

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Special Offer.

BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FREE.

To new subscribers the "Intelligencer" will be sent till Dec. 31st 1901 for a year's subscription (\$1.50).

The foregoing offer is made to assist the ministers and other friends of the paper in the canvass for new subscribers.

There is not a church in the denomination in which there ought not to be an increase of INTELLIGENCER subscribers. In many churches the list would bear doubling.

We appeal to the friends of the paper and the cause it represents, to make a diligent canvass now for new subscribers.

We are hoping that each minister will be able to bring a list of new names to Conference.

Is your neighbour a subscriber? If not, try to get him.

Remember the trial offer: FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR THE PRICE OF A YEAR.

Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1900.

Thanksgiving day will be on Thursday, Oct. 18th.

The Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Canada raised last year \$10,000 for the Century Fund of that Church. This year it is expected they will raise \$15,000 more for the same purpose.

When George Muller died it was thought the great Orphanage he had established and carried on so successfully, in Bristol, would receive less support. But the receipts have not lessened. Last year the income was near \$200,000.

The Roman Catholic papers of Austria admit a noticeable falling off in the attendance at certain public services of the Church. They, also, admit that the Lutheran services, whether in churches, or halls or barns, are largely attended by former Roman Catholics.

Rev. Dr. Maclaren, the great English preacher, deplores "the lack of the old urgency for men to come to Christ. Instead of this, he says, he now hears essays, reviews of the last novel, and such like, and misses the earnest preaching of Jesus Christ and him crucified."

The union of the Free Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is now very near. There has been opposition on the part of a few in the Free Church, but it has failed, and announcements are now made of the first General Assembly of the Union, in Edinburgh, on the 31st October.

Instead of a million dollars, which it was proposed to raise as a Twentieth Century Fund, the Presbyterians of Canada are likely to raise a million and a half. The amount already raised is \$800,000. Over six hundred churches are yet to be heard from. If they do as well as those that have contributed the million and a half mark will be reached.

It is now estimated that between forty and fifty thousand Chinese Christians have been murdered for refusing to deny the Christian faith. The number of missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, murdered, and some

of them horribly tortured before being killed, is very large, also. It will be a long time before the whole truth will be known about the extent of the massacre.

The Pope has appointed twelve new Cardinals. The majority of them are as usual, Italians, and devoted to the Pope and to the present policy of the Vatican. On the death of a Pope, the Cardinals elect his successor. It is suggested that perhaps Leo, in the recent appointments, has a thought of his successor, and wishes one who will carry out his own policy. The college of Cardinals, when full, numbers seventy. There are very few vacancies now.

Rev. John Malvern, a well known United States Free Baptist minister, is rusticating at Fredericton Junction. He is suffering from nervous break-down, and is advised that protracted rest is necessary. He hopes to be able to take up work again within a year. His last pastorate was at Minneapolis, which he only recently resigned. We were glad to meet Mr. Malvern at the Fourth District Meeting. We trust he may soon be strong enough to be about the work he loves.

The question of creed revision by the Presbyterians in the United States was referred to the presbyteries by the General Assembly, and will be considered by them before the next meeting of the Assembly. The questions the presbyteries are asked to answer are the following: (1) Do you desire a revision of our Confession of Faith? (2) Do you desire a supplemental, explanatory statement? (3) Do you desire to supplement our present Doctrinal Standards with a briefer statement of the doctrines "most surely believed among us," expressing in simple language the faith of the church in loyalty to the system of doctrine contained in Holy Scripture and held by the Reformed churches? Or (4) Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject, so that our Doctrinal Standards shall remain as they are, without any change whatever whether revisional, supplemental or substitutional?

Two or three years ago some of the "new women" in the United States undertook to revise the Bible to suit their notions of "woman's rights." They cut the good Book considerably, and made a failure of their undertaking. It is now announced that women are to have yet another revision of the Bible, which will aim at doing "fuller justice to their character and claims" than do any of the current versions. The new Bible is to represent woman "as she is in the eyes of God, and not as the insignificant serf, not as the secondary element of humanity, she is pictured to be by the orthodox creed." The originator of this project is an American, and is somewhat ominously described as a bookworm, which, we may hope, does not preclude some acquaintance with the practical aspects of the "eternal feminine" problem. What line he proposes to take we are not told, but he will, at any rate, "place women on an equal footing with men." Whether this is to be done by the elimination or free adaptation of unfavourable passages, or by a surprising discovery of new renderings, we must wait and see.

"CHURCH" PRETENSIONS.

The Church of England and the Presbyterian Church are in sharp conflict in India on the question of the use of the garrison churches. The garrison churches were built by the government, at the public expense, for the use of Her Majesty's British-born Protestant troops. No distinction was made at their erection between troops of the Anglican and those of the Presbyterian persuasion. Services were held for each in the same churches. Some Anglicans, however, began to have scruples on the subject of "consecration." The bishops were willing to consecrate the churches, but only on condition that they get "a deed of gift," conveying the chapels to the Church of England. The Presbyterians were caught napping, and the conveyances were made. Immediately the bishops had received the deeds and consecrated the churches, they said, as the churches now belonged to them, none but Anglicans could conduct worship in them.

One who takes the foil off his rapier in attacking the conduct of the Church of England, very well says that the whole process "might be supposed, by worldly-minded people, to bear too artful a character to be accomplished by holy hands to deserve episcopal benediction." But the scheme has been worked, and bishops and their ministers snap their fingers at the defrauded Presbyterians saying, in effect, "What are you going to do about it?" When the Presbyterians protest and demand to be given the use of the

churches, they are coolly told that the only way they can be recognized is as applicants for a concession." It is a new adaptation of that word, that when a man has been robbed of his possessions and demands their restoration he should be told he is seeking a "concession." The Methodists, also, have a serious grievance on the same question. Indeed, the "dissenters," as they are called over there, have a constant fight against the arrogant assumptions of the established Church. That they will win there is little doubt—though their courage and patience will be severely tried before the victory is achieved.

But not only in England where it is the state church, does the Anglican body assume superiority. In Canada, where in the eyes of the law all branches of the church are equal, there is a constant endeavour to give the church of England the chief place amongst the Protestant bodies. The latest incident, showing this, occurred at camp Sussex last week. The church of England minister of the place conducted the religious service at the camp. This occurs every year, as though there were no other minister available, or competent. As we pointed out last year, there are other ministers in Sussex, any one of whom would be quite willing to conduct the service for the soldiers; but they are treated as though they are not ministers. Probably the majority of the men in camp, from year to year, are connected with other denominations than the church of England, and to them the presence and prayers and preaching of some other than an Anglican minister would be quite as acceptable. This objection to the prevailing custom is not meant to be a reflection on church or minister, but is a protest against giving any branch of the church a recognition to which no denomination is more entitled than another. Whether the officer in command of the camp is responsible, or whether there are orders from the Militia Department that only an Anglican minister can conduct religious service, we do not know! But whichever is true, it is high time the thing was changed. In theory, there is no state church in this country; our protest is against there being any in practice.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Liberal Convention of Carleton Co., held last Wednesday, nominated F. B. Carvell for Parliament.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson has resigned his seat in the Provincial Legislature. An election to fill the vacancy will be held Oct. 6th. Mr. S. S. Ryan is the government candidate.

The Charlotte county Liberal convention will be held at St. Stephen September 28.

The general election in Newfoundland is set for the 8th, of November. Mr. Morine is the leader of the opposition.

The Kent Co., liberal convention held at Buctouche Wednesday selected O. J. Leblanc as the Parliamentary candidate.

The Liberal Conservative Convention of Restigouche Co., will be held Wednesday of this week at Dalhousie.

The Kings Co., election for the Local Legislature takes place Thursday of this week. Messrs Pugsley and Sproul are the candidates.

The nomination of F. B. Carvell as a candidate for Parliament will necessitate the resignation of his seat in the Provincial Legislature.

James Donville is the nominee of the Liberals of Kings Co. The convention was last Thursday.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Kings Co., meet in convention at Hampton on Tuesday of this week to nominate a candidate.

Albert county Liberals will hold a convention at Riverside September 27th., to nominate a candidate for Parliament. Dr. Weldon is the Conservative candidate.

A convention is called for Tuesday of this week, at Riverside, A. Co., to nominate an opposition candidate for the vacant Albert Co., seat in the Provincial Legislature.

"THE DEAD LINE."—Here is an item of which we ask churches to make a special note: "That veteran in the service, the Rev. Benjamin Parsons, recently of Seattle, Wash., had accepted in his seventy-fifth year a hearty call to the pastorate of the self-supporting church of Carbondale, Wash., and has entered upon his work. This 'innovation' is American; but there is a parallel in England. Bishop Temple of London, was called to be Archbishop and Primate of All England when seventy-five years of age. And he has very vigorously discharged the duties of his office. It is particularly becoming that men of mature age, while able to work, should be encouraged to do so."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

GALVESTON.

The Governor of Texas has issued a statement of the disaster wrought by the storm that swept Galveston and other places. He places the loss of life at 12,000, and the property loss is estimated at \$20,000,000. He thanks the people everywhere for their munificent generosity. The rebuilding of the city has begun, and will be carried on with vigour.

BOURASSA.

Bourassa and his friends would have people believe that his opposition to the Canadian contingents going to South Africa was that they went without authority of Parliament. He is unable, however, to conceal the fact that his sympathies were and are anti-British. He has lost no opportunity to sneer at Great Britain, and to glorify the Boers. His campaign now in Quebec Province is wholly anti-British. Such men are a menace to the country.

DOUKHOBORS IN CYPRUS.

The Society of Friends, who take special interest in the Doukhobors, have not succeeded very well in their attempt to establish a colony in the island of Cyprus. In August 1898 over eleven hundred of them landed there having been very generously assisted by the Friends. They were located on farms, and it was thought would prosper. But the climate was warmer than they were used to, and they pined to join their co-religionists in Canada or elsewhere. Perhaps those in this country will succeed by and by, but so far they do not seem particularly well satisfied, nor are they very satisfactory to the people near whom they have settled.

THE EXHIBITION.

The St. John Exhibition was a success in point of attendance—more people visiting than visited any previous Exhibition in the city. In some departments the exhibits are said to have been better than in previous years, while in some others—notably in the machinery department, the show was not up to previous years. There were, evidently, some quite objectionable features. The "Sun" says: "There was, too, an abundance of 'fake' attractions and games of chance on the midway, most of them conducted on the square, with the odds, of course, largely in favor of the operator, while two or three were but thinly veiled swindles. As fast as their character was discovered these latter concerns were closed up."

The Telegraph says: "We would respectfully suggest that in any arrangements that are to be made for future exhibitions, means should be taken to exclude persons who are simply running gambling and swindling booths, and whose business it is to relieve the confiding countryman of his money by means of roulette wheels and other devices. There were seven or eight booths of this kind on the exhibition grounds this year, and their presence there was not at all creditable to the management."

Surely the management of the Exhibition can prevent these swindles. They can, at least, prevent them being carried on under Exhibition auspices. If they cannot, they had better abandon the Exhibition business.

A BAD LOT.

It is announced that fifty Belgian families will arrive in Canada in the Spring. The more people of such violent anti-British sentiment this country gets, the more our troubles will increase.

WEBSTER DAVIS.

It is now made known that the man Webster Davis who has been gaining some notoriety by his loud-mouthed advocacy of the Boer cause, was actually engaged in recruiting men in the United States for the Boer army when he was Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the United States administration. Of course, President McKinley did not know it, else he would have been dismissed quickly. But that he was the agent of the Boers while holding a responsible position under the Government of his own country shows what sort of a man he is. It was while he occupied the official position that he visited Kruger. He got a lot of Boer gold for his treachery.

WAR FIGURES.

An estimate has been made of the comparative deadliness of the war in South Africa and some previous famous campaigns. It appears that the proportion of all arms of the service that have died of disease has been 31.7 per thousand, as compared with 15 per thousand in the British army on foreign service. The proportion of killed has

been 20.5 per thousand. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the proportions were 12.5 from disease and 31.8 from battle. In the American Civil War 1861-66 the figures were 51.4 from disease and 14.2 from battle. In the Great War of 1793-1815 the British losses were 49.6 from disease and 6.6 killed. The officers' death-rate in the present war has been the highest of any, 102.7 per thousand, of whom 72.1 were killed or died of wounds. The total losses, killed, wounded, missing and prisoners on August 25 was 40,561, but from this, of course, must be deducted many released and escaped prisoners and convalescents who have returned to duty at the front.

TAMMANY.

When the Tammany delegates and hangers-on journeyed from New York to the Democratic convention at Saratoga the other day they took with them stacks of cases of liquors, and four tons of ice, besides great quantities of food—all for use enroute. There were sixteen hundred of them. The cost of all this stuff, and millions more they steal from the public.

BEECHER.

Many will be glad to read this statement from the British Weekly: We are able to announce that the last possible doubt of the innocence of Henry Ward Beecher in the deplorable Beecher-Tilton trial has been cleared away. Though Mr. Beecher's friends were most fully convinced that he was guiltless, they admitted that two or three letters professing to be written by him were regrettable, and that they had to take into account what they knew of him otherwise in estimating their significance. They now have been proven to be forgeries of the grossest kind. It would serve no purpose now to indicate the name of the forger, who is dead. Suffice it to say that the incident puts Beecher's character on a higher plane than ever. We have also been told, though we have no opportunity of absolutely verifying the statement, that one of Beecher's most prominent ministerial opponents, on seeing the new evidence, expressed his deep regret at the position he had taken.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The dissolution of the British Parliament takes place on Tuesday of this week. The elections will follow immediately. There is scarcely a question about the result of the appeal to the people. The government is sure to receive the strong endorsement of the electorate. In a recent letter Mr. Chamberlain says,—"The issues of the general election are the merits of the war in South Africa, and the nature of the settlement, which is to insure us against any recurrence of any danger to our possessions in South Africa."

A FUNERAL SHIP.

Next month a United States Army transport, will begin a voyage round the world, equipped as a funeral ship. She is being sent by the government to bring home for burial in the United States the bodies of all officers and men of the navy and marine corps who have been buried abroad since the outbreak of the war with Spain. The vessel will visit various places in the world where representatives of the American navy and the marine corps are buried and bring the bodies home for reinterment. The vessel will probably reach New York in February with over one hundred bodies, which will be delivered to the next of kin for burial if requested, or reinterred at Arlington, the National Cemetery.

BACK HOME.

The boy (James Smith), who was sent by a lot of hysterical Philadelphians with a message of sympathy to Kruger, has returned, and is again on his beat as a messenger boy. The boy was simply an average boy, glad to have a free trip and the notoriety connected with it. The people who sent him were a lot of simpletons.

THE BREWERS.

The consumption of malt liquors in the United States last year was one million barrels less than the year before. The brewers are very much disturbed, and are bemoaning the poor condition of the country—as indicated by the falling off in their business. Of course, it is the country they are feeling badly about. They and all grog makers and sellers are simply patriots and philanthropists.

A MILLION VOTES.

What is known as "the million vote movement" is being energetically pushed by the Young People's Temperance Society of the United States. The purpose is to secure the pledges of 1,000,000 voters to vote for national

prohibition next November, in case entire number is reached. This partisan movement has been endorsed by the leading ministers' associations of Chicago, and many prominent organizations in other cities. It is estimated that the number of pledges sent in is very large and encouraging, and particular efforts are being made now to have all pledges sent in at that a count may be made.

THE POPE'S MAN.

Mgr. Falconi, the Papal delegate to Canada, whose headquarters is in Ottawa, has been journeying all over the country these late weeks. He is through the Maritime Provinces, taking at the centres conferring with bishops and others concerning affairs of the church, of course. He said amongst other things which gave instruction when down this was what they should do in the preaching elections. He is now in west, being due in Winnipeg on Thursday of this week. He will, doubtless, go on to the coast before he completes his tour, and everywhere he will enquire, in things religious and political, the authority entrusted to him by the Pope.

RACE FEELING.

The elections lately held in Canada have revealed a better racial feeling. The negroes are reacting together and all a very strong antipathy to the white. The effect, according to the White Paper, has been to turn all white people into annexationists, as they fear that the island given its independence would soon become a second Hayti with all the degradations of negro supremacy. The prospect thus presented gives no assurance of peace progress to the island as an independent republic, while it goes to confirm the view of those who maintain the withdrawal of the authority of the United States would be followed by disorder, and perhaps anarchy, results of attempts at government by an ignorant majority, who have scarcely emerged from conditions of servitude.

CHINA.

There is little or nothing definite report of the Chinese situation. The powers, except perhaps the United States, continue strongly suspicious of Russia, all whose proposals and movements are regarded as more or less deceptive and wholly in her own interests, without respect to agreements or interests of the allied nations. Germany has announced that an indispensable preliminary to peace negotiations is that China deliver up the punishment those responsible for the outrages. There has been some fighting, a force of the allies have attacked the Pei Tang forts on Thursday. The Chinese soon deserted the forts.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The strike of the coal miners is now in its second week. It has practically stopped operations in the most productive hard coal field in the world. In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania there are 145,000 miners, and the Miners' Union controls most of these. The demands of the miners include the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following: Abolition of the company stores; reduction in the price of powder to \$1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages; abolition of the sliding scale wages paid in cash; 2,240 pounds to the ton; an advance of 20 per cent in wages less than \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 a day; that all classes of day labor now receiving \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 shall receive 15 per cent over present wages; that all day labor now receiving \$1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent.

There has been one case of collision between a sheriff's posse and a body of miners at Shenandoah. The miners were interfering with some non-union workmen; the officers fired into the crowd, and one man and a little girl were killed, and several others wounded. Both mining companies and strikers claim to be determined to hold out. There ought, surely, to be a way of adjusting these differences and avoiding the serious loss and suffering they cause.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL.

A movement is in progress, originating in Quebec, to provide a testimonial for Rev. Mr. O'Leary, one of the Chaplains who accompanied the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. It is desired to make the testimonial national, and appeals for contributions are made, or to be made, to people in every part of the country. That Chaplain O'Leary did his duty in South Africa—and did it well and bravely, as became a Christian minister, there is no doubt. He deserves the commendation he has received; nor can there be any objection to a suitable testimonial to him by his friends. But