

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D.D., ... EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th, 1901.

December should bring us many hundreds of renewal subscriptions. Send yours, please.

The power of the religion of Jesus Christ should be set steadily against the power of the drink traffic.

Less seeking new methods, and more seeking "power from on high" will assure larger success in church work.

The Nonconformist churches in England have more adherents than the Established Church. The places of worship of the Nonconformists provide for over eight millions attendants; the churches of the Establishment provide for less than seven millions.

When he was Governor of Ohio, the late President McKinley said these wise and weighty words:

The demand of the time and the need of the hour is the young man, securely grounded in honesty and integrity, the man of pure character. It is the highest thing we can have. The safest companion, the strongest friend. It lasts longer and wears better than anything else.

It is announced in a London paper that a strong and representative defence committee is to be formed to meet the danger to Protestantism and liberty in England from the influx of French Jesuits and others who have left France. These men have been incorrigible and unscrupulous intriguers in their own country, and there is no reason to suppose that their character and purpose in life have been changed by crossing the sea. It will be wise to watch them, and to promptly check anything tricky in their conduct.

The Roman Catholic arch-ishop at Manila, in a pastoral letter, prohibited the holding of any service in any of his churches on the day of President McKinley's funeral, because "neither in life nor in death" had he belonged to the Catholic Church, "nor manifested a desire to belong to her." The very same course was pursued in the case of Queen Victoria. Yet these are the people who want about everything, claim it, and usually get it from Protestants.

It is worthy of note that when Jesuits and the members of other religious orders in the Roman church have to leave Roman Catholic countries in which their intrigues and general interference with free government have made them offensive, they flee for refuge to Protestant countries—especially to some part of the British Empire. And wherever they go they make mischief. British Protestants are particularly tolerant of them, very unwisely so, often.

Several of the Presbyterian churches in Montreal are having seasons of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord." One pastor said, "I never knew my people to be more interested. They came to the church night after night, with an eagerness which was new and good to see. And it was the simple gospel they wanted. There was a real hunger for the gospel, and one and another about whom I was concerned, was brought to trust in the Saviour."

Other ministers make like statements. "A hunger for the gospel" described the feeling prevailing amongst the people. The Lord send such hunger to the hearts of all people.

A man who recently made a donation of \$100,000 to a benevolent object, said that it was what he might have spent for liquor and tobacco. Does it seem a large sum to have been saved in that way? Some men have lost many times that much through strong drink, used by themselves or others. In any case, the waste by drink and tobacco using is great. If appropriated to Christian work the Kingdom of Christ would come speedily. If only the money which members of the Christian church spend for tobacco were put into the Lord's treasury, a great impetus would be given to Christian work.

HOW MANY?

Now that the INTELLIGENCER is about entering its fiftieth year, we would like to know how many who are now subscribers have been subscribers from the first number.

They will, we are hoping, be subscribers for the fiftieth year. When remitting their subscriptions we will be greatly obliged if those who have been subscribers from the beginning will mention the fact.

TO THE WORK.

If churches and Christians wish to be revived themselves, and wish the conversion of the people about them, the time is come for them to prepare for the work. We do not wish to tell them how to prepare, or what to do; we merely ask them to decide whether they want God's blessing. Is it worth while for them to pray and expect a revival of religion? Is the end worth the labour? Is the prospect of success sufficient to warrant the undertaking, and the labour involved?

It ought to be a needless repetition of accepted truisms to argue out the answers to these questions. And yet so faithless are Christians to their faith that preachers must often make argument in answer to these questions. We need to impress upon ourselves by frequent iteration the worth of the human soul, its infinite destiny, and the transcendent importance of preparation for the eternal life. Though we may believe ourselves to be heirs of the eternal life, and already saved, we need to remind ourselves of the mighty value of that salvation to other souls, and of the terrible nature of eternal death to them and to ourselves if we should at last be castaways. Old thoughts these are, solemn thoughts, living and dying thoughts, not often to be obtruded, but which should ever guide our secular and our religious life.

But the main difficulty with Christians is not so much their failure to apprehend the mighty verities of existence as a lack of assurance that their efforts will be successful. We apprehend that too many church members feel somewhat in this way. God will answer prayer if it comes from a very holy man. If we only had in our church a pair of Pauls, or half a dozen Apolloses, or if Edward Payson could come and preach to the unconverted, or if some much talked of evangelists could only talk and sing to us, we might expect that God could bless such labors, but not ours. We are too cold, too sinful, and it is of no use for us to work or pray.

But who loves lost souls most, God or Paul? Has any evangelist suffered for the sinful as did He that hung upon the tree? Is not God waiting to answer your prayer, dear reader, weak as it may be? Can you not take his promises that his Spirit is at your service, however unworthy you are? Do you know that incomparably the most glorious promise in God's holy Word was offered to the most worthless Christians described in it—to the lukewarm Laodiceans? If they, by repentance, could inherit such a transcendent glory, may not the common believers of any common church look for ordinary and extraordinary blessings of God's grace?

Jesus of Nazareth will be passing by—is passing by now. He will be asking—is now asking, His churches if they are ready to receive Him. It is for us to answer.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

YELLOW FEVER.

Not a death nor a new case of yellow fever was reported from Havana in October, though that has always been the worst month in the year for the disease there. It is a good thing that the health regulations introduced when Cuba passed out of the hands of the Spaniards have worked such a change in what has for so long been the pest-house of the West Indies. Mosquitoes have been held responsible for carrying the disease. So the health authorities have very carefully carried out plans for the general extermination of mosquitoes. Also, the few yellow fever patients have been carefully protected from mosquitoes for the past year by close screens in the hospital, in order that infection should not be carried from them to other persons.

BETTER QUALITY.

The manager of the Bank of Montreal, in his annual statement, speaks of immigration into Canada, saying,—"What, after all, Canada most needs is quality rather than quantity. Mere numbers do not necessarily ensure stability, strength or prosperity. Infinitely preferable is it that we possess a law-abiding people, imbued with a high sense of national pride, thrifty in habit, resolute in purpose to maintain the integrity of their country, rather than to encourage a large immigration of alien races beyond our ability to assimilate."

TROUBLE-MAKERS.

The trouble in Colombia is largely, if not wholly, a revolt of the people against the domination of Roman priests, who seek to rule the country. Everywhere it is the same. Rome usurps authority, and the effect is mischievous and destructive of the people's rights.

ANOTHER FAIR.

A World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., is to be held in 1903. In at least two respects it will differ from the Buffalo Pan-American and the Chicago World's Fair—it will have no demoralizing "midway," and it will be closed on Sundays.

NO DISTINCTION.

Because of the claims of some representative of a monarchy, King Edward caused it to be known that the honours paid to Emperors, Kings and Presidents at his coronation shall be identical. His object is to recognize and honour the country and not the man. His course is sensible.

GROWING WORSE.

The famine in Russia is understood to be assuming more serious proportions. The least possible information about it gets abroad, for the Russian government prevents reports so far as possible. It is suggested that if a similar condition existed in India reports of the starvation and suffering would fill large space in the public prints.

ONTARIO.

The executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance held a meeting last week to consider the prohibition situation as affected by the decision in the Manitoba case. It was resolved to repeat and press the request for effective and enforced prohibition to the full measure of the provincial power, such legislation to be introduced next session in the legislature; also asking the government for the early intimation of plans and methods by which such prohibition is to be secured and established.

A COLOUR QUESTION.

Australia has a color question which is somewhat perplexing. The Senate of the Commonwealth has passed the second reading of a bill for the restriction of alien immigration. The bill, if it becomes law, will exclude all who fail to show a knowledge of any European language, but will not exclude negroes and Asiatics who can pass the examination. This does not satisfy the Labour party, who wish to enact the colour test pure and simple, on the ground that only thus can white laborers continue to draw their present rates of wages. There are also a few doctrinaires who wish to keep out all colored races, so that the Australian continent may in time be peopled entirely by whites. On the other hand, it is argued that if Asiatics and other colored races be excluded, there are immense tracts of tropical territory that can never be developed from the unsuitability of the climate to white laborers.

CAN IT BE?

There are religious papers in the United States that doubt whether the victory over Tammany is so much cause for congratulation which people

have thought. It is intimated that the fusion party secured success by making a bargain with liquor sellers to permit Sunday selling during certain hours. The statement is made in the most positive way. We hope those who make it are mistaken. If the statement is correct, then the "victory" is of questionable value. We hope to learn that no such bargain as is charged was ever made.

STATE CONTROL.

South Carolina furnishes an illustration of how the liquor traffic flourishes under state control. A few years ago the state took charge of the liquor selling. It has lately given the largest order for liquor supplies for immediate delivery ever made. It amounts to \$600,000, and will be filled by more than a dozen firms. A Pittsburg glass factory has an order for 150 car loads of liquor flasks half pints, pints and quart, of thirty cars each. The state purchases the liquor and sells to the consumer. It is probably the worst system that could be devised.

MISS STONE.

Whether Miss Stone is alive or dead is not known. Newspaper reports have had her dead many times, and as many times alive again. The latest word that seems reliable is to the New York World, Dec. 5th, from the Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., superintendent of the American board mission at Samakov, Bulgaria. He sent the following cable regarding Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka:

"There has been no result as yet from our efforts to ascertain the truth about the reports that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka are dead. In the present weather with the snow many feet deep on the mountains, travelling there is slow and dangerous, and I do not expect definite information for two or three days."

PROHIBITION.

Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, being asked if the prohibitory law would soon be put in force in that province, is reported as saying, "That is for the Legislature of Manitoba to decide at the next session, and it is for the members to say whether or not the law shall be put into effect."

The Ontario Prohibitory Alliance has issued a call to the temperance electors of that Province to organize and press now for prohibition, and so relieve the Province of a burden of "sorrow, loss, disgrace and sin." Just what the Ontario government intends to do is not yet announced.

We hope that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia steps will be taken to press for prohibition.

A PUBLIC LOSS.

Major E. L. Bond, of Montreal, was burned to death in his summer house at Phillipsburg, Wednesday morning. He was there on business and spent the night alone in his own house, as was his custom when in that vicinity. Early in the morning the house was discovered on fire, and later Mr. Bond's charred remains were found in the ruins directly underneath where his bed-room had been. It is supposed that he was suffocated by the smoke while sleeping. His tragic death caused a most painful sensation in Montreal where he was highly esteemed as a foremost business man and most excellent citizen. He was deeply interested in everything that made for the welfare of the country and was active in promoting every moral and philanthropic work. He was an ardent prohibitionist, a vice-president of the Dominion Alliance, and foremost in temperance work, especially in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. He will be greatly missed. The Montreal Witness says of him,—"There was no department of national life in which he did not take an active interest. Everywhere he was a leader and everywhere his leadership was on the side of right and of the country's highest interests. Politically, he was a Liberal in sentiment, but absolutely independent. Personal advancement counted with him for nothing in the presence of the great moral purposes of his life. He was the advocate of prohibition, and every other application of morality to law. To secure these he freely gave time and effort. But, eminently practical, he especially devoted himself to the enforcement of the law as it stands, and both in Montreal and at Phillipsburg, where his rural interests lay, he was a terror to law-breakers. He daily took his life in his hand as the enemy of the corruptors of youth. He was only about fifty years old and was the younger son of Archbishop Bond. Much sympathy is felt for the venerable father, now in his eighty-seventh year."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's first message to Congress was looked for with a good deal of interest. It was read to Congress Tuesday. It was characteristically direct. There was, of course, a eulogy of President McKinley and a strong denunciation of anarchy, with a recommendation that anarchists be kept out of the country, and that those in it be deported. Of trusts the message says the government should have the right to examine the workings of great corporations. It recommends the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act; and that educational and economic test be applied to immigrants. It declares against any general tariff changes, but favors a system of reciprocity such as would not injure home industries.

Satisfaction is expressed at the new naval treaty with Great Britain.

The message re-asserts the Monroe doctrine that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any European power on American soil.

Reference is made to affairs in China, to Cuba and Porto Rico, to the Indians, the Pan-American congress in Mexico, and is entirely without sensational feature. It concludes as follows: "The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow. When President McKinley died our nation received from every quarter sincere expressions of grief and sympathy, no less sincere. We reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

THE RUM MEN.

The rum-sellers of Montreal—"licensed victuallers," they call themselves—held their annual meeting on Wednesday. Lawrence A. Wilson—he who boasted that the liquor traffic of the country gave the government 100,000 votes in the last election—was re-elected President. This is the third time he has been made the head of the concern. Of course he made an address; he is given to much talk—particularly about the high character of the men of the rum traffic, and about the lack of sense and the fanaticism of those who do not regard rum-selling as a most beneficial work.

In his talk at the Wednesday meeting he had something to say about the decision in the Manitoba prohibition case. He professed not to be disturbed. He is reported as saying that if a majority of the electors want prohibition the liquor traffic people would accept their decision and would not ask compensation.

With his understanding of a majority of the same as his crowd insisted on in the Plebiscite—his statement is a safe one to make.

The Ontario rum men are scheming to prevent the Ontario government fulfilling the promise of the Premier to the prohibitionists. The License Holders' Association has served notice on the Liberal party managers that on two conditions they will stand for the Ross Government in the coming elections. The first is that the prohibition bill shall be subject to a referendum taken not less than three months after the provincial elections; the second that the referendum shall be dependent upon a clear majority being registered in favor of prohibition of all the votes on the list. This would count all absentees from the polls against prohibition and voters would merely have to stay away from the polls to be registered against prohibition. With a referendum so bonded liquor officials claim that they have the game fixed so that they cannot be beaten. They claim that Messrs. Stratten, Gibson, Latchford and Harcourt are forcing their proposal on Mr. Ross who is certain to yield. The feeling among prohibitionists at these disclosures is intense.

DANISH WEST INDIES. It is now stated that Denmark and the United States have come to an agreement about the Danish West Indies. The price the United States is to pay is between four millions and five millions.

OF CANADA. In a speech at a banquet in London last Thursday the Prince of Wales spoke of the relations between the motherland and the colonies, of the impression he received during his recent tour of the Empire. Of Canada he said:

"In the journey from ocean to ocean, marvellous in its comfort and organization, we were enabled to see something of its soil and the boundless possibilities of that vast and but partly explored territory. We saw, too, the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the people of the two great races."

The largest captures of Boers made in many months occurred Thursday, when three columns secured 250 prisoners.

It has been rumoured in the last week that negotiations are about to be opened between the belligerents in South Africa for either peace or armistice. It appears to be certain that the Boers are tired of the war, and the latest news from South Africa received by Mr. Kruger is said to show an increasing want of ammunition, arms and provisions on the part of the burghers. Perhaps!

The New York Sun estimates the cost of the recent New York City election at about two and a half million dollars.

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Demonstrations in favor of General Buller have been held in London which show that the fallen General is personally popular.

The King is in excellent health, and the Queen propose to visit Ireland in March.

Lord Strathcona, who has been quite ill, is reported better.

ON THE ISLANDS.

The week following my visit to Blissville pastorate I went to Grand Manan, and was with the North and Castalia churches four Sabbaths. On one of these Sabbaths I exchanged with Rev. A. H. McLeod, who gave me an opportunity of presenting the claims of our denomination to the Grand Harbour and Cove churches. During the last of my stay on Grand Manan I visited White Head, an Island lying three miles distant, and held preaching services there. I have been able during the two months since Conference to combine my Mission work and the work intrusted to me by the Conference Executive, and shall continue so to do when practicable.

OUR DENOMINATIONAL PAPER. Of the churches I shall write a few lines. I shall hope to write a few letters for the INTELLIGENCER's youthfully persuasive, interesting and interesting islands.

A few words about the INTELLIGENCER. Here 30 new names have been added to the growing list of INTELLIGENCER subscribers. The public (given after sermons) about the INTELLIGENCER have been invited to listen to with interest. The basis upon the reasonable people in the relations that: (1) the denomination the INTELLIGENCER as "the free advocate of its doctrines and interests it thus serves the cause we all have in view; (2) every Free Baptist home the INTELLIGENCER; for with Free Baptists cannot have an intelligent idea of what the denomination is doing; nor can they have the interest in, and attachment to, the denomination without it; (3) reasonable that all Free Baptists should enjoy supporting the subscribers to the INTELLIGENCER.

GOOD THINGS SAID. Many good things are said of the INTELLIGENCER, as: "I would do without it if I had to make considerable sacrifice to pay for it. I look for the INTELLIGENCER as the expected visit of a friend would rather part with any other paper than the INTELLIGENCER. I have taken it for 40 years and cannot now do without it. I always look first for the news from our ministers; I find news in it than I do in the Times or Sun." (semi weekly). The news from the lips of different people and were not solicited.

ONLY "JOKES." There are some good natured ones who are inclined to make strange things as: (1) "The INTELLIGENCER is too expensive"; (2) "I can't afford to take it"; (3) "I can't afford to take it"; (4) "I can't afford to take it"; (5) "you never can get the INTELLIGENCER stopped." Now

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