'St. James Gazette,' London, mentioning signs of uneasiness in Europe, which, it thinks, portends a combination against America and Great Britain, says Great Britain needs to be prepared for "a struggle which may involve the most important events since the fall of Napoleon."

There is no doubt that, but for the sharp veto of Great Britain, the United States would some time ago have been confronted with the question of withdrawing Admiral Dewey from the Philippines or fighting combined Europe. There have been plottings of various kinds, all intended to make serious trouble for the United States, but which have been prevented by the vigorous action of the British Government. From the very outset, even long before the declaration of war, Great Britain was fighting the United States battle, diplomatically, with the European powers, and winning. Well informed people in the United States know this, and appreciate it. The New York 'Post,' referring to the enthusiasm with which a recent reference to Great Britain was received, says:

How well this tribute to Great Britain was deserved will be known sometime better than it is now. The fact will come out in due time that England was solicited to join in an intervention between the United States and Spain before the present war was declared, and that if she had consented to do so all the Powers of Europe would have been leagued against us.

Of course, there are still some tail-winders, who do not want to know anything, but they do not count just now.

## War Notes.

The war will be longer than many people thought. Speaking of the capture of Havana, the N. Y. Herald suggests that it will be "no mere holiday excursion." Spain is ready to make a stubborn resistance there, having been preparing for it for a year or more. Then, it seems to be understood that not much reliance is to be placed on the Cuban insurgents; at least, it is not thought that they will be a much practical value in the island campaign.

The Spanish fleet, under command of Admiral Cervera, for which the United States fleet, under Admiral Sampson, was on the lookout for a couple of weeks, reached Santiago de Cuba, without being interfered with, on Thursday last. The Spanish people are, of course, greatly elated over what they regard as the great skill of their Admiral in out-maneuvring the American fleet. Less is said about the affair in the United States. There is evidently no blame to be attached to Admirals Sampson or Schley; it was simply one of the things that might happen to any commander using the greatest skill and watchfulness.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate in the last Presidential election, has offered his services to his country in the war with Spain. He has been authorized to recruit a regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, of which he will be the Colonel.

## "Darkness To Be Felt."

Writes Rev. Dr. Horton of London: "There appeared in the papers the other day a strange statement, made by an Englishman living in Mexico. He says: 'Yesterday in a Roman Catholic church in Mexico, I read the following notice,—'Raffle for souls.' At the last raffle for souls the following numbers obtained the prize, and the lucky holders may be assured that their loved ones are forever released from the flames of purgatory. Ticket 841—the soul of the lawyer, James Vasquez, is released from purgatory and ushered into heavenly joys. Ticket 41—the soul of Madame Calderon is made happy forever. Ticket 762—the soul of the aged widow Francisca de Parras is forever released from the flames of purgatory.'

Another raffle for souls will be held at this same blessed Church of the Redeemer on January 1st, at which four bleeding and tortured souls will be released from purgatory, according to the four highest tickets in this most holy lottery. Tickets one dollar. To be had of the Father-in-charge. Will you, for the poor sum of one dollar, leave your loved ones to burn in purgatory for ages.'

Dr. Horton is one of the best known Congregational ministers in Great Britain, a man of splendid reputation and world-wide influence as a teacher, preacher, and reformer. He would not cite the statement given unless reasonably satisfied of its truthfulness.

## Cobb Divinity School.

The exercises of anniversary week began Sunday morning, May 15, with the annual sermon preached in Maia St. church by Rev. G. A. Hartley of St. John, N. B. from the text, Luke 2:49, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Mr. Hartley described, (1) the business of Christ in revealing the name of the Father, in redeeming the world, and in giving life to men; (2) the results already secured by that business, in Christian adherents, in Christian institutions, and Christian culture; (3) some things necessary for success in prosecuting the same business to-day—organization, co-operation, earnestness; and (4) present responsibility and duty, particularly in the conduct of Christian schools and the equipment of the Christian ministry. It was a sermon of striking simplicity and of great interest and power. Within a

few weeks the honored preacher will have completed forty years of ministry to one congregation.—Class work terminated with the exercises of Friday May 13. Public examinations beginning Monday evening, May 16, continuing through Wednesday morning.—The seven graduates, five from the Divinity course and two from the Biblical Training school, all have immediate work before them, as has been already in part indicated in these columns. The Ministers' Institute opening Thursday morning in its fourth annual session has a larger enrolment than at any previous session.

WILLIAMS, in the Morning Star.

## General Religious News.

—Messrs. Crossley and Hunter held a four weeks series of meetings in St. Paul, Minn., with good results. Eighteen churches united in the work.

—A series of evangelistic meetings in Portland, Oregon, has just closed. Twenty-three churches, representing six denominations, were united for the work. Messrs. Munhall and Birch were the evangelists in charge. There was a large number of conversions.

—The sect of the Nazarenes in Hungary is increasing so rapidly that its growth threatens the Austro-Hungarian Government with an additional burning question. These people, whose tenets with regard to military service and swearing allegiance closely resemble those of the English Friends and the Russian Mennonites, refuse to perform the military duties imposed on them.

—It is reported that the Jesuit order numbers 14,251 members. Of these 6,000 are priests who read mass and 4,416 are students and novitiates. Of the twenty-two provinces into which the world is divided Germany is the strongest, having 1,662 fathers and 1,141 students; Spain comes next with 1,002 and 1,070; France, 1,633 and 689; England 989 and 920; Italy 782 and 601. The smallest province is that of Mexico where there are only 186 members in all.

—The Baptist church in the City of Mexico, founded about fifteen years ago, has now more than a hundred members, and occupies a church building which, with the home for the missionary, is worth \$25,000, gold. Two other missions occupy rented houses in different parts of the city; and there are two missions and industrial schools under the care of the Woman's Home Mission Society. Mr. Green, since the early days of his work in the capital, has organized four other missions in different parts of Mexico. He finds one of the most effective methods of reaching the people to be through the music of Gospel songs.

—Mr. Bramwell Booth reports that there are now, in connection with the "Darkest England" scheme of the Salvation Army, 391 institutions and 1,493 offices, that 14,999 persons were accommodated in their homes, institutions, and workshops last year, and 1,633 women passed through their rescue homes in Great Britain. The gross expense of working the scheme for the year ending with September last was \$683,000, of which the charitable public had been asked to contribute only \$65,000, while the people who were benefited had produced \$615,000 by their labor. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, presiding at a recent meeting in behalf of the scheme, commended the Salvation Army, and expressed his opinion, based on experience as a member of Parliament and a public officer, that no body or society in the country had done more valuable work in reference to prison matters and the rescue of criminals than it.

## Home Religious News.

—Rev. D. Hendersen, of Pictou, N. S., has accepted a call to St. Andrew Presbyterian church, Chatham, N. B.

—Arrangements are already being made for the Provincial C. E. Convention to be held at New Glasgow, N. S., July 13-15.

## Denominational News.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Yarmouth County, N. S., Quarterly Meeting, which closed its session, in the Free Baptist church at Sanford on Sunday evening, May 15th, was, probably, one of the most successful meetings of its kind ever held in the county. Such careful arrangement had been made for the services that, although the program had been planned and published a month before, it was able to be carried out even in its minutest detail. The sermon of Rev. Mr. Wall, of Pubnico, and the social services that followed were meetings of much power. On Saturday morning the members of the Quarterly Meeting met in business session. An informal discussion was carried on for several hours. The needs of the denomination, the most efficient way to carry on its work, and the necessity of having the statistics of the churches and conventions more widely published were among the matters considered. The conference of Saturday afternoon was a season of much spiritual blessing. More than sixty persons took part in the service. Rev. James Smith of Kemptville preached to a crowded house on