

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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

\$1.50 a year in advance.

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

New subscriptions may begin at any time.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER Box 384 Fredericton, N. B.

Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLeod, D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1st, 1900.

Those who are indebted to the INTELLIGENCER in any amount will confer a great favour by sending the amounts due now. The statements sent recently should have immediate attention. Let each one concerned in this notice kindly favour us with a quick remittance. The money is much needed now.

There is no finer form of charity than that which gives the poor children of the large cities a few days of country life. Happily it is a form of good doing becoming very general.

Seventeen millions of dollars was the amount contributed to the work of evangelizing the world by the Protestant churches last year. The Catholic Church gave to its "Propaganda," the same year, about one and a quarter millions.

It is intimated that Dr. Cuyler is likely to visit the Maritime Provinces during the Summer. Should he come this way, he will be warmly welcomed by a host of people who have been cheered and strengthened by his writings.

Prof. Anthony, of Cobb Divinity School, who has been touring in Palestine for some months, is now on his way home. He will take up his work in the Divinity School in the Autumn, with much new material gathered in his journeyings, and with fresh stimulus.

Dr. Talmage who is again touring the world, was in St. Petersburg last week and was received by the Czar. He can be counted on to have something more to say, in his most picturesque style, of the beneficent character of all Russian institutions, including Siberian exile. There are men everywhere, and, unhappily, some of them are in the ministry, who never say anything condemnatory of bad men and bad things that are strong, and whose favour it gratifies them to have.

There is a diminution in the number of candidates for the Church of England ministry. This fact was discussed at a recent Convocation in England, with a view to discovering the cause and applying a remedy. The poor support of the ministry was evidently considered a principal cause. While the bishops and a few leading clergymen receive large salaries, the average income is so small that self-respecting men shrink from the struggle of making ends meet on the pittance paid.

The Maine Ministers' Institute, affiliated with the American Institute of Sacred Literature, will be held in Roger Williams Hall, Lewiston, Me., Sept. 3-8. The work of the Institute will be conducted in these departments: I. Old Testament; II. New Testament; III. Sociology; IV. Current Problems, Theoretical and Practical. A prominent feature of the session will be the fifteen-minute address every morning on the Characteristics of the Spiritual Life, by Rev. T. H. Stacy. Besides the faculty of Cobb Divinity School, a dozen other gentlemen, each prominent in his department, are amongst the lecturers. There will be five lectures each day. Prof. Purinton, of Cobb Divinity School, is Secretary of the Institute, and will answer all letters of inquiry.

The Vatican organs ceaselessly vilify England, and Romanism everywhere is virulently hostile to England. And yet in a recent private audience the Pope assured Dr. Gasquet an English Jesuit, that "as Pope he

has no country, and every country is equally near to his heart, and its interests his interests." He expressed the hope that before the close of the year of Jubilee English Catholics would visit Rome in a large and representative pilgrimage, in order that they might show to the world that they know him better than to believe that he is hostile to their country, and that he might have an opportunity of expressing the warmth of his paternal affection for them. Incidentally, we presume, the pilgrims would help to fill the Papal coffers with their gifts.

Women ministers have a recognized position in the United States. A recent statement about them says that seventeen Protestant denominations, including the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Universalists and United Brethren, have ordained women as preachers. About two hundred and fifty have charge of churches as pastors. There is one D. D. among them—Mrs. Augusta J. Chapin, who was ordained in 1853, and has had pastorates ever since. A Universalist church in Brooklyn has the minister's wife as co-pastor with her husband. They divide the marriages, but the woman pastor says, "My husband uses the regular marriage service, but I have one of my own, in which I leave out the word 'obey'." Some of the women preachers began by filling the pulpits of invalid husbands.

At the great missionary Conference, Mr. J. R. Mott, set forth the importance of evangelizing the world in the present generation. His closing words were: "There are here and there those who speak of the idea of the evangelization of the world in this generation as fantastic and visionary. And yet was it not Gordon Hall and Samuel Newell who, in 1818, issued an appeal to Christians to evangelize the world within a generation? Did not the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands, in 1836, unite in most impressive appeal to the church to preach the Gospel to every creature within their generation? Did not the Shanghai Missionary Conference, of 1877, express its desire to have China emancipated from the thralldom of sin in this generation and its belief that it might be done? It is significant that during this Ecumenical Conference it has not been the young men chiefly, but the veterans of the cross, who have exhorted us to a larger achievement. Was it not Bishop Thoburn who said that if this Conference and those whom it represents would do their duty, within the first decade of the new century ten millions of souls might be gathered into the Church of Christ? Was it not Dr. Ashmore who expressed the belief that before the twentieth century closes Christianity would be the dominant religion among the multitudinous inhabitants of the Chinese Empire? And was it not Dr. Chamberlain, in his burning appeal, who expressed the possibility of bringing India under the sway of Christ within the lifetime of some at least in this assembly? If these great leaders, after forty years' experience or more at the front, in the face of difficulties, are thus sanguine of victory, and sound the battle-cry, should those of us who are at home hesitate or sound the retreat?"

RESIGNATIONS.

Judging from the intimations that have reached us of resignations of pastors, there is likely to be a larger number of changes this year than usual. In another place we give a list of the ministers who have tendered their resignations, and who are unengaged for the next year. Possibly there are errors or omissions in the list. We have made it from memory of the information that has reached us in one form or another. If any ministers names should be omitted or any added, we would like to be notified at once. We will, too, be glad if brethren who make new engagements for next year will notify us. Later we will publish a list of the pastorates that have not engaged pastors for next year.

Sometimes pastors resign who should not do so, and who, perhaps, would not have done so if they had thought of the matter longer and more carefully. Sometimes, too, churches accept resignations when they should endeavour to have them withdraw; and some of them, later, regret that they acted without due consideration. We do not know that either of these things is true of any of the resignations alluded to above. It is fair to assume that the brethren who have resigned had carefully and prayerfully considered the matter from every point of view, and that they did not act till they were sure it was the right thing to do—the Lord's will, and that their efficiency would be increased and the cause of the Lord prospered by their action. They are now, doubtless, desiring to be divinely directed in their settlement in other pastorates.

Let all the people pray that all the ministers may be rightly placed, and be made wise and strong to do the best service for the strengthening and extension of the Kingdom.

The pastorates whose pastors are so soon to leave them need to take steps at once towards securing new pastors. The habit of waiting till Conference, which some churches still have, is a mistake. The churches that do that are very likely to find themselves without pastors. The wide-awake churches will have made their arrangements for new pastors before their present pastors have said good-bye.

In seeking a pastor the pastorate should, of course, act as a whole. No church has a right to act in such a matter, or in anything affecting the pastorate, independently of the other churches in the pastorate. To do so is a violation of the spirit and purpose of the pastorate arrangement, and prevents the mutual advantage that results from united action. Every pastorate has, or should have, and is expected to have, a pastorate committee, made up of one or more representatives from each church. This committee, ascertaining as nearly as possible the wish of the churches, acts for the pastorate in the choice and engagement of a pastor. The pastorate needing pastors should act promptly.

A PERSECUTED PROTESTANT.

A respectable Italian paper is responsible for the following amazing story. A young Italian Protestant, who had emigrated to Philadelphia and learnt the trade of a compositor, unfortunately found work in the office of an Italian paper under clerical influence. His 'heresy' was, of course, discovered, and every effort was made to convert him. A young priest-pled him with flatteries, promises and calumnies, but in vain. The only result was that the young Protestant sought and obtained another situation. He was not lost sight of, however, by his former employers. As they could not convert him, they vowed vengeance against him and his Protestant protectors. One evening, when he was returning from a night school which he was in the habit of attending, he was accosted by an ill-dressed stranger, who asked him to oblige him by getting a piece of silver changed at a shop, which he pointed out, as he himself was too shabby to put in an appearance. The unsuspecting young man took the coin, entered the shop and presented it. The young woman at the counter could not change it, but would get the change if he would wait half a minute. She soon returned with a detective, who by some strange chance was close at hand, and who informed him that the coin was false and arrested him for trying to pass bad money. Before the case came up for examination every effort was made to injure the prisoner and prejudice the court and public against him. Bribed interpreters produced fictitious confessions. Secret attempts were made to poison the mind of the magistrate. The Catholic paper announced his arrest in large letters, and described him as a 'Methodist fanatic.' A lawyer whom he engaged to defend him, and who promised to get him soon out of prison, took his money and then disappeared. When the case was heard the young man was liberated on bail; and when called up for final hearing was honourably acquitted. Only two of his fourteen witnesses were heard, the case for the prosecution having utterly broken down.

CHINA.

The awful uncertainty continues as to the fate of the foreign legations and other foreigners at Peking. At this writing (Monday) the latest word is not at all reassuring. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Telegraph says he is sure that the foreign ministers are safe; but the despatches suggest that no satisfactory proof of their safety has yet been given. While all are endeavouring to cherish a hope, a great fear haunts them.

There seems to be no doubt that many hundreds of native Christians, and some missionaries, have been slaughtered. And late despatches tell that the slaughter goes on. A Shanghai report of Saturday tells that nine members of the China Inland Mission had just been murdered at Hang Chow; and a Sunday despatch says that the English Mission station north of Ning Po has been destroyed, and twelve missionaries murdered.

Local officials assert that the Italian priests murdered in Hunan were wrapped in cotton, which had been soaked with kerosene, and were slowly roasted to death. It is believed that all foreigners in Chi Li have by this time been massacred and the wave of massacre is spreading.

It is reported from Shanghai that when the Boxers attacked the missionaries and native Christians at Pao Ting Fu, early in July, 2,000 converts were massacred. The Chinese general Li Ho Keh, is now marching on Peking.

He has ordered his troops to exterminate all Christians. Already one French priest and from 2,000 to 3,000 natives have been slaughtered.

The appeal to the United States for intervention was, it transpires, identical with one made to other Powers. As early as July 3rd the Emperor of China addressed the British government asking aid in settling the troubles that had arisen. The appeal concluded thus:

"China therefore turns to England in the hope of procuring her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the difficulty that has arisen with the other treaty powers."

"The emperor makes this frank exposure of what is nearest his heart and hopes this appeal to her majesty, the Queen Empress, may be graciously taken under consideration and an answer vouchsafed at the earliest possible moment."

Lord Salisbury's reply was that nothing could be done till definite word from Peking as to the foreign Ministers was received.

CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG CANNIBALS.

Rev. Dr. Paton, the venerable and famous missionary to the New Hebrides, is now in Canada, telling the story of God's great work among the savages. His patriarchal appearance would distinguish him anywhere; and he speaks with a simple pathos which goes to every heart within sound of his voice. Last Sunday week he spoke three times in Toronto, to very large audiences.

He expresses the belief that the world is on the eve of the greatest Christian extension it had ever known. Even the wars and terrible commotions of the present time were opening up the heathen lands to the Gospel of Christ. When he went to the New Hebrides over 40 years ago, the natives were all in darkness, all cannibals, all without clothing, and always at war with each other. Those who were taken in war were killed and eaten. Aged people were destroyed, as being no longer useful. No widow ever lived above a few minutes. She was put to death when her husband died. Two ropes were fastened round her neck by her own hand to signify that her affection for him was such that she accompanied him to the grave. The missionaries were shocked and horrified by the prevalent customs, but by God's grace they were enabled to acquire the native language, and then the work of the Gospel began, with marvellous results. In a few years 3,500 had become worshippers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Small portions of Scripture were given them, but they were intensely eager to have the whole word of God. They were told that by the sale of a certain product of medicinal value, which grew on the islands, they might in time save enough money to meet the expenses. For 13 years they worked with this end in view, and finally paid £1,200 for the printing of the whole Bible in their own language. And how they prized it! Some of them fell martyrs in trying to give the Gospel to their own brethren in other islands of the group. Dr. Paton recalled the murder of the missionary Gordon and his wife. On the same day 14 young men arrived and vowed to convert the island to Jesus. Some of them fell martyrs, but the rest were sustained by Christian zeal, and the work went on rapidly. To-day every man, woman, and child on that island would be found in the house of God on Sabbath morning and evening. They would not be seen going to visit friends on Sunday, and keeping others away from worship, or, as so many young people did nowadays, going away on their bicycles to spend the Sabbath. In the New Hebrides there were now 18,000 converts, 3,000 church members, and 300 men and their wives who were teachers and preachers of the Gospel. Converts were those who had given up heathenism and were under Christian instruction. Church members were those who had been carefully prepared for a year before being permitted to join the communion. The native Christians had, by their own labour and at their own expense, built a place of worship which equalled any wooden church in America.

Dr. Paton gave many touching instances of the faith and zeal of native Christians. A savage once aimed a rifle at his (Dr. Paton's) son, but a Christian chief threw himself in front of young Paton and received the bullet, which mortally wounded him. This chief, with his dying breath, exhorted his followers to be Christians. There were still 40,000 cannibals in the group, and the speaker said he was trying to obtain four or five more missionaries, who would be supported by native workers. The greatest work on the islands, he considered, was not the fact of having gained 18,000 converts, but the translation of the Bible. From Genesis to Revelations he believed it was the inspired word of God. There were some he said, who, from the pride of learning or philosophical attainment, had become so wise in their own conceit that they had lost faith.

Blumeneau is the name of a district in southern Brazil which is occupied by about fifty thousand Germans. The N. Y. Advocate's account of them says they are hard-working, well-to-do and virtuous people. There is only one prison; the jailer is well paid, but in the last five years there has been only one prisoner. The people have absolute faith in one another. Few visitors go there, and all the news comes through foreign papers. There is neither gas, electricity, nor telephones. There are no locks on the doors of the hotels. In the restaurants food is spread out on the counters; each helps himself to what he wishes, and deposits what he owes as he goes out.

Our readers have not forgotten the gang of Fenian ruffians who went from the United States to South Africa, pretending to be an "Ambulance corps," wearing Red Cross badges, and having the sanction of the President of the U. S. Red Cross Association, and who as soon as they arrived in the Transvaal tore off the Red Cross badges and went to the front to fight against the British. The Red Cross people in the United States who certified their genuineness were either very simple and careless or very ready to lend themselves to the scheme of the English-hating cut-throats. Now they want to return to the United States. But they have no money, and the "Irish Citizen," a Fenian paper

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

THE KING OF ITALY.

King Humbert of Italy was assassinated Sunday evening at Monza, Italy. He had been attending a distribution of prizes, and was entering his carriage, amid the cheers of the people, when he was shot three times in quick succession. One bullet pierced his heart, and he died almost instantly. The assassin was arrested. The people sought to wreak sudden vengeance on him, but were prevented by the soldiers. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi. No statement has yet been made as to the assassin's reasons for the bloody deed. King Humbert had been on the throne since 1878. He was regarded as a sensible and good ruler, and was apparently very popular with his people. His son, Prince Victor Emmanuel, who will succeed to the throne, is 31 years old, and has been married several years.

WHY?

It seems that a larger bonus is given for immigrants from the European continent than for those from Great Britain. The discriminations should be in favour of our own, rather than of the Galicians, Belgians, Roumanians and the like, whose coming to this country is, to put it mildly, a very doubtful advantage.

RE-ELECTED.

The re-election of General Diaz to the Presidency of Mexico is the endorsement of a remarkable career. He has already been President five terms. The country has prospered under his rule, and the confidence of the people in his wisdom and integrity is unbounded.

THEY ACKNOWLEDGE IT.

The organs of the rum men sometimes tell the truth probably without meaning to do so. Lately the "Liquor Trade Review" said: "Both prohibition and local option, liberty-curtailing ideas and plans, are gaining ground with the people, especially in country towns and villages. If the present ratio of progress is made during the next twenty years we shall expect to see (if alive) the liquor trade confined to the larger cities."

DEFENDS THE CHINESE.

W. T. Stead, who has so industriously championed the cause of the Boers, is now defending the Chinese with equal zeal—and lack of sense. He enjoys being on the wrong side of things. Posing as the friend of righteousness, says the Journal, he always takes the course which would put the lowest and wickedest powers of the world in power. Probably no one has done so much to promote vice in great cities as Stead, by his foolish methods and desire for personal notoriety. He always plays into the hands of the wicked.

DOES IT PROHIBIT?

The Kansas man who, a few days ago, was fined \$1000 and six months in jail for selling rum is not likely to say that "prohibition does not prohibit." Besides the fine and imprisonment, he had to give a bond in a considerable amount, which will be forfeited if he sells grog again within two years.

A RARE COMMUNITY.

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in Chicago, is appealing for help to pay their passage back. Perhaps the United States Red Cross Association might bring them back under a protecting wing. It would be a completion of the scheme.

A MOTION OF CENSURE.

As an expression of censure on policy the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in connection with South African affairs, Sir Wilfrid, moved a reduction of the Secretary's salary. Mr. Chamberlain came to the issue raised by the motion. He said it meant that the war was wrong, and that the annexation of South African republics was wrong. He charged those who opposed government's policy with complicity in rebellion. He made a strong justification of the war as righteous. Policy of the government is not dictative, he said, for instead of sending the rebels to the death penalty imprisonment it only proposed to arm them politically for ten years. He regarded the future there would be an indefinite military occupation, the earliest moment a civil administration would be established. Government desired to give the at the earliest possible moment, a form of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the other colonies. Motion to reduce Mr. Chamberlain's salary was lost by a large majority.

UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

During the World's Christian Endeavour Convention in London a woman was arrested for stealing a hotel where she was stopping, confessed, and claimed to be an agent and that she was a delegate to the C. E. Convention. An investigation showed that she had no connection whatever with the Convention, she was simply prosecuting her ordinary business—stealing. She was claiming to be one of the delegates to get some sympathy perhaps escape the penalty of crime. The statement connecting with the Endeavourers has gone where. It is to be hoped the correction will be as wide-spread.

GOLD LANDS GAINED.

The provisional boundary in the disputed Alaska Canadian territory agreed upon by a joint commission of surveyors, gives Canada a considerable portion of what was claimed for the United States. The survey and marking of the line leaves one-half of the Porcupine gold in British territory though it has the general opinion for a long time that the mines and in fact the Porcupine district were on the U. S. side. Much of the Dalton road leading to Porcupine City lies within Canadian territory, that is, on the Canadian side of the provisional lines. The U. S. mines in the Porcupine were so aroused so much of the mining district on the British side that they added a protest to President McKinley. Porcupine placer mines, it is estimated will yield \$250,000 this year.

SWITZERLAND.

Somebody has suggested that Switzerland might, with advantage, be part of the United States. A paper has been discussing the possibility, apparently favouring the idea. There is nothing so absurd that it not receive serious consideration somebody.

MANITOBA RUM MEN.

The rum sellers of Manitoba had a meeting to decide on a course of action. They, of course, passed resolutions protesting strongly against Provincial Government's action having a prohibitory law enacted. They hope for relief through the action raised about the Hudson Company's alleged rights. They are about the great financial loss the vine will suffer by prohibiting rum traffic, and of the injustice it inflicts on themselves. These they intend to endeavour to influence on the Provincial Government delay in bringing the law into effect.

IN PARIS.

The Boer delegates were in last Wednesday, and were received by President Loubet. It is not known whether Mr. Tarte was there in their welcome to his "dear French" and to express his great regret any Canadians were fighting against them.

CHANGED HER MIND.

Madame Bron, a Belgian lady of great wealth, who went as a nurse amongst the wounded Boers, has turned home with greatly changed views of the people who knew her sympathy before she knew her well. She has announced her intention of publishing a pamphlet which will be a strong indictment of the Boers. She says she has discovered them guilty of all the vices of a cruel and decaying people, and declares they are all hypocrites and liars.