

TERMS AND NOTICES

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25TH, 1897.

The really holy man is not likely to think much of his own holiness; he will not talk much about it, and, certainly, will never boast of it.

The congregation which has its bills paid at the end of the year is the one, as a rule, which makes provision for them at the beginning. These things do not do themselves, they have to be planned for.

The Jews are receiving from Germany treatment similar to that given them in Russia and Spain. In eastern Prussia they are being driven out without any apparent cause, other than that the Emperor has ordered it. All classes are included.

At a garden party given by the Archbishop of Canterbury during the Lambeth Conference, the Turkish ambassador and two other Turks were conspicuous figures. Bishops of the Church of England abounded of course, for it was a bishops' party. Not a single representative of other Christian bodies was present. It is not likely that any dissenting minister was anxious to hobnob with the bishops, but it seems just a little curious that the heads of great Christian bodies at home should be judged ineligible guests, while the representatives of the murderer of a hundred thousand Christians were welcomed, and made much of.

Mentioning the fact that the Congregationalists of England are making an effort to increase the salaries of their ministers, the 'Morning Star' thinks this good movement is attributable to "a blessed light" having fallen upon the minds of the people. It goes on to say, what many others are thinking, that "an inadequately supported ministry is a great hindrance to the growth of the church. If the total amount of money now given for the support of our Free Baptist ministers could be increased one-half, or even one-third our churches would be doubly blessed, once in a more generous giving, and again in the results secured through a better supported and grateful ministry."

Bishop Potter, the New York bishop, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently returned from a trip to Europe. He had participated in the Queen's Sexagenary celebration and the Lambeth Conference, while away. Among the things he had to pay duty on when he arrived in New York were two cases of whiskey. The whiskey, it is claimed, was a present from some admirer in England. But the bishop had to pay \$40.00 duty, or lose the whiskey. He paid.

Our readers may remember that a few months ago this same bishop undertook to tell the temperance people generally that they were making a mistake in seeking legislation touching the liquor traffic, that they should be using moral suasion. He talked about "moral suasion" like one who had made a discovery, and most patronizingly he commended his new plan to the mistaken people who think the law may be arrayed against a great evil. The possession of two cases of whiskey will make of small effect, the moral suasion efforts of even a bishop.

A meeting of Jews is to be held next week, in Basle, Switzerland, to consider the question of reassembling of "the peculiar people" in Palestine. Those Jews who favour the unification of the Jews and their establishment in the Holy Land are known as Zionists. The scheme receives a good deal of strong opposition from leading rabbis and prominent laymen. In the 'Nineteenth Century,' in an

article on "Zionism," Dr. Emil Reich discusses this and some other aspects of the modern Judaic problem. There are, he shows, religious, political and even trading Zionists. The former do not propose to go back to the Holy Land as a body, but to fulfil their aspirations by a gradual infiltration of colonising families. They have already formed numerous agricultural and vinicultural colonies there, which are fairly flourishing, and the movement is spreading. The political Zionists have a much bolder programme. The social condition of Jews, they contend, is becoming more and more insufferable in Europe, and that the only remedy is to found a state of their own, preferably in Palestine. Their proposal is to buy out the Sultan. His finances are in a shattered condition, and the promoters of this movement think he could be 'squared' for a consideration.

Dr. Reich thinks the great obstacle is the lack of a religious ideal and enthusiasm on the part of the leaders. A movement of this sort needs a Moses. His conclusion is that the Jews had better stay where they are, and secure their rights by standing up for them more strongly than they have hitherto done.

Resignations and Calls.

This is the time of year when, in our own denomination, the majority of pastoral engagements are made. A few words about resignations and calls may help in some cases—not cases which we know to exist, but cases which have often arisen and are likely to occur again.

No pastor should resign just for the sake of change, or because the work has been hard during the last year, or because somebody is disposed to make him responsible for whatever lack there is of interest or success.

Above all a pastor should never resign because the work has become more difficult owing to the death or removal or defection of some members who had been good burden-bearers. At such a time the pastor who has the love of his people should not abandon them to utter despair, but remain their brave leader. His self-denying devotion to the cause at a difficult time will do more than anything else to cheer and strengthen a discouraged people.

The time, and the only time, to resign is when, in the exercise of a sound Christian judgment, after earnest prayer to God for light and leading, it is clear that all things considered, by a change of field better work can be done, and the prosperity of the cause be most promoted.

Intimations by churches, however indirectly and delicately made, of desire for a change of pastor, should not be made unless there is most unmistakable evidence that such change is really necessary. Churches are more likely than pastors to be influenced by considerations other than those which have to do with their spiritual welfare. In a word, it may be said that the severance of the relationship of pastor and church is a thing not to be done without most careful thought and prayer. "Lord, what wilt Thou? should be the prayer of both preacher and church.

Then, as to the acceptance of a call there is often serious questioning. Shall a preacher accept a call to a church when some votes are not favorable to calling him? More depends upon the character than upon the number of such votes. If the negative votes are of a few members of no particular knowledge of the needs of the church, and of small religious influence, it may not be sufficient reason for declining a call. To notice these votes would be giving them an importance to which they are not entitled. And when a church hesitates to extend a call because of the opposition of such persons, or because of the objection of godless men who contribute something, pay pew rents or contribute in other ways to church funds, a grievous mistake is made, as when it gives a call in deference to the wishes of these classes.

When a preacher has accepted a call, presumably following divine leading, he must go about his work as the pastor of all the people, seeking not the favour of this or that person or class, but the glory of Christ and the good of all. A man who is conscious of high and holy motives is not likely to trim to suit anybody.

It is not always an easy thing to enter a new field, and to adapt one's methods to new conditions. Neither pastors nor churches should expect too much of each other. Praying for each other, being patient of each other, heartily co-operating in love and faith, they will increase in gracious fellowship, and the pleasure of the Lord will prosper in their hands.

Nova Scotia Conference.

In two weeks the Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia will convene. The Ministers' meeting is called for Wednesday, Sept. 8th. General Conference will meet on Thursday, Sept. 9th. The place of meeting is Yarmouth, a fine town. It is so easy of access from all points that there will be no excuse for anything short of a full attendance of ministers and other members. The pastor of the Yarmouth church, Rev. C. F. Cooper, and his good people may be depended on to make ample provision for all who attend. Those who intend to be present should this week notify the committee as requested by notice on another page.

The New Brunswick Conference will be represented by Rev. Gideon Swim. It is like a visit home for bro. Swim, who is not only a Nova Scotian, by birth, but who began his work as a preacher in that Province. He has, however, by his several years of earnest and successful labour in this Province, become so thoroughly identified with the denominational life here that he now goes to his native Province as the representative of the Province of his adoption. New Brunswick will have another representative at the Yarmouth Conference in the person of Rev. J. B. Daggett, who goes to the Young People's Union from the Young People's League of this Province. Bro. Daggett will, also, represent the INTELLIGENCER, and will gather in all the renewals and new subscribers he can. We hope there may be many. There will probably, as usual, be present a representative of one of the New England Free Baptist Associations.

At the Minister's Meeting one will be missed who, for many years, was almost always in attendance. Rev. S. K. West, who was at the meeting of 1896, has since then entered into rest. The brethren will mourn his departure but will thank God for the goodness of his life, his patient and faithful service, and for the unwavering faith and abundant peace which were his in the death time.

Others have died during the year who, in their respective churches, were of great usefulness, and whose departure has been, and continues to be, deeply mourned. But notwithstanding these losses, which, though we have learned to expect them, we are never quite prepared for, and which are always a trial of one's faith, it is to be hoped that our brethren have had a year of prosperity in the Lord's work.

That the Conference may be a good one—good because of encouraging news from the field, and good because of the presence and gracious power of the Holy Spirit in all the meetings of the session—many prayers will be offered.

Notes on Current Events.

Governor Drake, of Iowa, of whom we wrote a few weeks ago, as having called down upon himself the strong condemnation of the press and pulpit of his church for having signed the bill authorizing the manufacture of liquors in the state, has intimated that he will not accept re-nomination for the Governorship. The feeling aroused by his anti-prohibition action is probably the real cause of his unwillingness to be nominated; he could not be elected again.

Electricians are not very enthusiastic over the Tesla's wireless transmission of telegraphic messages. One of the objections to the proposed wireless system is that the message sent would be the common property of whoever had a proper receiver. The 'Electrical World' concludes, on a careful review of the situation, that all the systems recently discussed will be found to have more interest than utility.

Thousands of men have started for the Klondyke, and other thousands are thinking of doing so. The warnings of the hardships which must be endured, and the probability that only very few of those going will secure the fortunes for which all are eager, have apparently, very little effect.

Advices from the Pacific coast say that United States miners threaten that they will not obey the customs and other laws of Canada. This, of course, is mere bluster. The government of Canada is moving promptly in organizing suitable government for the territory, and law will be enforced as is usual where the British flag waves.

Two great meetings of women are to be held in Toronto in October—the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention, and the World's W. C. T. U. convention. These meetings will bring together a large number of notable women, including, of course, Miss Willard and Lady Somerset. There will be representatives from

Australasia, from Africa, from India, from China, from South of Mexico, from Hawaii, from everywhere.

Twenty-four of the thirty-seven members of the faculty of Brown University have made a formal protest against the course of the Board of Trustees in dealing with President Andrews. They point out that the University has not suffered financially under Dr. Andrews, the income having more than doubled since he took charge. But their chief plea is on another ground. They say: "In any cause less sacred than that of freedom of speech and thought we should have not spoken at all. . . . Interested in the most obvious manner in the material prosperity of the institution, more anxious than any others can be for its development and expansion, we nevertheless would not see its prosperity advanced, and we do not believe that its real prosperity can be advanced, by private suppression and political compliance; for we are convinced that the life blood of a university is not money, but freedom."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported as saying: "I think Pope Leo the greatest statesman of the century. Sir Wilfrid sailed for home on the 19th, inst."

United States citizens in Cuba claim to have been much damaged in their business by the war. The claims presented against Spain already aggregate \$75,000,000. They might as well multiply the amount by ten or twenty, for Spain is about as able and likely to pay the larger sum as the smaller.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is very promising. It is estimated that over 20,000,000 bushels will be harvested. And it is expected that the wheat growers will get several millions of dollars more than last year. All of which is good, not only for them, but for everybody else.

Prince Henry of Orleans (French) said some uncomplimentary things about the Italian army. The Prince of Turin (Italian) showed his resentment by challenging his country's traducer to fight a duel. They fought with swords. Each cut the other a little, the Frenchman getting the worst of it. When blood had been drawn they were satisfied, shook hands, and two fools went each his way.

It is stated from Mexico that an intention to assassinate President Diaz was discovered last week. The would-be assassin is an Italian anarchist.

The British Association for the advancement of science met in Toronto last Wednesday. The President, Sir John Evans, in his opening address, reviewed the progress of science. There was a large attendance of eminent men of Europe and America. Among the Friday addresses was one by the Director of the British Mint, Prof. Austen, on Canada's metals. He said Canada's principal metals are gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead and iron. There were also manganese, chromium, antimony, mercury, zinc, platinum, and such rarer metals as molybdenum. He dealt with the distribution of gold in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario, also touching on the importance of the iron and steel production, and expressed the opinion that the prospects for mining in Canada are very bright.

So few United States papers state facts about Great Britain as fully and fairly as does the 'Christian Standard' in the following, that it is a pleasure to reprint it: The occupation of an uncivilized or barbaric country by Great Britain is always to the betterment of the subjected people themselves. Other European nations regard their colonies as fair objects of prey, and often impoverish those who come under their flag. Nowhere is the beneficent rule of England better seen than in Egypt. The country has prospered greatly under the present occupancy, and in the twelve years ending in 1894 the population below the second cataract had increased 1,600,000, and had reached 8,000,000. The expedition into the Sudan is in the interests of civilization, and should have the good wishes of all who would see that fertile region reclaimed from barbarism. When the whole Nile valley has been subdued the redemption of the whole continent will follow. The river of Egypt is the key to the African situation.

An organization called the 'Victuallers Association' was formed in Westmoreland County last week. It is simply a rum-sellers association. It is probably intended especially for the Plebisite campaign which is expected next year. Temperance people need to be awake.

Interviewed concerning the threatened trouble in India, General Lord Roberts says: There is no cause for alarm or anxiety. The movement is wholly fanatical. We have a large body of magnificent troops on the frontier, officered by highly experienced commanders and capable of coping with any difficulty likely to arise. Asked as to the complicity of the Ameer of Afghanistan, Lord Roberts said,—"I wish I could think that the Ameer had nothing to do with the present disturbance, but, knowing the control he has over his country, my belief is that not one of his own immediate subjects on the borderland who owe allegiance to him would venture to join in the attacks against us unless convinced that in doing so he would meet with the approval of the Ameer."

But, in concluding the interview, he reiterated his belief in the staunchness and loyalty of the native troops and his confidence that there is no serious danger in India, as the present forces on the frontier will be able to suppress any uprisings.

How Daniel Mills, who is regarded as something of a specialist in constitutional and international law, expresses the opinion that when the Alaskan boundary is rightly settled, Canadians will have plenty of access to the Klondyke via the Pacific Ocean and the Yukon river. He claims that Dyea, for instance, will then be shown to be in Canada. The basis of his contention, as summarized in the Montreal 'Star', is that "the boundary does not properly follow all the windings of the shore, but only does so when no 'coast line' intervenes. He goes very fully into the question from the days of Russian possession down, quoting the treaty clauses in extenso. The treaty makes the 'summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast' the boundary line from the point where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude on the mainland until it intersects the 141st degree, west longitude, which it follows to the Arctic. Another explanatory clause is added, in which it declares, among other things, that wherever the summit of the coast line 'shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Now Mr. Mills argues that it was clearly the intention of the treaty to adhere to the coast line wherever there was such a thing, no matter whether it crossed inlets or not. The Russians, he points out, only wanted fishing rights on the coast, and so were not likely to stand out for the right to go behind the coast line at any place. Now Lynn Inlet is crossed by a range of mountains near the coast, known as St. Elias' Alps, which contains a number of peaks ranging from 10,000 to 16,000 feet high. There are a number of other inlets in the same position, and he insists that they are all "Canadian waters lying in Canadian boundaries."

Just how section 22 of the new United States tariff should be understood is a question upon which a good deal depends. It is held by many that it means that a duty of ten per cent will be charged on foreign goods entering the United States by way of Canada. Trans-continental railway lines are thought in this way to be having a shot at the C. P. R. which is their serious competitor. But more than the C. P. R. will suffer if the section is interpreted as it is thought it may be. In the New England states it would be severely felt. The Boston Journal says,—"The Canadian Pacific Railway performs an important service to New England. Its connections with the Boston and Maine are of large present and prospective value to the port of Boston, and it would be a distinct misfortune to this community if they were to be severed. And it adds that "the enforcement of a policy which would entirely exclude the Canadian Pacific from the handling of America's imports is a very serious affair. Such an extreme step would injure both parties concerned, and it might be a question which would be the greater sufferer."

Voices and Echoes.

Many a boy is frightened out of being religious by the way religion makes his friends look.—Ram's Horn.

The 'Ram's Horn' is mistaken. It is not religion, but the lack of it, or a wrong conception of what it is, which makes some people look and act in a way to repel and prejudice the young.

A knighthood was recently given to Mr. R. Guinness, the acting manager of Guinness & Co. His brewery firm had already received two peerages and the ribbon of St. Patrick.—The Globe.

Whiskey and beer are great—great in political influence as in power to destroy. Tens of thousands are cast down and utterly destroyed that

a few may revel in ill gotten wealth and the distinctions they are able to purchase with the bloodmoney.

We must either evangelize or fossilize. There are two classes in our churches: those who believe in executing the Saviour's last command, and those who disregard it. The first believe in evangelization, the second drop down into fossilization.—Chris. Standard.

And it is quite amazing how many adhere to the fossilization policy, among them so many good people. They should be ashamed. Their Lord says, "Go ye and disciple all nations."

The Northfield Conference.

No. IV.

MORNING WATCH AND SECRET PRAYER.

Mr. Mott gave two addresses, one on the observance of the Morning Watch and the other on Secret Prayer.

He urged upon the students the necessity of observing the Morning Watch, saying,—

1. The mind, and soul are the most receptive at the beginning of the day. 2. In the morning the outer conditions are more favourable than at any other time. It is easier to say "My soul, be thou silent unto God." 3. We prepare ourselves for the day's conflict with Self, Sin and Satan. To put off prayer and devotional study of the word till night is like putting on the armour after the battle is fought. The secret of largest growth lies in the morning watch.

One of the difficulties said to be in the way of its observance is the lack of time in the morning. We can get up earlier. Henry Martyn said, 'Now let me burn out for God.' But God does not mean us to cut in on sleep, we can go to bed earlier. It is the wisest economy of time. It enables us to enter the day with God. This gives us control and poise.

We are living in an age of such intense haste. 'It is well to come apart and rest awhile.' The real object of the morning watch is to enable us to meet God, to hear His voice. Wesley had a motto, "Live to-day!"

In observing the watch it is well to have a plan to follow. Prayer, Bible study and meditation. Arrange in advance portions of the Bible to be studied in the morning watch, as Psalms 30-90, study of epistles, study of promises of God, prayer, faith, and the Holy Spirit. The morning watch is to be a still hour. Let prayer have a prominent place. Study to be quiet. The best men have kept the morning watch. Moses, Jeremiah, Isaiah and Ezekiel observed it.

SECRET PRAYER.

"Secret prayer is essential as a preparation for public prayer. Without a very real secret-prayer life there is danger lest in our praying in public we be more conscious of the presence of men than of God. Beside this, each man has his own individual needs which he can lay before God with greater freedom and definiteness in secret than in the presence of others. To become Christ-like, which should be the ambition of every true Christian, we must practice in the presence of God. To live the abiding life which Christ has commanded, the secret-prayer life is implied. Secret prayer is prayer at its best. It is prayer most free from all insincerity. Indolence is a decided hindrance to secret prayer. Real prayer is the most intense act a man performs. Prayer is the act of coming into vital communion with the great God of the universe, and wielding the forces of the prayer kingdom. Surely this demands our best. David was able to say, 'I give myself unto prayer.'

Haste is equally an enemy to secret prayer. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee,' not whose mind simply now and then turns to Thee. They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength'—not they that glance at Him and run away.

Formality is a hindrance to the prayer life. Have we not often found ourselves upon our knees, nominally in the act of prayer, yet not conscious of the words we are uttering, worse than this, not conscious of what our words involve, and still worse, not conscious of Him to whom we are addressing our words.

Iniquity cuts the nerve of all prayer. Has God ever been known to hear a prayer from a heart in which any form of iniquity is fostered or tolerated? It is the supplication of a righteous man which avaleth much in its working.

Lack of preparation is a great hindrance in the secret prayer life. Mohammedans tell us that one prayer offered in Mecca is worth eighty thousand prayers offered anywhere else. Christ said, 'The hour cometh when neither in this mountain nor in Jerusalem shall ye worship, the Father! True worshippers worship the Father in spirit and in truth. Yet Christ places special importance to prayer in