

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., Editor. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th, 1900

Dr. Parkhurst suggests that if the perseverance of the saints were equal to the perseverance of the sinners, this would be a greatly different and much improved world.

"It is better to be defeated unjustly than to achieve victory through wrong-doing." But there are many people—among them very well meaning people, who cannot understand it.

Dr. Paton, the veteran missionary to the New Hebrides, who has for some weeks been addressing meetings in Ontario, has had to cancel a number of meetings on account of illness. He has overtaxed his strength. It is hoped that a season of rest will restore him.

In his thirty-five years of work in behalf of the outcast children of Great Britain, Dr. Barnardo has rescued and trained for useful lives nearly twelve thousand waifs. It is a remarkable fact that less than two per cent of them have failed. Mr. Moody spoke of Dr. Barnardo as doing the greatest religious work of any man in England.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, pastor of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in New York City, died in his pulpit on Sunday, 30th ult. He was a man of great energy and an impressive preacher. He had been told by his physician that he might die suddenly, and was advised to rest. But he expressed his preference to keep on with his work, even though it shortened his days. At his post of duty is a good place for a man to die.

The Imperial Protestant Federation, with headquarters in London, has sent out 28,000 copies of a petition against the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. The petition is being extensively signed in all parts of the country. The Federation enrolls voters pledged to support only such candidates as will oppose the schemes of Rome. Such enrolment of voters has been made in about four hundred places in the United Kingdom, and a considerable number of elections may be influenced. It is well for Protestants everywhere to stand together against the wiles of the Papacy.

One of the most influential Roman Catholic papers in Europe—the "Chretien Francais," published in Paris, laments the condition of the Roman Church, both in France and elsewhere. Of Spain it says that Protestantism was never in so flourishing a condition there as now. In cities where twenty years ago it would have been unsafe for a citizen to avow his dissent from Rome, there are now Protestant places of worship, well kept and regularly attended. The most populous and prosperous of the Provinces of Spain, Barcelona, is the one in which Protestantism is making the most progress. A writer in the same paper—a priest who had been in that country—tells of the decline of Romanism in the United States. By immigration and natural increase they ought, he says, to number over twenty millions, but there are, he declares, not more than three or four millions "practicing their creed." Catholicism, he says, is dying of the freedom of American institutions. This is strong testimony from one who deprecates the facts he states.

Writing of preachers' experiences in the Ladies Home Journal, Dr. John Watson (Jan Maclaren) says "one of the cruellest acts of injustice on the part of the pew is to suspect the

preacher of personality and to read unthought-of meanings into his words. Should a preacher describe with much minuteness of detail and a certain keenness of feeling any particular sin, his hearers ought to be certain that he is describing his own sin, for indeed no man knows any sin as he knows his own.

It is best for the hearer to believe that the preacher is moved simply in everything he says by loyalty to truth and by the love of his fellowmen, and that no one regrets so bitterly as he does any shortcoming in exposition or any defect in the spirit of his teaching. His desire is to convince and to comfort; his one reward, the spiritual help which he affords to the souls of his fellowmen. If by his words any brotherman is strengthened to do his work with more faithfulness during the week or is succoured amid the trials of life, then he has not failed in his calling and does not regret his sacrifices. His endeavour is the highest known in human life, and his labour is the hardest. Unto him, therefore, should be extended the utmost sympathy, and for him there should be offered the most constant and earnest prayer.

A NEEDED MOVEMENT.

No. II.

In the INTELLIGENCER of September 5th, under the above heading, a paper by Dr. Gregory in the Homiletic Review of that month, on the Christian forward movement demanded by present conditions, was considered. In a later article Dr. Gregory deals with the question of how the movement is to be brought about. He takes the ground that a new departure for the preacher is necessary. In any adequate forward movement the preacher's office and function must be foremost. He puts it thus:

1. The preacher is the prophet of the new dispensation, the man who speaks for God. If he 'prophesies lies,' if he be 'neither hot nor cold,' if he have no care for souls, if he have no sense of his divine commission, the Church will never come up to the requirements of the Master, but will let the world perish without the Gospel in the future just as she has done in the past.

2. Now—to be wholly frank in so momentous a matter—in the present attitude and aim and effort of the ministry there is not even a shadow of hope for the lost world of this generation, even if there be for any of the next ten generations. The awful outlook of a thousand millions of the human race passing on to hopeless death, has the dreadful promise of being monotonously repeated with each successive generation, away into the indefinite future! Is not this the real state of the case? And if so it is not high time to "awake out of sleep," this sleep of death?

3. If God's work is to go forward—at the pace set for it by Christ in the great commission and by the "signs of the times"—the impulse must be given by a mighty and complete transformation of the life and conception and purpose and work of the ministry. Is not that patent to every one who has breadth enough of spiritual vision to take in the present conditions and needs?

These are strong statements, but it would not be hard to show that they are well within the truth, and deserving of the most prayerful consideration. Entering into particulars, the writer lays down and proceeds to unfold and emphasize two propositions regarding the preacher:

(1) that the preacher's conception of his calling and work needs to be almost infinitely lifted up and enlarged, until it shall approximate the ideal set before him in the Word of God, and (2) that the preacher must take his place of leadership in the great work for the world which God has called him.

After presenting these propositions in their many aspects and phases, he concludes this: "It will doubtless be a difficult task to bring all the preachers up to their divine work of leadership in Christ's great enterprise of salvation. It will need teaching and agitation, consultation and conference and prayer, and above and beyond all a mighty anointing by the Holy Ghost. But, since the Master's purpose of salvation for the world can not be accomplished without it, it is not an imperative duty to seek to compass the end, and worth infinitely more than it will cost? Who is ready to take up the task? By what means can it best be pushed to its completion? And since the world is already perishing, how can it be hastened?"

These two things are imperatively demanded if Christ's commission for the evangelization of the world of this generation is to be carried out: (1) The preacher must be brought to understand his divine calling and place and (2) he must ake and fill his place as the leader of God's hosts. Without this twofold new departure the speedy accomplishment of the urgent and obligatory task of Christendom is, humanly speaking, hopeless. With it, involving as it does the unification of the efforts of vast multitudes of accredited leaders by the inspiration of a divine ideal and under the leadership of the 'Great Captain, the one increasing purpose of God will hasten to its complete fulfilment.

This is another of those stirring calls to which every minister of the Word should give heed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

CHINA.

The Emperor of China has issued an imperial decree in which he denounces the Boxers, and names nine of the leaders for punishment. He does not excuse himself entirely but blames chiefly the princes and nobles who were the backbone of the movement. The impression prevails that at last the Chinese Government is making a genuine effort to put down the Boxers.

STILL AT IT.

Bourassa and some others of his kind are still preaching their anti-British doctrine in Quebec Province. They are not only declaring against sending Canadian soldiers to share in Britain's wars, but they say men should not even have been "permitted" to volunteer for such service. By this kind of talk they keep stirring up the race feeling, and expect it to send them back to Parliament. Such men are wholly unfit for places in the Parliament of any British country.

"EXTRA HAZARDOUS."

Life Insurance Companies are beginning to regard "Christian Science" teaching as dangerous, and are classing that kind of "Scientists" as "extra hazardous" risks. People who disregard the ordinary means of caring for health must expect to be considered very uncertain, if not wholly unsafe.

THEY WANT PROTECTION.

A memorial has been presented the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, by the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee with reference to the evil influence of the liquor traffic on the natives of South Africa. The committee urge the Government to promote uniform legislation throughout the British possessions in South Africa, under the direct administration of the Crown, providing for absolute prohibition to natives. Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, says the restriction of the supply of liquor to natives is an object in which he is entirely in sympathy with the memorialists, and that he will not fail to use whatever influence he may have in promoting it. He points out, however, that so far as the self-governing colonies of the Cape and Natal are concerned the question is one for the Colonial Governments, to whom, he says, copies of the memorial shall be sent.

FEDERATED AUSTRALIA.

The Duke and Duchess of York, representing the Queen, will open the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth. The Queen has heartily consented to the Duke of York being present. While she naturally shrinks from parting with her grandson for so long a time, she fully recognizes the greatness of the occasion which will bring the colonies of Australia into federal union, and desires to give this special proof of her interest in all that concerns the welfare of her Australian subjects. She wishes, also, in this way to signify her sense of the loyalty and devotion which have prompted the spontaneous aid so liberally offered by all the colonies in the South African war, and of the splendid gallantry of the colonial troops.

A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Among European sovereigns the young Queen of Holland has the distinction of being an ardent worker in the temperance cause. She gives the influence of her good example to the cause, for she is a total abstainer. She is patron both of the Total Abstinence Society of the Netherlands and of the Women's Social Purity League.

RATS AND MICE.

Mention has been made of the steps taken in Halifax and other Canadian ports to exterminate the rats from the wharves and buildings on the water front. The object is to prevent, so far as possible, these creatures from carrying plague or any such thing that may come in the ships that reach our ports. It is generally agreed now by sanitary experts that rats and mice are among the most dangerous propagators of disease, through carrying of infection germs. The plague at Glasgow is believed to have originated from infected rats brought on ships. In Antwerp the Sanitary Commission has offered a premium for the capture of rats; but such an offer always leads to their breeding for the sake of the bounty. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to exterminate rats, for sanitary reasons.

DEWEY.

The Dewey arch in New York is to be demolished. A movement to replace it with marble, at a cost of about \$500,000, was begun. Nearly \$200,000 subscriptions had been secured when the Admiral got married. Since then all the efforts made have not secured a thousand dollars. The project has been abandoned, and the arch is to come down. Rarely has there been so complete a dethroning of a popular idol. And now, Lieutenant Hobson—he of kissing notoriety—who has just returned from an official visit to the Philippines, is credited with saying that the Spanish ships that were sunk at the battle of Manila were sent to the bottom by the Spaniards themselves, who pulled out the plugs and opened the sea valves, and that Dewey's ships did comparatively little damage to the hulls of Montojo's ships.

DON'T LIKE THEM.

The liquor dealers association of Montreal which is the chief body of the liquor traffic in Canada, has pronounced against Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. At a meeting of the Association last Wednesday, the president denounced Messrs Foster and Macdonald in fierce terms. Mr. Foster's record on the question of prohibition, he said was well known to the traffic, and for it he should have their strong opposition. As for Mr. Macdonald, he had, by his prohibition law, ruined the liquor trade in Manitoba. Now he is seeking a place in the federal Parliament, and it is the duty of the liquor trade men to keep him out. It is a compliment to these gentlemen that their public course has provoked the open and savage antagonism of the rum traffic. The president of the liquor association also urged upon the men of the traffic the duty of refusing to support any candidate who will not pledge himself to favour legislation satisfactory to the traffic.

GOOD ADVICE.—Lord Wolsley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, has issued an open letter in which he asks the public, in doing honour to the returning soldiers, "to refrain from offering them intoxicating liquors, as, like all of us, they are open to temptation. He also says he trusts the greeting to the brave soldiers will be something better than an incitement to excessive drink."

WAR NOTES.

Gen. Dewet is reported to be a few miles south of Wepener in the Orange River Colony. He is at present the only Boer Commandant who is putting up any show of fight. Commandant Miller has surrendered to Clerly and Commandant Dirkson is now on his way to Pretoria to surrender. Dewet is evidently a man of courage and resource, but he cannot long continue to remain at large. Beverly Armstrong, of St. John, who went to South Africa with the second contingent, and who some weeks ago was wounded in the foot, has had to suffer the amputation of the foot. The Idaho, with 400 or 500 Canadian soldiers, is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 25th inst. Preparations are being made to give "the boys" a great welcome. Private Hubly, son of Rev. H. B. Hubly, Sussex, arrived home on Tuesday of last week. He was given a warm welcome. He is still in poor health, the exposure and hardships of the campaign having effected him very severely.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Colchester Co., N. S. Liberals have nominated Finner McClure, the present M. P., as their candidate. The Liberal Convention of York Co. is called for Thursday of this week. It is announced that Alex Gibson jr. will be the candidate. The Queens Co., Local election resulted in the return of Hon. Mr. Faris by a majority of 337. At the Liberal Conservative Convention in St. John, Thursday, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and A. A. Stockton, Q. C., were chosen as the party candidates for Parliament. Liberal conventions in four Nova Scotia counties—Halifax, Lunenburg, Pictou and Cape Breton, are called for Tuesday of this week. A convention of the liberal conservatives of Halifax county has been called for Thursday, October 11. Hon. G. E. Foster has promised to be present and address a mass meeting. After the Halifax nomination, which is the object of the convention, all the Nova Scotia counties will have liberal conservative candidates in the field except Victoria and Hants.

The General Conference.

(Continued from page one.)

This year. At Dutch Valley there has, for years, been a decrease by deaths and removals, with no one coming in to take their places. Yet the brethren are holding on, and next year intend, with the other churches of the pastorate, to increase their support for the ministry. Harmony prevails in all the churches.

Rev. S. J. Case, who is still at New Hampton, N. H., reports that "the year has been one of progress." His "work has been chiefly with the young life that surrounds" him. He has "preached on the Sabbath as occasion has offered. Through the month of August he supplied the Free Baptist church in St John west, and at present is engaged to supply the Free Baptist church at New Hampton, N. H., which work he expects to continue through the winter. The work is very pleasant and gives much encouragement." "While not present at Conference in person, his "prayers and sympathies are with the brethren in their annual session."

Licentiate M. L. Gregg closes his second year as pastor at Gibson. "It has been a year of blessing and of steady progress. The church members are coming to understand what our possibilities are in the town. No special meetings have been held this year. Fifteen have been added to the church. Several others were converted, some of whom joined other churches. The pastor has been well assisted by the C. E. Society, which has done excellent work, and has already pledged itself to do better work for next year. The Sunday-School is growing in numbers and interest. During the last weeks of June and the first week of July, I visited the Tobique and preached at the following places,—Upper Kent (twice), Lr. Perth, Rowena, Arthurville, Long Island, Dow's Flat, Riley Brook. I was impressed with the kindness of the people and the possibilities of the field."

Licentiate J. H. Puddington reports the Brown's Flat—Westfield pastorate as enjoying an advancing interest. The congregations are good in all the churches. He has been asked to remain another year, and will do so.

Licentiate W. E. Kirkpatrick, who is now at the Bible Training School in connection with Cobb Divinity School, reports his work in the Upper Gagetown-Geary pastorate. He preached three times every Sunday, with few exceptions. A few special meetings at Greenfield helped the church. The interest in the churches is fair, but not what it should be. Properly cared for "the pastorate could be made nearly self-supporting."

Licentiate G. Douglas Milbury reports that he spent the Summer vacation under direction of the H. M. Executive, at Knowlesville and places adjacent. At Knowlesville there was revival, and seven were added to the church by baptism. He is now at Cobb Divinity School. FINANCIAL. The following table shows the contributions for all purposes as reported by one hundred and seven churches:

Table with columns: Totals, Other Funds, W. M. Soc. Funds, Aged & Sick, Min. Fund, Conf. Fund, Foreign Miss., Home Miss., Build. Funds, Church Exp., Salaries, Dis. Tract. Rows 1-7 showing financial data for various churches.

Of the money in this table \$749.23 was raised by the Young People's Societies—\$355.06 being devoted to local church support, \$147.55 to missions, \$95.12 to the Students Fund, and \$150.50 to other purposes. Of the \$1021.90 in the "other purposes" column, \$450.00 was for the India Famine Fund.

BUILDINGS &c. A new parsonage has been completed at Har... and is now occupied by the pastor. A site for a parsonage has been secured at Fredericton Junction. Several church buildings have been improved, at considerable expense. Debts of churches have been reduced. The reported expenditures for these purposes is \$4157.28, estimated value of the church property reported is \$155,625.

SOME AVERAGES. The contributions show an average of \$3.30 per resident member of the churches reported. The averages by District are as follows: 1st Dis., \$1.39 per Res. mem. 2nd " 3.60 " 3rd " 4.31 " 4th " 3.04 " 5th " 2.86 " 6th " 4.39 " 7th " 4.90 "

For local church support an average payment per resident member is \$3.33; for general nominal purposes the average per resident member is 55cts. Averages by Districts are as follows: Denom. 1st Dist. \$1.08 2nd " 3.01 3rd " 3.73 4th " 2.76 5th " 2.59 6th " 3.84 7th " 4.08

The average per resident member for salaries of pastors is \$2.32; Home Missions, 4 1/2 cts; for Foreign Missions, 7 1/2 cts; for Conference Fund, 8 cts; for Students' Fund, 2 1/2 cts; for Aged and Sick Ministers' Fund about one-half cent.

The payments for Home Missions were made by fifty-one churches with 3023 resident members—average of 9 cts per resident. For Foreign Missions by fifty-one (52) churches, with 3414 residents—an average of 13 cts per resident. For Conference Fund by 79 churches, with 4771 residents—an average of 10 cts per resident. For Students' Fund by fourteen (14) churches, with 1653 residents—an average of 9 cts per res.

For Aged Ministers' Fund twelve (12) churches, with 721 residents—an average of 4 1/2 cts per res. Fifty-six (56) churches, with 360 resident members, contribute nothing to Home Missions; fifty-five (55) churches, with 2609 residents, nothing to Foreign Missions; twenty-eight (28) churches, with 1252 residents, nothing to Conference Fund; ninety-three (93) churches, with 4370 residents, nothing to Student Fund; ninety-five (95) churches with 5302 residents, nothing to the Aged Ministers' Fund.

The foregoing figures and averages have to do only with the reported churches. The unreported churches, presumably, contribute little or nothing to the objects named. The highest average contribution per resident in any church is \$20.80 in a Second District church; the lowest is 16cts. in a Sixth District church. The highest in each District is as follows: 1st Dist., \$6.30; (2nd) \$20.84 (3rd) \$7.80; (4th) \$14.06; (5th) \$5.73 (6th) \$13.90; (7th) \$8.42.

The financial strength of thirty-two (32) churches is reported in creased; thirty-four are reported unchanged; seven are reported weaker; and the others say nothing about their financial condition. Thirty-three (33) churches are increasing in support of church work; thirty-four (34) are not increasing. Sixteen (16) churches are increasing in support of general denominational work; thirty-nine (39) are not increasing. The other make no report as to these things.

Thirty-five (35) churches report that all their resident members contribute to their support; twenty-two (22) say "nearly all" contribute seventeen (17) say three-fourths; five (5) say two-thirds; six (6) say one-half; two (2) say one-third; two (2) say one-fourth; the others make no report on this point. Five (5) churches contribute to all Conference purposes; many churches contribute to nearly all purposes; ten (10) contribute only to local support; and three (3) report contain no statement of support of anything.

PREACHING. Eight (8) churches have preaching twice every Sunday; twenty-four (24), once every Sunday; one (1), three times a month; fifty-eight (58), fortnightly; nine (9), monthly; three (3), "occasionally"; four (4) do not report as to preaching.

CONFERENCES. Ninety-one (91) churches report monthly conferences regularly held, four of them on Sundays; one has conference irregularly; and fifteen make no report. The aggregate of the average attendance monthly at the reported conferences is 1272, which is about twenty per cent. of the resident membership.

THE LORD'S SUPPER. Sixty-two (62) churches report observing the Lord's Supper. It is observed by