

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.

No faithful preacher is popular with the world.

From the true Christian life there is a constant outflow of Christian influence.

Social evils and political corruption will continue until good citizens are brave enough to take the grip with them and overthrow them.

It was never more necessary than now for the Church of Christ, by its ministers and members, to be true to His high moral standards.

We will be glad if all who can will send their INTELLIGENCER payments by their pastors going to Conference. Try hard to do this. We need to have the payments now.

And now the Buddhists of Ceylon are said to be preaching that the world is to come to an end this year. They tell the people that they need not make provision for another year—that there will be none. Next!

The report of the Nova Scotia Conference has not yet come to hand. Our Nova Scotia readers have, doubtless, been looking eagerly for it. We regret that it is so long delayed. There is, probably, a reason.

It is stated—and it is to be hoped the statement is true—that four Roman Catholic priests in Montreal have recently approached Protestant pastors of the city, seeking instruction in the Gospel. The Lord give them light.

The International Congregational Council began its session in Boston last Wednesday. It is the second meeting of the kind ever held; the first was held in London in July 1891. About six hundred delegates are in attendance.

Will the ministers do us the favour of bringing many INTELLIGENCER subscriptions to Conference? We will be greatly obliged if they will speak to their congregations about the matter, and solicit renewals and new subscribers. In nearly all the congregations there are some overdue subscriptions, and in some of them many—all of which we need to have paid now. Whatever our brethren can do to get them for us will be greatly appreciated.

"In His Steps" is beginning to make its way among the Latin nations. It has already been published in French, and an Italian society has obtained the author's permission to prepare an Italian version. These facts are hopeful signs. The wide circulation of the story in Roman Catholic countries would probably do more than controversy to spread Protestant principles. Readers could not help contrasting the Christianity depicted by Mr. Sheldon with the Christianity taught and practised by the Roman priests, and some, at any rate, would turn to the Gospels to ascertain for themselves which of the two has history on its side.

Prof. Anthony, of Cobb Divinity School (Free Baptist), is under the burden of a great bereavement in the death of his wife. His many friends—and his circle of friends includes not a few in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—sorrow with him. Mrs. Anthony was drowned in the Androscoggin river, near Lewiston, Me., on the 13th inst. She was alone at the time, collecting wild flowers, and it is supposed that, in reaching

over the steep bank, she slipped into the river. No help was near, and her life went out. She was a beautiful woman in accomplishments and character. She will be sorely missed, not only in the darkened home but much beyond it. May great grace be given the stricken husband and children.

The crops this year have been unusually good. This is cause for thankfulness. Thankfulness should take the form of an offering. Here is a suggestive incident: The farmer had threshed his grain, and the bins in his granary were full to overflowing. He spoke indifferently of it as he led his friend from bin to bin; but it was not hard to detect the undertone of satisfaction beneath the seeming indifference. "Is this all yours?" said the friend, when they had completed the circuit of the granary. "Yes! Why do you ask that?" said the farmer. "I thought, perhaps, some of it belonged to God," said his friend. "God was your partner, you know, while it was growing."

The "Christian and Missionary Alliance, which has its headquarters in New York, of which Dr. A. B. Simpson is the leader, and the methods of which have been severely criticized lately, is thus characterized by the Christian Advocate:

"Whatever good there may be in it, the 'Advocate' regards the whole movement of Dr. Simpson—that is, all that distinguishes it from ordinary Christian doctrine, spirit, and life—as based on unreasonable, unscriptural, unwholesome ideas, and pervaded by a fanatical element which engenders spiritual pride, censoriousness, superstition, and self-flattering ideas of a monopoly of Divine Leading, which often blind its possessors to the difference between carnal cunning and Christian simplicity."

At a recent meeting of the General Conference Board of the Free Baptists of the United States, a Twentieth Century Building Fund was inaugurated. The plan is thus set forth:

WHEREAS, for many years there has been a pressing need for a fund which could be used in aiding struggling churches to build houses of worship; and whereas the twentieth century is close at hand; therefore

RESOLVED, That we begin at once the creation of a fund to be known as the Free Baptist Twentieth Century Church Building Fund, into which shall be merged the \$100,000 home-mission fund, the principal of which shall be loaned at a low rate of interest only to such struggling churches and mission stations as may require such aid, and only in such amounts as may be amply secured by first mortgage on the church property with clear title, and such property must be insured.

RESOLVED, That donations and bequests be solicited for this fund, and that blank notes specially prepared for the purpose shall be circulated, payable when \$1000 is secured.

RESOLVED, That the Conference Board have full charge of this fund and be responsible for the execution of this plan. All loans shall be made by the treasurer, after approval of the finance committee.

RESOLVED, That until this fund exceeds \$5000 no single loan shall be made of more than \$500, and that in no case shall be for more than five years.

RESOLVED, That the gift of \$3000 or more toward this fund shall carry with it the privilege of giving to the fund arising from such gift the name of the donor or such other name as he may suggest. All interest accruing from these named funds shall go to building up the fund and no part shall be used for current expenses.

RESOLVED, That this plan shall be published in our papers and put into circular forms for distribution in all our churches.

"Intelligencer" Sunday.

We take the liberty of asking all the ministers to make next Sunday INTELLIGENCER Sunday—that is, to make it the occasion of special reference to, and appeal in behalf of, wider support of the denominational paper.

Let it be a rallying time for renewals and new subscribers. New subscribers can have the paper from Conference to Dec. 1900 for one year's subscription. Bring to Conference a lot of new names and renewals, brethren.

The Conference.

Next week the General Conference of New Brunswick Free Baptists will meet in annual session—the sixty-seventh.

To accurately forecast what Conference may do, or even what questions it may consider, is not possible. There will, of course, be presented reports of the several branches of work under the direction of Conference; and to the facts set forth in them, or suggested by them, due consideration will be given. It is hoped that the reports will show the year to have been a very good one in many respects, and that the denomination is making history worthy the things for which it has

stood for more than two-thirds of a century.

It is desirable always, and no less so this year than in other years, that every member of the Conference—both of the ministry and laity—be present, unless providentially prevented. Trifling things should not be allowed to interfere with attendance at a meeting so important as the annual Conference. And the brethren should not only attend, but plan to be there at the beginning and remain till the close.

In all the churches and homes of the denomination, prayer should be made for the divine presence in the Conference, and blessing on all that is done there. Every church, and, indeed, every individual, in the denomination is effected somewhat by what is done in such a meeting, and should, therefore, be concerned that "the wisdom which is from above" be given the brethren. Let all the people pray for it; and that the preaching and other devotional services may be marked by gracious manifestations of the Holy Spirit, and the joy of salvation.

The Missionary Pastor.

The great work of the Church of Christ is missionary. Pastors are the teachers and leaders in the church of Christ. They are called to teach and lead God's people to do mission work. A writer in the "Baptist Argus" indicates some of the things which the successful missionary pastor must have:

1. CONVICTION. He must believe that deep down in his soul that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, etc." That Christ said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." He must feel that the churches will never be doing their duty nor obeying their Master while they neglect to take part in giving the Gospel to a lost world. He must believe that he is God's servant to lead God's people to the conquest of the world for Christ.

2. INFORMATION. The pastor must be informed. He cannot tell others what he does not know himself. Let him read the Book with special reference to this, and he will find Christ and his apostles were missionaries. The pastor should be posted on what is being done by missionaries to-day. To remain ignorant when religious newspapers, books, tracts, and other information is constantly before him, marks him as blameworthy. How can any man awaken interest and enthusiasm in that of which he knows nothing, and for which he cares so little that he will not inform himself?

3. DETERMINATION. It is well for a man to say, "My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed." When God calls on us to be anything, or do anything, we are not to waver or remain undecided. Let the mind be fully convinced and then the heart fully determined.

It is true that there will be obstacles. Old "debts to be paid," "the poor to be helped," "needs at home," and many less worthy calls, but let none of these obscure the paring command of Christ. He wants the dying to have the Gospel of salvation.

There will be objectors. Not simply out of the church, where people oppose all that is for God's glory, but verily in the church, there will stand and oppose you men and women of "influence and means." You will have to withstand these, yea, oppose them, and, if necessary, go directly opposite to their wishes to honor Christ and lead his people to do his work. But you will find there are generally some who will stand with you, and you will not only honor God when you have led his people to do their duty, but God will honor you. God loves and the world respects a brave preacher.

4. CONSECRATION. After all we say about conviction and information and determination, a man must be deeply consecrated if he would have God use him for large results. Who like the pastor should earnestly talk to God about his work. The cause of the Lord should burn in his heart until he can say "the zeal of Thine house hath eaten me up." In preaching let him feel "the love of Christ constraineth me." Though he be poor, let him be an "ensample" to the flock in giving for the extension of the Master's Kingdom. The deeply devout, consecrated preacher wants Christ honored in all the world. He can sing, "Praise Him all creatures here below." He can pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." He can preach, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." And when the collection is taken, his "deep poverty abounds unto the riches of his liberality." Our mission work needs to be greatly enlarged this year. What say our pastors?

—There are five hundred and fifty Protestant churches and congregations reported in Mexico.

Notes on Current Events.

Admiral Dewey is expected to land at New York on Thursday of this week. My thousands of people will be assembled to greet him. President McKinley and members of his cabinet have declined invitations to take part in the New York celebration. The official welcome of the Admiral is to be at Washington a few days later, and in that the President and cabinet will be the chief participants.

It is reported from Manitoba that many of the Doukhobors, settled in that Province within the year, are quite destitute, and that the outlook for them during the approaching winter is very hard unless they are provided for by the government.

Spanish is now being taught in the Chicago public schools wherever twenty or more persons desire it. The increasing trade of the United States with places where Spanish is the language spoken is the reason given for this. It can hardly be, however, that there will be any great demand for the teaching of Spanish. English is more and more the language of commerce.

It is believed that the great Salt Lake of Utah is destined to disappear. It is steadily diminishing in area. Though an immense quantity of water has always been lost by evaporation, until the Mormons settled there the mountain streams kept the lake at the same size. But since 1870 the system of irrigation adopted by the Mormon people has taken more and more of the water which formerly flowed into the lake, so that evaporation is rapidly gaining on the supply. In some places the shore line has receded five miles within five years. The Mormons manufacture salt by pumping the water from the lake into shallow beds on the shore and leaving it to evaporate, when the crude salt is shoveled up and shipped away on cars. If the lake disappears it will leave nothing but a salt desert, from which the salt can be mined, but the cost of mining and purifying would be greater than by pumping from salt wells and evaporating.

There are yet from 40,000 to 60,000 Spaniards in Havana. They are said to be disposed to cast in their lot with the Cubans, social and business interests strongly influencing them. It is also believed that when the question of the kind of permanent government Cuba shall have comes to be decided, the Spanish residents will be found favouring annexation to the United States.

There is to be a Temperance Building at the Paris Exposition, where exclusively temperance drinks will be dispensed. It is the first time in the history of European exhibitions there has been such a building. The reform moves on.

Seventy thousand United States people have visited Great Britain this summer—a larger number than in any previous season.

United States papers are not saying so nice things about Great Britain as they did a few months ago. The approaching elections probably account for the change of tone when Britain is mentioned; both political parties want the fenian vote and its kindred.

In a recent report to his government, the United States Consul at Liverpool, England, shows that in the English markets Canada is fast becoming a serious competitor of the United States. In the last five years the English imports from Canada have increased much more rapidly than those from the United States. And they are likely to increase still more rapidly, as they ought.

President Kruger is said to be the possessor of \$25,000,000. The old gentleman has, evidently, been looking out for number one. The extravagant levies of various kinds on the outlanders have helped to make Oom Paul's pile. And naturally, he is unwilling to change his style of government.

Dreyfus is free. Early Wednesday morning he was released from prison, the Government of France having pardoned him. The pardon is really a declaration that the government believes him innocent. It yet remains, however, for the unfortunate man and his friends to have his innocence declared by the courts, and the guilt fastened where it belongs. To this they will devote themselves. Dreyfus has made this declaration: "The government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for

the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another." And everybody who loves justice will hope that speedily the desire of his heart will be granted, and that the conscienceless scoundrels who have so successfully plotted to cover their own iniquities by the destruction of an innocent man will be made to suffer the penalty of their crimes.

Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces in the battle of Manila Bay, has been condemned to retirement from the navy. His offence was that he lost the battle. He did the best that could be done with the ships and equipment he had. Admiral Dewey had better ships and better fighting equipment generally, and he is being extravagantly honoured by his nation.

At a meeting of the California State Board of Health a few days ago, one of the doctors proposed quarantining consumptives. In support of his proposal he said that twenty thousand consumptives in a year enter the state, promiscuously spreading the germs of their own disease. The climate may save one in fifty lives or prolong lives a few months or a year, but he believes that a large number of others who have not been previously infected will die from the disease. We are, he said, morbidly afraid of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera, and yellow fever, and quarantine them because they kill quickly; but lingering tuberculosis, that eventually kills twice as many as all these together, is permitted to continue unchecked. He expressed the belief that consumptives should not attend churches, or public or social gatherings, or occupy public conveyances, without special provision being made for them. The views expressed seemed to be approved by the Board, and action may be taken in the direction indicated.

The points at issue between Great Britain and the Transvaal government are fairly and plainly stated by the Montreal Star thus: 1. Great Britain claims suzerainty over the Transvaal under the terms of the convention of 1881. The Boers dispute the claim, invoking the convention of 1884, in which the term "suzerainty" does not appear. The Boers say the omission was deliberate; the British say that the Queen's suzerainty was understood, though not specified, and that it was the governing principle of the convention of 1884.

2. Great Britain demands increased facilities for naturalization of Outlanders. At present Outlanders desire of naturalization must take an oath renouncing allegiance to their former Government, and then, after twelve years' residence, and provided they have the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the burghers in the district, they become citizens of the South African Republic. The Boers at one point of the negotiations offered to reduce the probationary term to five years, but the latest advice are that they now stick out for seven years.

3. Great Britain demands for the Outlanders a share in the election of the President and increased representation for the gold fields. The Boers say they are willing to concede these points, but under conditions which the British claim are likely to make the concessions illusory. The British Government wants to have this matter thoroughly examined, so as to insure the Outlanders getting the substance, and not merely the shadow, of their demands in this respect. Great Britain is willing that such an examination should not serve as a precedent for interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, which the Boers argue would be the case.

The situation presents no new phase. The feeling in Great Britain is that there must be no weakening of the government's hand, that unless the British demands are complied with by the Boers, they must be compelled to do right.

Vacant Churches.

Churches cannot afford to be without pastors. When vacancies occur they should be filled as quickly as possible. The Philadelphia Presbyterian says:

1. There is danger of neglect of duty. Church work may be neglected, the ordinances forsaken, dues remain unpaid, benevolence forgotten, and the whole operations of the congregation disorganized. It is seldom that a church without a pastor can keep the machinery in good running order. Everything will run down, and the excuse will be given, "We can do little at anything while we are vacant." The faithful ones will go on bearing heavier burdens than usual, but the slothful will take advantage of the situation, to sink into greater neglect of every duty that is irksome.

2. The vacant church is in danger of strife and division. Many families are united by mutual consent in a congregation and are held together most effectually by the pastoral relation. When that relation is dissolved, some churches almost disband. In any case

there is danger of divisions arising from perplexing questions, and some unexpectedly. In the calling of a pastor, what danger there is of division and what care is necessary to avoid it. Many men of many minds are true as in Corinth in the days of Paul. As a wise lady who, when asked what she would vote as a congregational meeting for calling a pastor, replied, "I will vote with the majority," difficulties would be avoided and harmony would reign in church meetings, if all felt in this way! As a majority is indicated, let all to it. Unless some great principle is at stake, it should ever be so. A vacant church, above everything, should be a united church. Unity is strong for everything; divided, unfit for anything.

3. A vacant church is in danger of long vacancy. This is to be guarded against. As soon as possible, a pastor should be supplied and a pastor established. While every church looks out for itself and every minister looks out for himself, they are apart, when a relation should be established, in which the blessing of the Lord rests. "Seek a pastor speedily is the best advice to any church that without a shepherd. No church should, for purpose of economy, be satisfied with supplies instead of securing a pastor. 'The supplies do not cost much as a pastor,' they say. But there is no economy in this, for the source of revenue becomes uncertain and church officers soon discover that it is easier to pay even a large salary to a pastor, than a small amount to supplies.

Home Religious News.

—Last Wednesday, at Greenboro, York Co., Mr. G. B. McDonald, younger son of Rev. G. W. McDonald, was ordained a minister of the Reformed Baptist church.

—The St. Andrews Presbyterian church, Chatham, has been completely renovated and remodeled at a cost of about \$5,000. It was reopened, with appropriate services, on Sunday.

—Rev. A. L. Geggie, of Truro, S., has been called to the pastorate of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian church, Toronto. He has been ten years in Truro, and has been a successful Christian worker.

—At the Provincial meeting of the King's Daughters, held in St. John's, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the report of the Secretary, Miss Barker, said: "The year has been one of general progress in spite of ups and downs, periods of enthusiasm and periods of depression, but in all our considerations the standing of the order to-day in the cities of St. John and Fredericton has advanced has been decided. Seventy-one new members have been enrolled during the year."

Denominational News.

FTON.—Mr. Chas. McCutcheon was received into the church on Sunday, Sept. 10th.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The congregations are good. A large number of young people attend. There is an encouraging spiritual interest. Ten converts were baptized on the 17th inst.

GIBSON, N. B.—There has for some months been a steady spiritual interest in the meetings of the Gibson church, and there have been conversions from time to time. Last week, bro. Gregg, the pastor, thought it well to hold a few special meetings. The effect has been good; there have been several seekers, and some have been converted. Last Sabbath morning two converts were baptized, Dr. McLeod administering the ordinance.

THIRD DISTRICT MEETING.—The last of the District Meetings for this year—that of the Third District—was held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 15-17 insts. The place of meeting was Kingsley. The ministers present were Revs J. N. Barnes, J. T. Parsons, T. O. DeWitt, J. S. McLeod, E. B. Gray, G. W. Foster, J. H. Emerson, C. B. Lewis, and A. W. Currie, and licentiates P. D. Hartley and Gregg. The first meeting was at 2.30 P. M. Friday. Rev F. O. Hartley presided. Prayer by Rev J. N. Barnes. The minutes of the last session were read. Reports from the churches were read, the reading consuming most of the afternoon. Their contents are given in the report of the summarizing committee farther on in this report. . . . Brethren A. W. Currie and J. G. Puddington were invited to seats. . . . Roll call showed several churches which had sent reports unrepresented by delegates. . . . The following committees were appointed: Public meetings—brothers G. W. Foster, W. Shepherd and J. Foster. Church Reports—brothers Gregg, Barnes, Yerxa, Sleep and Lawrence. Sabbath Schools—brothers Parsons, H. Smith, Draper and J. W. Smith. N. mission of delegates—brothers DeWitt, McLeod, Foster and Henderson. . . . The Treasurer, bro. P. Smith, presented a report of last year's receipts. Report adopted. . . . Rev G. W. Foster spoke