TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER issued is 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 *year.*

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD, D. D., ... EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10 th, 1898

England has no Sunday paper.

It is the duty of every church to do all it can towards the evangelization of the whole world. What is your church doing?

Send us more news of the churches, brethren. The people want to know what the ministers are doing, and how the work of the churches is prospering.

What shall we hate? "Hate hypocrisy, hate cant, hate indolence, hate oppression, hate injustice, hate Pharisaism; hate them as Christ hated them—with deep, living, Godlike hatred."

The General Conference (triennial) of the Free Baptists of the United States is to meet on the 25th inst., at Ocean Park, Me. On the 22 24 the tenth annual Convention of the United Society of Free Baptist Young People will meet at the same place.

The writer of the letter to parents and teachers, on the first page, is Rev. Dr. Strong, whose work as Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States has brought him in contact with the facts of which he writes. His words of warning deserve the earnest attention of parents, and others who have the care of the young.

This is a word which needs to be said: A man may preach the gospel in such a platitudinous way that sinners sit under his ministry with unconcern, and mere worldlings flock to hear and applaud him. In a really successful church, when the Gospel is truly preached, sinners are either converted to righteousness, or they seek o her quarters.

The movement for the union of the different Methodist bodies in the Australian colonies is making gratifying progress. Union has already been accomplished in Queensland It will be consummated in South and West Australia next March, when the first Conference of the united bodies will meet at Adelaide. In the other colonies the union leaven is working The little local and sectional feelings which have thus far hindered union are being removed, and in a very few years, at most, it will be accomplished.

No] denomination, says the Congregationalist, will long maintain its prestige or usefulness after it has lost interest in its own newspapers. Churches and ministers who have grown indifferent to these instruments for promoting their knowledge of one another and their fellowship and for representing them to all Christian denominations, are neglecting opportunities to strengthen the whole church of Christ, and from such neglect their own denomination is certain to suffer a serious loss of power.

The manager of an Opera House in a Western city has complained that the churches are seriously interfering with his business. As that is what the church is for, the complaints of the Opera House man ought to be good news. But his complaint is that the interference with his business by the churches is because the churches give entertainments, concerts &c of the same kind as he does, and do not charge so much for them For the churches to be rivals of the Opera Houses in this way is not good news. Such churches have fallen far from their high place, and are sadly failing to be about their proper work

In an address to the Epworth Leagues in Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Berry, of Chicago, made this prediction:

The conviction is borne in upon me that before the sun of the new century has reached its meridian the legalized saloon will go down. We have preached against the saloon, and we have preached well. We have prayed against the saloon, and prayed with fervor. We have written against the saloon, and there has been logic in our sentences. We have wept in the presence of the desolations of the saloon, and our tears have been sincere. But the day is coming when we will do more, a day when our sermons and prayers, and arguments and agitations, and heartaches and tears will crystalize into ballots, and when, by the iron hand of prohibitive law, this red-lipped monster shall have been throttled and choked and hurled back into the hell from which he came.

From many thousands of hearts, many of them aching and breaking by the woes inflicted by the awful drink traffic, there will be fervent prayers that the legalized destroyer be overthrown. Amen!

An illustration of the amazing presumption of the Roman priesthood, in some places, and of the not less astonishing gullibility of large sections of the laity of their Church, is found in the description, in a London paper, of a photographic negative now on exhibition in Turin The negative represents the holy sindon, a relic said to be the Saviour's shroud Imprinted on this shroud is the likeness of the body which it enveloped and this likeness is said to have been brought out by photography with great distinctness. The paper says that an eminent artist and archaeologist (whose name is prudently withheld) was sceptical at first, but was compelled at last to exclaim,—"Either this is the au hentic shroud, or it is a God who has depicted it." The article closes with a scientific (?) explanation, thus:

"To understand how the impressions on the shroud as represented in the photographic plate could show far more than appeared to the eyes of those who looked at the object itself and so could supply a perfect figure of the Saviour, we must grasp the fact that the shroud bears the negative of the Redeemer's body. The photographic plate forming a negative of the negative has restored to sight an exact image of our Lord Jesus Christ."

And this is the end of the nineteenth century! Tetzel again,—this time equipped with a camera!

War News.

The war is practically over. It is understood that the terms of peace proposed by the United States as given in our columns last week, have been accepted. There may be modifications and changes in some particulars, but they will be unimportant, and will be easily arranged.

The United States soldiers at Santiago are suffering greatly from yellow fever. Thousands of them are disabled, and the death rate is quite large. Gen Shafter has received orders to move his army, and the work of transportation has already begun.

Home Religious News.

—The Reformed Baptists are holding a Camp meeting at Brazil Lake, N. S., this week.

—The Jews of St. John are building a synagogue. They expect to have it ready for occupancy in about two months.

—Rev. G. R. White, pastor of the Fairville Baptist church, has resigned, to accept the pastorate of the Hantsport, N. S. church.

—The annual convention of the N. B. Christian Endeavour Union is in session at Chatham this week—Tuesday to Thursday.

—The annual convention of the Disciples of Christ in the Maritime Provinces is in session this week at Tiverton, N. S.

—Rev. B. Chappell, of P. E. I., a missionary of the Methodist Church in Japan, who has been home on furlough for a year, is about returning to the mission field.

—A Tent Meeting is advertised to be held in Wicklow, C. Co., on the farm of Mr. T.C. B. Milbury, on Thursday, August 11th inst., and continuing for eleven days. Ministers of different denominations are expected to be present.

—The Presbyterian Witness says that death and resignation from the health have created vacancies to the Presbyterian pastorates at Park street, Halifax; St. Andrews, Truro; at River John, Thorburn and St. Peters, C. B.; Woodstock and Chatham, N. B., and Zion church, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

—Dr. Chivers of Chicago, general secretary of the B. Y. P. U. of America, spent Sunday in this city. He addressed a meeting of young people Saturday night, and preached Sunday evening in the Baptist church. Monday evening he addressed a meeting of Baptist young people at the Main street church St. John, and on Tuesday went to Yarmouth. He will be at the B. Y. P. U. gathering at Amherst.

THE S. S. CONVENTION.—We are indebted to Rev. D. Fiske, at present in England, for a late number of the London Sunday School Chronicle, containing a report of the opening of the great S. S. Convention.

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

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The battle is on. The fighting must be without ceasing till the night of Sept. 29th. Prohibitionists cannot afford to lose a day, nor a single opportunity of striking a blow at the enemy. Nobody can be spared from the ranks. Whoever fails to fill his place and do his full part in the struggle counts on the other side. He that is not for righteousness is against it. And he is not for righteousness who is not openly, unqualifiedly and practically against unrighteousness. There is no form of unrighteousness so flagrant, conscienceless, defiant and cruelly deadly as the legalized liquor traffic. Would you avoid being its friend and helper? Then smite it and fight it—and keep on smiting and fighting it till it is dead, or you are dead. Run up the flag of "no quarter," and nail it there.

Now is the time for the men who occupy the pulpits in this country to show of what stuff they are made. In this crisis the voice of the pulpit should be so clear, definite, unfaltering, emphatic that no man can mistake its meaning and purpose. Let no man who occupies the high and responsible place of christian teacher and leader think he can discharge his duty in such a time as this by uttering a few platitudes about the evils of drink and the benefits of sobriety. It is the duty of the christian teacher to make clear, so that no man in his congregation can possibly be uncertain about it, the iniquitous character of the liquor traffic, the sin of giving it tolerance, and the christian duty of doing every thing possible to overthrow it. The church of Christ has a solemn duty in this contest. The verdict at the polls will be according to the Church's discharge of its duty. If the Church fails to make its demand for the delegalization of the drink traffic irresistibly strong, the responsibility will, in a large measure, rest upon the ministers of the Church. "Cry aloud and spare not," brethren.

Often we hear the remark, "We are all right in this Province; we will surely have an over-whelming majority for prohibition.

The feeling which underlies such statements—the feeling of over-confidence, is what we have most to fear. There is no certainty that in this or any other Province there will be an over-whelming majority for prohibition. There is, instead, reason to fear that the vote may be much smaller than the prevalence of prohibition sentiment would seem to indicate. We believe—we are sure, that a vast majority of the people of these Maritime Provinces are in favour of prohibition. But that is worth nothing unless they register their belief and desire at the polls on the 29th September.

Does somebody say, "It will make no difference if I do not vote; it will be all right without me?" Upon such people the liquor men are relying for victory. They know they cannot possibly outvote the prohibitionists if we all go to the polls But they count on those who refrain from voting—some because they have been frightened by the lies about taxation, some because they do not wish to antagonize anybody, some because "our boys are all right," some—very many—because they foolishly imagine that it will not make any difference if they do not vote. Many thousands are likely to make this grave and irreparable mistake—a mistake that in this case is akin to a crime—, unless they are thoroughly aroused.

Every unpolled vote counts against prohibition. And the enemies of prohibition will use every means in their power to make the number of the unpolled votes very large.

The duty of every man who has the right to vote, and who desires to be free from responsibility for the liquor traffic and its awful consequences, is to vote on this question at whatever cost of time, or money, or effort, or self-denial it may involve. The man who does not vote will be counted in favour of the rum traffic.

We have to say this once more, because we fear the fact is not realized. For the prohibition work in this campaign some money is needed. The enemy has an abundance of it. It is "blood-money," every dollar of it. And they are using it, and will continue to use it, freely to secure to themselves the continuance of the legal right to get more of it, in the same bad way. In the present contest they will use it in all unscrupulous ways; and it will have more effect than is pleasant to contemplate.

To counteract the bad influences of the rum men, the prohibitionists must have some money. We do not need dollar for dollar that the rum men have, nor is it wanted to be used in the same bad way, "fighting fire with fire." It is needed to spread abroad the truth amongst the people, to purchase and distribute literature and to meet the other legitimate expenses of such a campaign. Prohibitionists have no money nor money making business at stake, as have the men of the liquor traffic. They are simply very earnestly interested in the moral and material welfare of the country. Their contributions to this cause are made as to other religious and moral objects. There never was a time in the history of the temperance reform when its friends needed more to give it hearty financial support. Besides personal contributions, churches, young people's societies, Sunday schools and temperance societies should take collections for this purpose. And what they do in this respect should be done at once.

Just now there is going the round of the papers a paragraph in which it is intimated that the liquor dealers have determined to not make any fight in the Plebiscite, but to leave the question in the hands of the electorate without any attempt to influence votes.

"Not make any fight!" They must think the people are fools, if they expect that to be believed. Why the rum men of this country were never so thoroughly aroused as now, nor did they ever make so determined a fight as they are now making and will continue to make till the vote is polled. Their craft is in danger, and they know it. They are desperately in earnest in this struggle, and are sparing neither money nor any other influence to prevent the condemnation of their traffic by the electorate of the country. Let no man be deceived by the falsehood that the liquor traffic is not making a fight.

The rum traffic liar got in his work in the report of Dr. Allison's remarks about the Plebiscite. He reported Dr. A. as saying to the Methodist congregation at Sackville that he could not advise the people to vote for prohibition; that prohibition had nowhere been a success &c, &c. The report was telegraphed all over the country and under big head lines appeared in many papers. It was made the occasion, too, of editorial references of commending Dr. Allison for his great courage in declaring against prohibition.

Dr. Allison has given the most positive denial to the report of his remarks. But the denial will not reach half the people who will read and hear the lie. All through this campaign and long after, it will be told that the President of a Methodist College declared himself against prohibition. The lesson which men who occupy prominent positions should learn is to be exceedingly careful to avoid saying what the enemy may make a bad use of.

Last week a brief clipping from the New York Voice told something of the plan of the liquor traffic people to buy space in the newspapers of the country. Fuller information has come to hand. A circular letter has been sent to many newspapers by a "press agency" in Toronto, asking the papers what they will charge to publish "plate matter" supplied by the agency—the matter, of course, to be in favour of the liquor traffic. The circular says: 'We intend getting up a series of articles in connection with the taking of the plebiscite vote, taking the side of the antis. The matter will be issued in plate form, and we would like to have a list of Ontario papers that are willing to publish the same. The matter will deal with the question from a revenue standpoint, and will in no way be offensive to the readers of your paper. Please let us hear from you on the enclosed post card if you will publish such articles, and what the probable cost per column will be."

The postal-card asks: 1, Will you run the said matter? 2. What will you charge per column? 3. Can you insert more than one column weekly? The press agency as a rule charges for the "plate matter" supplied, but in this case proposes to pay the local paper for using the "plate matter."

They are "not intending to make a fight" they would have the public believe They won't fight in the open field; they dare not. But they are doing, and will continue to do, plenty of sneak fighting. And this attempt to buy up a portion of the press of the country is in keeping with their always corrupt tactics. An Ontario paper, which received the tempting offer, and spurned it, as every honest paper would do, suggests that "the unsuspecting reader would do well to remember when his eye catches an entertaining newspaper or magazine article on the revenue or some kindred subject, that he is reading a paid advertisement containing a sugar-coated anti pill placed there by the opponents of prohibition." Let every man who wants to know the truth remember that every statement which magnifies the importance of the revenue derived from the liquor traffic, which hints at increased taxation to make up a deficit in the revenues caused by prohibition, which tells that prohibition is a failure, which declares that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced, and all like statements originate tion, those who are opposed to prohibition with a d should not be accepted without investigation as to their correctness. The Christian Guardian suggests: "Watch for the tone of your local paper. Insist on the right of reply to this purchased argumentation. Tertullus, the hired orator, was no match for Paul, the apostle with deep convictions. The hired writers dealing in worn out arguments will be, like the heathen oracles, powerless before the living witnesses of Christ. Speak and write and work.

Notes on Current Events.

Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, died, suddenly, on Sunday night of last week. He was sixty-eight years old, and had been a bishop for thirty years. He was held in high esteem by the Roman Catholic church.

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The Evangelical Alliance of St. John has taken steps toward the formation of a Law and Order League, the object being to secure the better enforcement of the Sunday observance law. A meeting of citizens to consider the matter is called for Monday next.

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The Friends in England and the United States are taking up the cause of the Dukhobortsi in Russia, who are being persecuted so bitterly by the Russian Government for their persistence in refusing military service, for conscientious reasons, and to give special assistance to them in their purpose to emigrate.

* *

The W. C. T. Union has abandoned the hope of securing control of the building in Chicago known as "The Woman's Temple." Three or four weeks ago a meeting of the national officers and eighteen State presidents of the organization was held in Chicago to consider the relations of the Union to the Temple enterprise. The deliberations of this body, continued for two days, found expression in a set of resolutions, in which it is declared that after eleven years of heroic effort on behalf of the Temple enterprise, the Union finds itself forced to acknowledge that they cannot succeed, and that all effort on the part of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to raise money with a view to owning the Temple be discontinued and that no further call to local unions or effort by them be made to own or pay for the Temple.

* *

During the past few weeks there has been an alarming increase in the number of suicides in Paris, occasioned by want. Customers are fewer in summer through the exodus of the well-to-do people to the country, and many establishments dismiss some of their employes for a time, with the result that numbers are in danger of actual starvation. The authorities can do but little to relieve the distress, as much of the public money is wasted on persons who may be justly described as parasites; and private enterprise is limited in its range, and sometimes unhappy in its methods. A very painful feature is the spread of family suicide. Cases of this used to be extremely rare. They are reported now almost every week. The dark side of gay Paris is dark indeed.

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The Czar has had his attention called to the uselessness of Russian monks and monasteries. At the present moment there are 742 monasteries and 43,000 monks in the Empire; and the Czar has determined that the latter shall be wakened out of their lethargy to devote a portion of their time to the care of the sick and to the education of the poor. In the 742 monasteries there are only 1,593 beds for sick people and 84 houses in connection with them where the poor are tended or housed. Not one of them supports a school. The Emperor is anxious that the Russian monasteries should justify their existence by more extended active Christian work. We fear, however, that his success will not be very great, and that he will receive little support either from the monks themselves or from the clergy.

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In civilized communities it has for some time been theoretically recognized that it is the right and duty of the State to prohibit marriages that are likely to result in imbecile or otherwise degenerate children. A good beginning of practical measures in this line has been made in Connecticut, where it was enacted some time ago that no man and woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble minded, shall marry when the woman is under forty-five years of age. Any person violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of this law shall be imprisoned in the State prison for a period of not less than three years. The law further provides that any person who shall advise, aid abet, cause or assist in procuring or countenancing any violation of the law shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for a period of one year, or both.

* *

Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Northwest, in a recent address at Regina, made the charge that the Mormon settlers in Cardston, N. W. T. are not observing their pledge to observe the marriage laws of Canada. There have before been intimations to the same effect. Of course, the Mormons will deny it, but the charge should be investigated, and the sooner the better.

* *

The true account of Capt. Dreyfus, or what purports to be so, is given in a recent number of a 'German Review.' The writer, who is supposed to be a German officer, says that shortly before the Franco-Russian treaty was signed, the Russian Military Attache in Paris asked Captain Dreyfus to supply him with a statement of the full military strength of France. Dreyfus consulted his superiors, and with their consent drew up a statement, which was first submitted to them. They then desired him to alter the figures so as to show a larger force than really at that time existed. Dreyfus refused, but his superiors got a document drawn up to their liking by Count Esterhazy and sent it to the Russian officer. Dreyfus, learning this, sent a true statement of the forces to his friend at the same time. This only came to the knowledge of the French Chief of the Staff when the famous bordereau had been discovered in the porter's lodge of the German Embassy. The French military authorities, who attached great importance to giving Russia the biggest possible estimate of the fighting power of France, naturally regarded his action as in the highest degree criminal. In the words of the writer, 'Dreyfus has been 'made the lightning-conductor of Esterhazy.'

* *

The Joint Commission appointed by Great Britain and the United States to consider various question affecting the relations of the United States and Canada, is to meet in Quebec on the 23rd inst. The matters to be considered are the following:

1. The questions in respect to the fur seals in Behring Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

2. Provisions in respect to the fisheries of the the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the waters of common frontiers.

3. Provisions for the delimitations and establishment of the Alaska Canadian boundary, by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so desire or otherwise.

4 Provisions for the transit of merchandise to or from either country, across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

6 The question of the alien labor laws, applicable to the citizens or subjects of the United States and Canada.

7 Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country, within the territory of the other.

8. Such readjustment and concession as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties, applicable in each country, to the products of the soil or industry on a basis of reciprocal equivalens

9. A revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

10 Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line by land and water, where the same is now sufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of an other.

12. Reciprocity on wrecking or salvage rights.

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The funeral of Prince Bismark was private, according to his own request. The Emperor desired that there should be a state funeral, but the family would not consent.

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Menelek, the king of Abyssinia, is about making a tour of Europe. He intends to start some time this month. London, Paris and St. Petersburg will probably, see most of him and his retinue of dusky courtiers.

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The gold out-put of the Yukon is much below the estimate so freely made last winter. That it is a rich gold field there is no doubt, but Joaquin Miller, the poet miner, who has been there, says,—"The Klondike mines are certainly the richest ever found on the face of the earth, but the gold is tenfold harder to set than in any camp I have ever known." The hardships endured by many who started for the gold fields have been very severe. While hardy and skilled miners will probably continue to find