

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published 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. New subscriptions may begin at any time of the year.

When sending a subscription, whether new or a renewal, the sender should be careful to give the correct address of the subscriber.

If a subscriber wishes the address of his paper changed, he should give first the address to which it is now sent, and then the address to which he wishes it sent.

The date following the subscriber's name on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. It is changed generally, within one week after a payment is made, and at latest within two weeks. Its change is the receipt for payment. If no change within the last named time, inquiry by card or letter should be sent to us.

When it is desired to discontinue the INTELLIGENCER, it is necessary to pay what is due, and notify us by letter or post card. Returning the paper is neither courteous nor sufficient.

Payment of subscriptions may be made by any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any authorized agents as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Box 875, Fredericton, N. B.

Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D., Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1898.

There are now, it is said, six thousand names on the roll of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, of whom sixteen hundred have already reached the foreign field. The others are diligently preparing themselves for the work, and awaiting openings.

Rev. Dr. Power, in a sketch of his twenty-five years' ministry in Washington, says: "I have always preached what I thought needful, without asking permission of the press or of the center pews. Paul asked his brethren to pray that he might be enabled to speak boldly. To be progressive we must be aggressive, advance by attack. Going ahead is the result of pushing on. World forces, flesh forces, devil forces yield only to forces. Amen!"

The President of France, M. Felix Faure, is by birth and profession a Roman Catholic. It is said, however, that he never goes to confession, nor even to Mass. The French Catholic papers are anxious to know why he neglects his church duties, and are having a good deal to say about it. If, as one of the papers suggests, it is because "he fears that the Protestants would say and do," Protestantism must be much more influential in France than anybody has supposed.

France has but one Reformatory for Protestant youthful criminals. Its records are suggestive. Its latest report, made in June, shows that while in the other French reformatories (Roman Catholic) the percentage of boys discharged who afterwards relapse into crime is sometimes as high as sixty, of those discharged from the Protestant Reformatory it is only five per cent. These figures testify emphatically to the superiority of Protestant teaching, which develops the sense of personal responsibility, and appeals to the boy's reason and his individual conscience.

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal) New York, is said to be the wealthiest church in the world. Its property is estimated at something over \$10,000,000. It came into possession of the property which is now so valuable by royal grant about two centuries ago. An old farm on Mahattan island was given to the church. That farm is now the heart of business New York, and a number of thoroughfares lined with stores, built on that old farm, figure on the rent-roll of Trinity church. It used to be that a number of liquor selling places were property of the church. We hope that is not so now. One very odd way kind of a rum shop can easily under the work of a church. For a church to receive the rent of one more than neutralizes, in advance, all the good that church can do.

Norwich Cathedral, England, needs a new organ. To raise money for it seems difficult. The dean of the Cathedral, borrowing an idea from the Salvation Army, suggests "a self denial week," the savings to be devoted to the organ fund. Lest his people may not know of what they may deny themselves he mentions some things, among them alcoholic drinks, and exhorts them to refrain for a week for the sake of the Cathedral service of praise. No doubt a week's abstinence would do many good, chiefly in showing them how strong a grip the drink habit has of them. If the dean would undertake to teach his people that they should abstain from drink altogether he would be doing them better service than by his one week abstinence plan.

Here is a statement about religion in Spain which cannot be charged to a fanatical heretic. The

man who uttered this description of his country's religious condition, is a priest. He said: "I cannot understand it. We have the mysteries of the one true faith. But I have lived in England, in America; and though I hold you to be entirely wrong in your premises, somehow your religion makes for character. I look around in Spain and I see good Catholics always, but not so often good Christians. I see a frightful immorality. I see a Sunday without true sacredness, indefensible; I see low standards of life, of truth, of honesty, of honor. In the family, in the state, I see that which no Christian priest can respect or conscientiously uphold. I do not know what the remedy is. Doubtless our blessed Lord will give it to us eventually, but this country is in a far worse state, religiously and morally, than politically. I do what I can personally—that is, all any man can do when things go wrong—and leave the result with God."

There is, surely, something wrong with the religious teaching which does not make for character.

A Preparation for Service.

It is good for the Christian, like his Master, to be sometimes alone. Though there are some temperaments which prefer solitude, for the great majority silence and separation from human companionship are irksome. So general is this dislike to be alone that the average Christian, in this age, is in no particular more unlike Christ than in his indisposition to keep spiritual vigil. Few there are, it is true, who do not pass some moments of every day, amounting possibly to an hour, or more, when they are, so far as the presence of other persons goes, alone. But to be solitary is not necessarily to be alone. With the newspaper or magazine in hand we are still in the busy world. With some favorite author before us we are transported to a distant place; enraptured with the men and the movements of another age. We are never less alone than when thus occupied.

For the most part the loneliness of Jesus was determined by his own will, grew out of the exigencies of his redemptive life, concerned problems of his own soul in relation to his work. To find ourselves without such pressures upon the Spirit as push us into like solitude is to discover how great is the contrast between Him and us. The desire and the determination to be alone with God is a sure token that one has the mind of Christ.

Some men know their own weakness and unspirituality too well to dare desire to be alone. They know by sad experience that the solitary place is often the tempter's best opportunity. Some sins are indigenous to the soil of solitude. One who has reason thus to dread isolation has in that very fact an additional reason to desire it. Often our highest safety lies in boldly facing our greatest danger. It is in the wrestling of the soul against these underlying possibilities of evil, in the secret place of God's presence, that the completest mastery of such tendencies is obtained. What of evil is merely overlaid by other activities is sure to break forth again with eruptive violence, and will, after a time, compel its own occasions. But the evil that is eradicated, face to face with its opportunity, is the evil that will not be able to reassert itself with anything like the same vigor. Such victories over sin, won in solitude, will open the way to a new use for lonely hours—such a use of them as that to which Christ devoted his. His solitude was preparation for service; a season of consecration to the sacrificial life.

The War.

The event of the week was the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Shafter had several times given notice of his intention to bombard the city, but on one plea or another, the bombardment was postponed, the hope being, of course, that there would be a surrender. After a good deal of parleying, Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces, intimated his readiness to accept the terms of surrender proposed. The agreement embodying the terms of surrender was signed on Thursday. On Sunday the United States flag was hoisted over the city, General Shafter taking formal possession.

The portion of the island including Santiago and surrounding towns, which falls into the hands of the United States Army, is about 500 square miles. The terms of the surrender are an American infantry patrol is to be posted in the roads surrounding the city and the country between the American cavalry. All the Spanish troops in the province except General Luque's 10,000 at Holguin are to come to the city to surrender. The guns and defences of the city are to be turned over to the Americans in good

condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juraguá Railway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All the surrendered Spaniards over 20,000 are to be conveyed home by American transports with the least possible delay and they are permitted to take portable church property with them. The Spanish are to surrender their arms.

It is most gratifying that so much has been gained in this case without the terrible loss of life which must have attended the bombardment of the city. Gen. Shafter says it would have cost at least 5000 lives.

There is much talk now about peace negotiations. The Queen Regent is willing, it is stated, to consider peace terms. Senor Segas, a premier of Spain, interviewed a few days ago, regarding the prospects of peace, said his government has endeavored to ascertain extra-officially, the disposition of the Washington cabinet respecting a pacific solution.

Notes on Current Events.

Dr. Hargreaves, who has given more attention to liquor statistics in the United States than any other man, and is an expert, says that the consumption of liquors in that country is increasing.

It seems now to be quite well understood that the Messrs. Petersen, who undertook to provide the fast Atlantic service, under contract with the Canadian Government, will not be able to carry out their contract. It is intimated that the C. P. R. Company will take hold of it.

Mr. William Ogilvie has been appointed Administrator of the Yukon district. Mr. Ogilvie knows more about that region than any other man, having spent a long time there in the service of the Government of Canada. When there he kept himself absolutely free from any speculations, though he might easily have enriched himself. In his new position, he will be equally honourable.

Mr. G. H. Dobson, of North Sydney, C. B., has issued a pamphlet on "Ocean Routes and Modern Transportation. Canada's Splendid Opportunity," in which he urges the adoption of Sydney or Louisbourg, C. B., as the Atlantic port for mail and passenger steamers. By using a Newfoundland port, he claims that only about four days steaming would be necessary.

The home of the oldest living British author is in Canada. Mrs. Catherine Parr Fraill, now in the 97th year of her age, lives near Peterboro, Ont. She is said to be a descendant of Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of Henry the Eighth. She came to Canada in 1832, the wife of a retired English Army officer. Her first literary venture was when she was fifteen years old, and her last book was written when she was ninety-three. Among the books written by her are, "The Young Emigrant," "Sketches from Nature," "The Backwoods of Canada," "A peep into Canadian Forests," "A Guide for Female Emigrants," "Studies of Plant Life in Canada," "Pearls and Pebbles," and her last, "Cot and Cradle Stories."

Her never large income has lately, by bad investments by her agent, been so reduced that she has suffered real deprivations. Recently Sir Sanford Fleming and others have undertaken to raise a fund for her in recognition of her useful life.

This statement of the way Spain has been laying taxes on the Philippines is presumably correct, though it is not easy to understand how any government, even that of Spain, could put such burdens on a people: "All males over twenty-one years of age must pay a poll-tax that equals eighteen dollars of our money, and the women must pay fourteen dollars. A man must pay a license to sell coconuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs two dollars of our money is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theater unless ten dollars is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep, or felling his own trees, the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax-collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused."

It is no wonder that rebellions have been frequent, and that the poor, oppressed people are, in their desperation ready to dare anything in the hope of getting rid of the killing yoke they have borne so long.

Last year the Roman Catholics of Quebec contributed nearly \$10,000 towards the maintenance of the

Catholic schools of Manitoba. Under the recent arrangement, which seems quite satisfactory to "the church", there will be no further necessity for such contributions.

The Imperial Conference on postal matters, in session in London, has decided to adopt the proposal of the Canadian representatives for a letter post rate of a penny per half ounce for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal. Just when the new rate will come into operation has not yet been announced.

Who should have credit for the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron—whether Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley, is a question receiving some attention in United States papers just now. Admiral Sampson was some miles away at the time of the fight, and only reached the scene of the destruction in time to fire two or three unnecessary shots. Commodore Schley's friends claim that the credit belongs to him. And there is some heart-burning over the matter.

The case of the young Canadian newspaper man, Freeman Halstead who was arrested at Porto Rico and sentenced to nine years imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications at that place, was inquired about in the British House of Commons last week. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Curzon, replied that recent reports showed that the conditions of Halstead's imprisonment had been altered, as they were threatening to seriously affect his health. The British ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, had therefore been instructed to make representations to Spain with the view of securing more humane treatment for the prisoner, and he has expressed the hope that the latter's sentence of nine years' imprisonment would eventually be mitigated.

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, has just returned from a visit to Japan where he went to look into the mission work of the Methodist Church. In an interview he says that he was kept very busy during the six weeks he spent in Japan. He spoke about three or four times every day and travelled hundreds of miles. Every Methodist mission in the island was visited, and many missions of the other churches as well. Of his observations in Japan he says,—"The Japanese are very jealous of the movements of Russia and Germany on the Chinese coast. They fear that the same game of grab may be tried on them. However, the thoughts of the people of Japan are upon their trade interests and they look at foreign countries with a very little sentiment, except as it will affect their commercial interests. The legislators also are devoting their time to the education of the masses and the cultivation of the country's resources, railways, bridges and public works of every kind are being pushed rapidly forward. Railway travel is very cheap there. One can travel third class for one half cent a mile, second class for one cent and first class for one and one half cents. This progress is all favorable to missions, and we regard Japan as a land of great spiritual promise."

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, Major General Miles, has issued an order touching the use of alcoholic liquors by both officers and men. The order says:

"The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks is essential to continued health and efficiency."

Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will carefully note the effect of the use of such light beverages—wines and beers—as are permitted to be sold at the post and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict, or to entirely prohibit the sale of such beverages, if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service require such action.

In this most important hour of the nation's history it is due the Government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but their full physical and intellectual force should be given in the public duties, uncontaminated by any indulgences that shall dim, stultify, weaken or impair their faculties and strength in any particular.

Officers of every grade, by example as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order."

The belief has been general that the experiment of introducing reindeer into Alaska undertaken by the United States Government, had proved an utter failure. It was reported that most of the reindeer had perished through inadequacy of the moss supply, and that the remainder had been sold at a great loss. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, at whose suggestion, the introduction

of reindeer and Laplanders was undertaken, corrects the wrong impression. He says that while it is true that 312 of the 538 head died at Seattle and Haines, "because of a combination of circumstances and government red tape," yet "the 226 deer that were allowed to reach the moss, distant fifty miles from the coast, are doing well, and will be used next winter in carrying the United States mails in Alaska." Instead of a scarcity of moss in Alaska for the deer, as reported, he says that the pasturage is more abundant there than in Lapland or Siberia, and that the reindeer brought by him to the territory some years ago thrive better there than they did in their native habitat. He does not consider the reindeer expedition a failure, but looks for important results from it, chief among which is the introduction into Alaska as permanent settlers of over 100 Lapps, Finns, and Norwegians, skilled in driving and raising reindeer. These Lapps expect to have herds of their own as soon as they can procure them, and then raise reindeer for the market and train them for transportation companies.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Three Rivers, Quebec, Mgr. Lefebvre, died on Thursday. He was in his 80th year, and had been a bishop thirty-four years.

Reports from Rome say that the Pope is very feeble. Though he continues to attend to his duties, it is intimated that he is likely to die suddenly almost any day.

The Police Magistrate of St. John city gave a judgment last week in some cases of Sunday cigar selling, convicting the accused parties and finding them \$8.00 each.

That a city like Chicago should be without its own daily newspapers for nearly a week is a quite remarkable event. The stereotypes on the dailies struck for higher wages; they wanted \$4.00 a day, and 75 cts. an hour for extra time. The publishers combined and resisted the demand, and while they were making arrangements for other men there were no papers printed. The absence of the papers would be felt at any time, but, with the people's eagerness for war news, it was more keenly felt. The papers that went in from outside found a quick sale at fancy prices.

The investigation into the collision between the "Bourgoyne" and the "Cromartyshire", conducted by Capt. Smith, in Halifax, closed on Thursday. The decision has not yet been announced. Capt. Smith announced, however, that as his court had no jurisdiction over the French steamer, he had only to deal with the Captain and officers of the British ship. His decision will, probably, set for what, if any, responsibility for the collision attaches to the "Cromartyshire."

To the French Consul at New York the crew of the "Bourgoyne" told a story which, if true, relieves them of some of the responsibility for the awful things told by the passengers who were rescued. They make certain Austrian sailors and some Italians, who were passengers, responsible for the fiendish things that are charged against the crew of the steamer. But, even if the story they tell is accepted, enough remains to show how wretchedly their ship was officered and manned.

Though the date of the Anglo-American conference which is to be held in Quebec city has not yet been named, the conference is looked forward to with considerable interest. Arrangements are being made for it. It will be held in the Quebec Parliament House. The Legislative Council Chamber, the apartments of the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature and several offices in the building are being put in order for the use of conference. The British members of the Conference are Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, and John Charlton M. P. Newfoundland is to be represented by Hon. A. B. Morine. The United States members, just announced, are, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator George Grey, Representative Nelson Dingley, Hon. John A. Kasson, and Hon. John W. Foster.

Senors Carranza and Du Bosc, the two members of the Spanish diplomatic service, who have been in Canada since the declaration of war, left Montreal on Wednesday of last week. Their departure was under pressure from Premier Laurier. In a letter to the Montreal counsel of the Spaniards, the Premier said:

The Secretary of State of the United States of America has given communication to Sir Julian Pauncefote, Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington, of the original letter addressed by Senor Carranza from Montreal, on the 26th of May last, to the Spanish minister of marine, and placed in his hands a photographic copy of the

same, which Sir Julian Pauncefote has transmitted to the Canadian Government.

The letter of Senor Carranza unequivocally states that he has been left in Canada to receive and send telegrams, and to look after the spy service, which service he was then establishing.

The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have, therefore, to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Du Bosc, who, from evidence in our hands, is a accomplice in the establishment of the spy service, which was organized by Senor Carranza.

I have now to ask you to be good enough to convey yourself this request to your clients. I am anxious that they should not be subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience, but I must insist upon their departure.

They, of course, declared that they had not been guilty of anything which warranted their expulsion from the country, and left under protest.

Plebiscite Campaign Notes.

Last Thursday there was a meeting of prohibitionists in this city to prepare Plebiscite work in York County. After due consideration an organization was effected. Its name is the York County Plebiscite Association. The officers are,

Martin Lemont, President; Dr. Barbour and Mrs. A. F. Randolph, Vice Presidents; W. L. McFarlane, Secretary; J. W. Spurden, Treasurer, Executive Committee: the officers, Dr. McLeod, J. J. Weddall and A. D. Thomas, with power to add to their number.

For each parish a Vice President was appointed, as follows: St. Marys, — Young; Douglas, Wm. Kinghorn; Queensbury, Geo. L. Shipp; Marysville, Alfred Rowley; McAdam, J. W. Hoyt; Southampton, F. R. Brooks; Canterbury, Dr. Coburn; North Lake, Geo. S. Inch; Prince William, E. D. Estabrooks; Manners-Sutton, E. A. McKay; New Maryland, Alex. Haining. Dumfries and Bright are yet to be filled.

The Parish Vice Presidents are expected to organize their respective parishes for work. Committees on Literature, Finance and Public Meetings are to be appointed by the Executive.

Carleton County was organized on Monday of last week. The following are the officers and committees:

President D. McLeod Vice; Sec. E. M. Boyer; Treasurer Mrs. J. D. Dickenson; Vice Pres., J. S. Simonsen Rev Mr. Spargo; Vice Pres. by parishes, Wakefield, L. R. Harding; Brighton, C. J. Connolly; Peel, J. K. Flemming; Kent, A. J. Giberson; Aberdeen, John McLaughlin; Wicklow, Jas. N. Sloat; Simonds Dr. Ross; Wilmet, Geo. W. McClintock; Woodstock, C. L. Smith, M. P. P.; Woodstock, town, L. E. Young; Richmond, W. V. Benn; Northampton, W. O. Cuff; The presidents of all temperance organizations are also vice presidents. Committee on Literature:—Mrs. Shea, Mrs. J. D. Dickenson, Mrs. S. H. Shaw. Public meetings:—Rev. B. Colpitts, L. E. Young, Rev. C. T. Phillips. Finance:—Rev. J. B. Daggett, Rev. Mr. Spargo, J. B. Bowser, Harry Noble, J. G. Simonsen.

On Wednesday, at a meeting held in St. Stephen, Charlotte County was organized for the work, with the following officers:—

President, C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; vice-presidents at large, Mrs. C. A. Linden, St. Stephen; Mrs. Geo. Frost, Milltown; Mrs. A. H. Lavers, St. George; for towns and parishes, A. I. Teed, St. Stephen; W. W. Graham, Milltown; H. McLeod, St. James; John Webber, St. David; John W. Stevenson, St. Patrick; Fred Hannah, Dufferin; Joseph Hill, Dumbarton; Angus Rigby, St. Andrews; E. D. Harvey, St. George; A. C. Poole, Penfield; Robert McWhinney, Lepreau; D. F. Lambert, Deer Island; E. Savage, Campbell c; W. E. Tatton, Grand Manan; secretary, H. V. Dewar, St. George; treasurer, E. H. Balkam, Milltown.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan, accompanied by two singers, held good meetings in Woods'ock, St. Stephen and Fredericton last week. They were in St. John from Saturday till Tuesday, and held six meetings, which, doubtless, gave a needed impetus to plebiscite work. They are now in Nova Scotia, where a series of meetings has been arranged for them, embracing Digby, Annapolis, Laurencetown, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and other places.

A meeting has been called for August 2nd, in Chatham, to organize Northumberland Co. The call was issued by a committee composed of Rev. D. Henderson, Presbyterian; the Rev. George Young, Methodist; Mr. D. MacLachlan, representing the County Alliance; Mrs. W. Smith, president