

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1899.

A difficulty in a church does more injury to the cause of Christ than all the infidelity in the community.

Of the little tract, "Come to Jesus," by Dr. Newman Hall, four million copies have been printed, in fifty different languages.

Many churches have fallen into weakness, and some have even ceased to exist, for want of careful and systematic management of their affairs.

To talk of keeping the liquor traffic within limits by any system of regulation is like talking of keeping a conflagration within limits. So long as the flame is permitted, a torrent of fire may burst forth any moment. Extinction is the remedy.

The Methodist Conference of Manitoba and the Northwest is in need of a score of young ministers. The work there is evidently prospering. The Presbyterian church in the west is, also, in need of ministerial reinforcement. Six or eight are called for. Like the Methodists they ask for young and energetic men, unmarried ones preferred.

The General Secretary of the Free Baptist Young Peoples' Societies of the United States, in touring amongst the churches, is discovering several things. One of them he puts in this expressive way: "People who have 'got religion,' but who dodge every time there seems to be any danger of religion getting them. Did you ever see one of them? They are not few. What people need is to have religion get and control them."

The editor expects to be at the Fifth District Meeting, which convenes at Carpenter, Q. Co. on Friday of next week. INTELLIGENCER subscribers in that District may find it convenient to send renewals by their pastors or the delegates attending the meeting. We hope to get a good number of renewals and new subscribers. If the ministers will kindly mention the matter to their congregations next Sunday, it will, doubtless, have good effect.

The decent citizens of Tongowa, a little town in Oklahoma Territory, were attempting to close up the rumshops. The Baptist church of the place was particularly active in the good work. One of the deacons of the church, Mr. Blake, the Postmaster of the town, was a leader in the anti-rumshop movement. The rum gang became so enraged that they threatened the deacon's life. But he kept on, faithfully warring against the rum traffic. And so they carried out their threat; he was waylaid at night, and beaten to death. A murder is easy for the rum gang; they stand for a murderous traffic.

Roman Catholics are being offered exceptional privileges for a year, beginning with next Christmas. If, after penitence, confession and communion, they visit four churches in Rome, which are specified, for twenty days during that interval (in the case of pilgrims ten days will suffice), and pray for the exaltation of the Church, the extirpation of heresies, the accord of Catholic princes and the welfare of the Christian community, they will receive complete absolution from their sins. "We were fully conceded and impart to them in the Lord," says the Pope, "plenary indulgence, remission and pardon of their sins."

The books—"In His Steps," "Overcoming the World," "The Miracle at Markham," &c. &c., which have made the name of Rev. Chas. M.

Sheldon so widely known, have behind them an interesting personal experience. Nine or ten years ago Mr. Sheldon obtained a three months' leave of absence from his duties as pastor of the Congregational Church at Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of studying the daily life of his fellow citizens of all sorts. This period he devoted, a week or more at a time, to living with railway employes, carmen, newspaper men, business men, doctors, lawyers, college students and negroes, spending not only his days but his nights also, where the nature of an employment required, in getting into close touch with his fellow-men and the facts of their life. Subsequently he made the experiences of this exploring tour the subject of Sunday evening addresses to crowded audiences in his church. In October, 1890, under the title, 'Practical Sociological Studies' he published a resume of his tour and its results in The Andover Review. In this he states the result to himself as "a firmer belief in the power of applied Christianity to reach men everywhere . . . a resolve to get the Church to put in motion the unapplied power of Christianity—to remove distrust between working men and the Church, to make the Christian ministry a man-building business, the great motive power of the preacher being his close, heartfelt sympathy for humanity." Mr. Sheldon declares that "sociology is not only a study of books and principles. It is a study of hearts and lives. The world will be converted by the personal touch of soul to soul."

Hints for Young Preachers.

Perhaps, here and there, an older preacher may need these hints as much as, or even more, than some young preachers.

Be punctual; start early; be at the place of meeting a little before the time; and be ready to begin at the appointed hour. It is neither pleasant nor profitable for the congregation to see the preacher rush in five minutes, or more, after time, and hurriedly begin the service. Nor does it help the preacher.

Hymns and Scripture lessons should be selected beforehand. It does not look well for the minister to be searching through the hymn book or the Bible as if uncertain what hymn to announce or what Scripture Lesson to read. Besides, selections made hurriedly are likely to be unsuitable. Handle the Bible and, also, the hymn book reverently. Do not turn the pages as if they were a ledger or a magazine; and do not throw them down as though they were of no importance. Neither is it necessary to pound the Bible when preaching. Pounding the book adds no emphasis to the truth.

In reading hymns and Scripture lessons, as in preaching, speak slowly and distinctly, rather than loudly. Beginning quickly and loudly, there is no chance left for the needed variation of voice.

In prayer avoid all affectation in voice or manner. The words and sentences should be simple and plain. They should, also, as far as possible, express the man's likely to be felt by the congregation. The minister needs to remember that he is not only praying for his hearers, but on their behalf, i. e. in their name. He is, for the time, the mouth piece of the congregation in supplications.

Be careful in giving notices. It is better, as a rule, to decline to make announcements other than those relating to the work of the church. Under no circumstances should a notice not in perfect harmony with the character of a christian church be given. And make announcements in the fewest words, and so plainly that no one, who pays any attention, can be mistaken.

A long closing hymn is not wise, and so is a long prayer at the close. The hymn should be carefully chosen, and be so in keeping with the preaching as to deepen the effect. The closing prayer, too, should help to send the people away strongly impressed by the truth they have heard.

Avoid light and irrelevant conversation after service. Of some preachers it has been said that their unwearied, often frivolous, talk following their preaching neutralizes the good effect that would have been produced. A shake of the hand, and judicious talk with such as are met, may do good. Let your conversation be as becometh the Gospel of Christ. What the preacher is and does outside the pulpit either emphasizes or counteracts his preaching.

CRIME IN CANADA.—The report of the Minister of Justice just presented to Parliament shows that the average daily prison population for the past year was 1,415, as against 1,353 for the previous year. There were 53 pardons, as against 56 in 1897, and 8 deaths, as against 16 in the previous year. Escaped prisoners were 2, compared with 7 in 1897.

Notes On Current Events.

In Brome Co., Quebec, on the 20th inst the Scott Act was repealed. The majority for repeal was about five hundred. The Act has been the law of the County for several years, and a previous attempt to repeal it was defeated by a very good majority. The liquor men outside the County made a desperate attempt this time, and succeeded. Montreal and Toronto sent men and money, and nothing was left undone to overthrow the law that interfered with their traffic. Accounting for the large repeal vote, the Montreal Witness says, "It is due in part to the feeling against prohibition that has been sedulously cultivated in the French throughout the province by the advocates of the liquor business, including certain ministers of the crown, who have denounced it as a piece of English aggression; still more to the money of the liquor trade, driven to bay by the recent plebiscite warning. Recognizing the strategic importance of this old prohibition stronghold, and knowing that Brome was as amenable to the blaudishments of money as other counties, the liquor interest concentrated its energies upon it."

The lot of the negro in Cuba is much less restricted than in the United States. A N. Y. Tribune correspondent says that in Cuba the black is free to enter any trade or occupation; everywhere white men and women work side by side with the black and, where the employer furnishes the two daily meals, all eat together at a common table. Racial equality is enforced in all public conveyances and popular privileges. Marriages between whites and blacks are allowed. The free and acknowledged mixture of blood goes on.

English is now being taught in the public schools of Porto Rico. An English reader has been put into the schools, and a private teacher of English has been appointed for a certain territory in which are a number of schools, who assists the native teacher in pronouncing the words. These private teachers are drawn from English residents of Porto Rico, from soldiers, and in a few instances teachers have been sent from the United States. The people are delighted with the teaching of English. There is one regular English school at Ponce which is obliged to refuse admission to large numbers.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, was in Montreal and Ottawa last week. He expects a general election in Manitoba very soon. Being interviewed on public questions, as they affect his Province, he said concerning prohibition: "The Province of Manitoba is a prohibition province. That is beyond all question. I do not refer so much to the record—the official record of that fact—as to my own personal observation. I know the Province of Manitoba well. I have travelled through it; I have studied the people; and latterly I have been a kind of wandering Jew up and down the country. . . . I have been to township after township where the young men do not know the taste of liquor. They have grown up without it. Now, this is the real thing—this is prohibition. If our party reaches power, I would certainly proceed to carry out the will of the people, in so far as the law would permit. I am not personally a prohibitionist, but I thoroughly believe in the will of the people, and that will I would obey in all sincerity. I do not know exactly at this moment what the law would permit in the way of restriction or abolition. That would have to be ascertained. It would be my duty to make such examination, so that the will of the people should be respected. I state my position frankly. There was some talk before I left for the east about the prohibitionists coming to me on the matter. Had they done so, I would have given them this frank answer—that knowing the province to be a prohibition province—and that in a far more real sense than could be said of Ontario—I would, if elected to power at the next election, proceed to obey the will of the people in so far as the law would permit."

Her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, is now in the sixty-third year of her reign. Her record of sixty-two years reign stands alone. Never before, says the Star, has a sovereign wielded the sceptre for so long a period. For, from the moment of her accession to the present time, Victoria has been Queen in fact as well as in name. Her reign in point of years has been shorter than that of Louis XIV. of France, who occupied the throne for upwards of 72 years (from 1643 to 1715). Louis, however, became King when but five years old, and although he was declared of age

at 15, it was not until he reached the age of 18 that he actually took the reins of government in his own hands. So that it may be said, in all truth, that our Queen has reigned longer than any other sovereign in sacred or profane history. The next longest reigns in British history have been those of George III. (59 years 4 months); Henry III. (56 years, Elizabeth (44 years); Henry VIII. (38 years); Henry I. and Henry II. (35 years each); and Edward I. (33 years).

A Russian officer of prominence is authority for the statement, recently made by a 'London Times' correspondent, that China is allied with Russia by a secret compact, entered into at Moscow by Li Hung Chang during the coronation festivities of the Tsar. Russia agreed to protect the dynasty, and not to allow China to be partitioned out, and to afford material as well as moral support to China; China, in return, ceded Manchuria and certain points on the coast to Russia, with permission to connect the Siberian Railway with Peking and with other places in Chinese territory southward to the British sphere of influence in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley. Russia, the officer asserted, has in her regular pay the Empress-Dowager, her counsellors, Li Hung Chang, and nearly every member of the Tsung-li-Yamen. These do everything in the interest of Russia. Russia will not intrude on the British sphere of influence, but will establish herself solidly in the north of China. The story may not be wholly true, but it is one, that might easily be true of Russia and China.

The estimate of the gold output from the Yukon region this year is put at \$20,000,000. Reports tell of new and rich developments.

The Grand Trunk trackmen's strike is ended. The men have returned to work, getting their former positions, the management agreeing to meet a committee of the men to discuss the question of increased pay, &c.

The new express train on the C. P. R. the Imperial Limited—which made its first trip last week, covers the distance between Montreal and Vancouver in one hundred hours. This is said to be the fastest trans-continental time on record, beating the Union Pacific from New York to San Francisco by twelve hours.

It seems now to be realized that many more soldiers will have to be sent to the Philippines before the Filipinos are subdued. An officer recently returned from Manila says that the Peace Commission was wholly a failure, and that it will require 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to subdue and hold the islands. The volunteers now in the Philippines are anxious to return home. It is likely to be difficult to get others to take their places. The N. Y. World last week had, from its Washington correspondent, quite startling figures of the war for the subjugation of the Filipinos. The article says that \$63,000,000 and the lives of 664 men is the price paid thus far for the advantage gained in Luzon, besides 6,500 soldiers wounded and many times that number made invalids. It is declared that the army in the Philippines is costing \$280,000 a day now and that the sum will exceed \$300,000 when the whole of the 35,000 troops arrive. These figures do not include the naval expenses, which are estimated at \$10,000 a day, or \$1,370,000 for the 137 days that the war with Aguinaldo has lasted, over and above the regular cost of maintaining a fleet in Asiatic waters.

The World declares that the United States controls considerably less territory in the Philippines than Spain did when the Americans took possession, and that the expenses of subduing the islands, including the \$20,000,000 indemnity to Spain, will be at least \$200,000,000.

The Australian federation is now assured, New South Wales having by a good majority decided to go into the union. Only a year ago the vote of the colony was against the federation; rather, the vote in favour, though a majority, was not large enough, being 9,000 short of the 80,000 required. Last week the vote in favour was 101,200. The Queensland colony will now come in, its government having declared its intention to do so as soon as New South Wales decided to do so.

The N. B. Association for the prevention and cure of Consumption was organized at a meeting held in St. John last Thursday evening. Lieut. Governor McClary presided over the meeting, which was largely attended. Dr. Bayard read a paper, in which he pointed out that the aim of the present movement is chiefly educative. Tuberculosis, he said, is contagious and causes double the number of deaths due to any other disease. Therefore all pos-

sible should be done to lessen its ravages. For that purpose the N. B. Association had been projected. A similar one exists in England, and at a recent meeting at the home of the Prince of Wales the speakers included Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and other distinguished men. Tuberculosis belongs to that class of diseases that are caused by germs. These germs infect various portions of the body, and when they appear in the lungs they produce what is called consumption. They are found in millions in the expectoration of consumptives, but are only discovered by the most powerful microscope. They possess extraordinary vitality. They can be carried in the hair, whiskers or clothing. The best preventive is the destruction of the sputum, for when the expectoration dries up they will still remain in the dust particles. Consumptive persons should carry receptacles for expectoration. The contents should be burned and cuspidors should contain a disinfectant. A consumptive mother should never nurse her infant, and a person having the disease should never handle food products. A child with consumption should not be with other children in school, and the practice of school girls kissing each other should be discouraged. Consumption is curable to a much larger extent than is generally believed. Where cases are taken in the early stages and properly treated nearly fifty per cent. recover. Dr. Bayard spoke strongly in favor of sanitarium treatment of consumption. In ordinary hospitals the death rate does not decrease much more than under treatment at home. The greatest mortality is among the poor. The subject is one that appeals to the sympathy of all. Of 670 deaths in St. John last year, 102 were from tuberculosis. The state has a direct interest in this subject, and the state should provide the sanitarium.

Addresses were under Chief Justice Tuck, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Dr. Stockton and others. Mr. Emmerson promised that the question of establishing a sanitarium would receive the consideration of the government. Mr. Joseph Allison offered \$500.00 towards it. The officers of the Association were announced.

A special audit of the accounts of the late Secretary-Treasurer of Carleton Co., has revealed a deficit of \$4,382.84. Mr. S. Watts, who has been County Auditor for many years, has resigned. The special audit was made by Mr. D. McLeod Vince, who stated that the books did not show any attempt by the late Secretary to cover up anything. One of the bondsmen of the late Secretary, Mr. L. P. Fisher, stated to a committee of the Council that the Council having year after year accepted the County Auditor's report as correct, the bondsmen were relieved from responsibility. The present Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Jones, stated to the Council his intention to pay all moneys due by his father if he possibly could.

The Tremblay situation continues serious. There is, however, a quite general feeling that, when he sees he must, Kruger will yield. There is, also, a feeling that England should not delay long about bringing matters to a head.

The Roll Call.

It is with grateful acknowledgement of the good-will and christian charity of Free Baptists and others, who have so willingly extended aid to their sister church in Moncton, that in behalf of that church I say thanks, and append, as promised, the list of names and amounts contributed.

I may remark that while \$200.00 were asked for (according to our understanding of all things human, and giving, though it should not be, is the result largely of our own human choice rather than of a strong religious conviction) we would have been glad had we received \$100.00. The amount received was \$65.00. An estimate made previous to the great fire in St. John, would have been reached had it not been for that destructive calamity. The Sabbath collections were nearly twice as much as we had estimated they would be.

We have thought it a good plan to extend the time for completing publishing the Roll Call list, and give all charitably disposed the privilege of rounding out the \$100.00. That means the receiving of \$35.00 more. The list, however, will be begun and continued in each succeeding issue of the INTELLIGENCER for four weeks, which will give plenty time to all who wish to help us make up the \$35.00.

Twenty churches have been heard from. In some churches only a few have sent their contributions. Should the 'still small voice' of the good spirit call to you, dear reader, you will gain by responding and giving 'as unto the Lord.'

Fredericton Junction is entitled to being first on the list having sent the 16 envelopes sent them, with contributions inclosed as follows:

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.
Rev. John Robertson, 50c; John Robertson, 50c; Thos. C. Russell, 50c; Harry W. Hayward, 50c; Mrs. C. Hayward, 50c; Mrs. Gilbert Hayward, 50c; Chas. D. Tracey, 50c; Tracey, 50c; Jeremiah Tracey, 50c; Carrie Tracey, 50c; Mrs. D. H. Hayward, 50c; A. J. Murray M. D., 50c; Kingston, 50c; Mrs. W. A. Kingston, 50c; O. S. Mersereau, 50c; David Smith, 50c. Total, \$8.00.

TAYLOR VILLAGE.
Alfred Taylor, 50c; Charles Armstrong, 50c; P. W. Taylor, 50c; Joseph Comb, 50c; Mrs. Joseph Newcomb, 50c; Norman McKelvie, \$1.00; Edna Taylor, 25c; Joseph Taylor, 50c; Joseph Taylor, 50c; Miss Catherine Taylor, 25c; Miss Lavinia Taylor, 25c. Total, \$5.25.

AMHERST.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mack, \$1.00. NOTE: We have no church here. Baptists in that growing town, that the INTELLIGENCER has been denominational work there.

DORCHESTER.
Alex. Black, \$1.00. NOTE: We have no church in chester, which information I give those who, not knowing that, charge against Free Baptists what ought not.

COVERDALE.
Rev. Abram Perry, \$1.00; John Steeves, \$1.00; Mrs. Noah Steeves, 50c; A. W. Leaman, 50c; Mrs. A. Leaman, 50c; Alfred Lester, 50c; H. Chapman, 50c; A. N. Steeves, 50c; Mrs. A. N. Steeves, 50c; Miss Leaman, 50c; Luther Wortman, 50c; Emerson Steeves, \$1.00; Collected, \$1.25; Total, \$8.50.
N. B. Pass your contribution to your pastor. He will gladly receive it.

E. S. PARKER.
SEVENTH TIER, C. Co.—On Sunday June 11th, Rev. J. J. Barnes baptised two converts.

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING.—annual meeting of the Second District was held at Hartland, commencing Saturday morning, 17th inst., closing Monday afternoon, 19th. The conference at 10 a. m. was largely attended, and was a meeting of much spiritual interest. Pastor at Hartland, Rev. J. B. Daggett, presided. . . . The first business item was opened at 2 p. m., the chair of the District, Rev. H. Hart, presiding. Prayer by Rev. J. Perry. Ministers present during the meeting were Revs. J. Noble, J. Perry, McLeod, C. T. Phillips, W. D. H. Hart, J. J. Barnes, S. J. J. B. Daggett and L. A. Fenwick. Licen. Stirling. After routine reports from the churches were read, brethren E. L. West and J. Nevers being the readers. The reports were referred to a committee to summarize their contents; the committee being Revs. J. J. Barnes, A. Fenwick and J. B. Daggett. Rev. C. T. Phillips, for a committee at the last session of District Meeting to visit Gordon church, reported that no action had been taken. . . . The D. M. Estabrook which was last year directed to after the unreported churches, that nothing had been done. . . . reports from Sabbath Schools referred to a committee to summarize their contents. . . . brethren E. L. West, H. Nevers, G. W. Jamieson being the committee.

..... A motion that hereafter reports be read by the delegates adopted. . . . Several brethren of the condition and needs of the in the District. Rev. C. T. Phillips wanted the laymen to discuss reports; their views were valuable. It was important to have them expressed. . . . Rev. J. Perry there is in the reports much to He spoke especially of the denominational paper. "Why," he said, "we not exist as a denomination of our religious paper." The papers are all right in their place; but if we are to hold our as a Christian body, and keep our true to christian principles, we give a large support to our denominational paper. Our people are able to do so, if they wish. . . . others—brethren Turner, Cranford, White, Richardson, Noble, O. Daggett made brief remarks. J. B. Daggett, for the committee Sabbath arrangements, reported.

Saturday evening there was a social meeting, presided by Mrs. H. Hart, President of District Woman's Mission Society.

There was a large meeting will, in the W. M. de for us to say I showed that the best District Society Sunday was a congregations a large. The early ing was a season. The communion noon was greatly out the day the good degree, of order of service 9.30 a. m. Rev. E. B. Gray, by Rev. L. a. m. by Rev. J. J. church, at 10.30 Perry; at 3 p. m. at Lower Bright Rev. Wm. I. Corner, 7.30 p. Gray; at East Dr. Monday, at was resumed, chair. Prayer After reading call, the election ensuing year to choice of Rev. J. Perry as assist West, for the Schools present. The number of average attend teachers enrolled during the year. The reports that reported has some pastor does not only when it for him to do so. lies that he occurred in the visited by schools reported being. The report was discussion before brethren Cranford, West, G. DeWare, Wh Barnes and F. out, amongst o had not been schools. The more time to bath School. Meeting was st was taken la larger consid DeWare, for tates to Con following report Delegates, S. M. Boyer, J. M. Jamberson and tutes,—brethren, S. Foster, Van Wart. The report L. A. Fenwick of the churches following: 1. Twenty torted; four t. Forester, E. Wakefield and 2. The me residents', 121 total 1649. added by bapt 400 by exper died, four have Free Baptist denominations five. 3. Church \$42,000; the valued at \$2.2 age in course has been paid try, \$2545.00; cru home mission sions, \$41.34; W. M. Society \$142.08. 4. Twenty pastoral care eighteen churches regularly held Lord's Supper have had week any sermons, missionary pr one Y. P. 5. Little effort the instruction in communica members. W. it is a growin people that he supported by said that the beazar and pic we hope to r 6. So far a mine from th not been on churches eit own work r denomination there has been and maintain The report The financial from the rep very incomple what the chu the year. Th a considerable money. Conf gathered till a