

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1900.

The time-server is out of place in the christian ministry. He disgraces it.

According to a new rule of the Chicago University, a student who marries while holding a fellowship will lose it. It seems a very proper rule.

The Episcopal Church in Montreal, whose rector, Rev. Mr. Troop, resigned because the pews were not free, has voted heartily to comply with the rector's wish, and he has withdrawn his resignation.

Spiritualism is quite prevalent in Germany. In Berlin alone there are said to be as many as six hundred mediums. They carry on all sorts of humbugs and frauds. Their followers number sixty thousand. Dr. Stoeker, the Court preacher and great christian social reformer, has undertaken a crusade against the humbug.

Rev. Dr. Courice and Rev. G. J. Bond, editors, respectively, of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, and The Wesleyan, Halifax, have arranged an exchange of work, after the manner of ministers who exchange pulpits. The exchange is for a month or two. We hope the editors will enjoy the new experience. The readers of both papers are sure to have a good time.

The Bohemians in the United States are a most irreligious lot of people. According to a recent statement, their leaders advocate the grossest forms of infidelity. It is taught that suicide is a perfectly justifiable thing, and the number of suicides is very large. There is amongst them an organization of women, numbering nearly 10,000 members, in which infidelity is diligently taught, even amongst the children. Some of this class of people are finding their way into the Canadian west.

We are in receipt of a communication from the Committee of the recent Ecumenical Missionary Conference stating that no advanced subscriptions for the Report will be received after July 15th. All who desire to secure the two volumes (handsomely bound in cloth) at the low rate of \$1.00 should remit at once to the Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, Chairman, 156 Fifth Ave., New York. After July 15th the regular price for the books will be \$1.50, and they may be ordered through booksellers or the American Tract Society, New York.

What Romanism means today as a religion, and that in the very centres of civilization, is illustrated by the recent death in Paris of an old beggar woman. The poor woman, a most devout Catholic, fasted three times a week, was accustomed to pray kneeling in cold water; applied burning coals to her body and lashed herself with a leathern thong covered with nails. She wore a hair shirt, and her body was covered with burns and wounds. She was sixty two, and her death is attributed to her self-inflicted tortures. The Divinity she worshipped might have been Baal or Diana. What is to be said of a system which develops such ideas in its votaries?

An illustration of the intolerance of Rome comes from the Argentine Republic. A Protestant colporteur had succeeded in disposing of a large number of Bibles and Testaments, and portions of Scripture and tracts, in two villages in the province of Mendoza. He was followed by a priest who was in the habit of visiting those places periodically. This man, who is said to lead a scandalous life, went to one of the villages and com-

manded the people with terrible threats to bring him all the literature they had purchased from the Protestant. They obeyed, with the exception of two families, and the books were publicly burnt, only the covers of the Bibles escaping destruction. Let those who would have us believe that Romanism has lost much of its intolerant nature through the spread of civilization, note and ponder.

A recent report on the state of religion in Russia mentions the rise of a curious sect on the Volga. Its principal article of faith is that Judas was the only true disciple of Christ. He was so sorry for his sin that he hanged himself; and his example in this respect is held up as worthy of imitation by all who would be true disciples of Christ in these days. The leaders of the sect teach that only in this way is it possible to flee from the wrath to come. The principal leader has been arrested for teaching self-destruction. The appearance of such sects in Russia is nothing new. There are still existing remnants of sects which flourished forty and fifty years ago, whose chief tenet is self-destruction, in order, as they said, "that the power of Antichrist might not prevail against them." Some of these fanatics are known as "Coffin people," others as "Red Pilgrims," and others as "Nothingists." The Coffin People have been known to place themselves in coffins and starve to death; and the others did equally horrible things. These sects are closely watched, with the object of preventing any revival of the murderous fanaticism.

"THAT SEEMETH RIGHT."

Things are not always what they appear. Error often presents itself in the garb of truth. The world is full of things and ways which seem to be right, but which are wrong. There are really but two ways in life—the true and the false, the narrow and the broad. It is no unusual thing, however, for a man to think himself in the right way, while in fact he is in the wrong way. Thinking oneself to be right is not being right. Sincerity of belief will not answer for correctness of belief. Sincerity in a wrong belief or purpose will lead to bad results. A serious railroad accident occurred, owing to the fact that the watch of the conductor on a freight-train was twenty minutes slow without his knowing it. It had stopped twenty minutes, and then started again. The conductor supposed his time-piece had been running all the time, and so he shaped his course accordingly. It seemed to him that he would have ample time to reach the next turn out before the passenger-train was due. But the watch being wrong all his calculations were at fault. The result was a collision which caused the wreck of the train and the loss of many lives—all for running on false time.

There is much running on false time, time that only seems to be right. "There is a way, that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." This is seen in personal habits. Many habits are formed in life which seem to be right, but are not. At least, they do not seem to be bad, morally bad. Their seeming to be right, however, does not make them right. Just believing that the time is right does not make it so. This is especially true, and is easily seen in the case of the use of tobacco and strong drink. These habits begin in a small way, but little by little they grow until they obtain such complete mastery over even the strongest and most brilliant of men, that they become helpless before the cravings of an unnatural appetite.

The same is true of business practices. Here false views often prevail. Everything is right in trade. God's holy day is desecrated for gain. The end justifies the means, is the motto of the avaricious man. Such expressions show a wrong moral standard. He who runs to such a schedule is constantly liable to collide with something that will wreck him soul and body for time and eternity. Things seeming to be right does not make them right.

This same principle will apply with equal force to opinions and beliefs. These, if wrong, will lead to wrong courses in life. Correct opinions and a correct faith alone can produce a noble, exemplary life. A man who has false notions of life will not lead a true life. He can only run with safety to himself and others when he has the correct time. When his own personal habits are good, his business practices in harmony with strict honesty, and his opinions and beliefs right before God, then, and only then, can true success in life be achieved. Running on false time is always dangerous and often fatal. Beware! Regulate your time by the word of God. It has on its dial the records of all ages, and points out all dangers.

C. W.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Annual meetings of four denominations have been held recently. It is good for us to know how our brethren of other branches of the Church of God are getting along.

The Western Baptist Association of New Brunswick held its annual session at Doaktown a few days ago. The digest of the reports from churches showed that there are 75 churches in the association. Of these 35 reported. Twelve showed increases of from one to fifty in membership; twelve showed loss of from one to six members; in eleven the membership remained stationary. The net gain in membership was 55. The total number of baptisms was 101, and these were in 14 churches. Only sixteen churches contributed to denominational objects. Forty-two churches are receiving missionary aid. . . . The temperance committee adopted the Dominion Alliance plan to secure 100,000 voters pledged to support only temperance candidates at the next election. Committees were appointed to collect for home mission work in the different counties. The meeting decided in favor of the New Brunswick convention naming the board of home missions.

METHODIST CONFERENCES

The Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which met in Moncton last week was a session of considerable interest. Rev. Geo. Steele, who had served the Conference several years as Secretary, was elected President. The report on the condition of the work set forth that the temporal interests of the church are prosperous. The demand for increased liberality in the matter of the Twentieth Century Fund has been heartily responded to, and new churches have been built and enlarged and renovated. Second, we find also evidences of spiritual progress. Epworth Leagues have increased in numbers and in membership, Sunday schools are flourishing, attendance on public worship is good. There is, however, a small decrease in membership of the church. This is attributed in part to removals and incorrect circuit records, to growing worldliness and lack of permanency in revival results. The committee recommend discountenancing the use of sensational methods of securing revivals.

The Conference took a strong position on the prohibition question. . . . The question of a permanent place of meeting for the Conference was introduced, and notice was given of a motion, at the next session, to establish such a place, and also that a bill-letting fund be provided by taking one percent of all ministers' salaries. . . . Five young men were ordained.—H. C. Rice, L. R. McDonald, Geo. A. Ross, R. T. Campbell and H. R. Thomas. . . . The next session of the Conference will be held at Marysville.

The Nova Scotia Methodist Conference was held at the same time, at Parrsboro. Seventy-five ministers and twenty-three lay delegates were present. Only about one-fifth of the lay delegates appointed were present. . . . H. P. Patterson, J. P. Anthony and G. F. Mitchell were ordained.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which closed its session in Halifax a few days ago, is reported to have been a very excellent meeting. The work of the Church is moving on encouragingly, and is being pushed with considerable vigour in the west especially. The report on the Century Fund showed that already more than \$700,000 has been subscribed. There are yet 600 congregations to be canvassed, and it is expected to complete the million dollars aimed at from the first. . . . The next session is to be held in Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Reformed Baptist Alliance was held at Brown's Flat, K. Co., last week. At this writing we have not seen a report of the results of the year's work.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Hon. A. G. Jones is named as the probable successor of Sir M. B. Daly as Governor of Nova Scotia. Dr. Borden's name also has been mentioned.

Mr. Emmerson will be absent from the province for several weeks, "during which time by an order-in-council Mr. Tweedie will act as premier and attorney general. During the absence of Mr. White, who accompanies Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Labille will act as chief commissioner of public works.

Mr. Tarte is mentioned as probable Governor of Quebec, soon.

THE REPORT.—Persons wishing to possess the volumes containing verbatim reports of the great missionary Conference should send their order and \$1.00 to the committee on Press and Publication, Missionary Conference, 16 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND.

The Chicago Tribune is not a temperance paper; it is a political party paper, and has small sympathy with anti-temperance movements. But it makes the statement that the grog shops of the United States are responsible for over 53,000 murders committed in that country in the last ten years. These figures, it claims, are based upon a record carefully kept by its statistical editor, and they are doubtless as nearly accurate as such things can be, and are below the actual facts rather than above them. And, it is pointed out, this record takes account only of murders. It says nothing of assault and arson, and adultery, and theft, and the thousand and one crimes which flow unceasingly from the charnal house of the rum traffic.

SALT LAKE.

It is stated that the waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have receded a mile within the past year; and it is conjectured that during the coming century this wonderful body of water may be completely dried up. The cause of the lowering of the water is said to be the rapid extension of irrigation ditches, which draw their supply from streams emptying into the lake. There is now a "salt desert" not far from the lake, which was once covered with water. The salt deposit on the floor of the lake itself is believed to be of great thickness.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking in New York, said of the Anglo-Saxon race: "It moves and governs the world. For touching one hair of a Saxon an account must be rendered.

"They are great missionaries. Give the Anglo-Saxon conscience time to move, time to assert itself, and its problems will be solved. The Saxons have never robbed a people without the victims being gainers and there are no such liberties as under the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes."

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Judging by the tone of the Russian press there is reason to believe that the Jews in Russia are to be again subjected to a series of oppressive regulations. The leading papers are directing attention to the ever-increasing influence of Jews in commercial and professional circles. The existing laws curtailing their activities and restricting the number of Hebrews who can enter universities and high schools do not seem to have the desired effect. It is especially complained that the professions of the law and of medicine are rapidly becoming a Jewish preserve, some papers going so far as to say that at the present rate of increase there will not be a single Russian lawyer in ten years time, and that among medical men the increase of Jews is to that of Russians in the proportion of eleven to six. The laws passed in the reign of Alexander I., compelling Jewish lawyers and doctors entering the service of the State to become Christians, does not seem to have the desired effect. They change their religion and are baptized by the dozen, but once their position is secure their attendance at church ceases, and all their interests and affections remain with their own people. The Government is now called upon to take steps to combat the growing Hebrew influence, the papers recommending that a law be passed that no Jew can enter the service of the State until three years after his baptism, and unless he is provided with a certificate from the orthodox priest of his parish that he has been a regular communicant for that period. In commercial circles the feeling against the Jews is rapidly assuming dangerous proportions.

RETIRED.

Principal Calkin, of the Nova Scotia Normal School, has resigned the position he has held for thirty years. He has spent a half century in the educational service of the Province, and has well earned the rest he hopes to get in the closing years of his life. He was born in Nova Scotia, and has passed his seventieth year. Mr. Sloan succeeds him in the Principalship.

THE INDIA FAMINE.

The news of some recent rains in some parts of the famine area in India awakens hope that the calamity may soon be at an end. It needs, however, to be remembered that even if the rains were general, awful and widespread distress must continue for a long time. Lady Curzon, wife of the India Viceroy, writing under recent date, says: "The famine is greater in its intensity over the areas afflicted, than at any previously recorded visitation. Fewer persons will die, yet incomparably

more persons are suffering. The absolute failure of the last two autumn and spring harvests and the unprecedented loss of cattle in western and central India makes the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion. The Government has reduced the rate of mortality, and even in the worst districts the figures show only a slight excess over the normal rate. The Government has spent \$26,000,000 upon direct relief; \$10,000,000 upon suspensions and remissions of land revenues; \$6,000,000 upon advances for the purchase of seed and cattle, and \$5,000,000 upon loans to the distressed states. The relief committee has distributed \$2,500,000 through various channels."

IT PROHIBITS.

Rev. Chas. Sheldon, the author of "In His Steps" and like books, is now in Great Britain. At the Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union he spoke of Kansas' experience of prohibition, his own home being in Topeka, the capital of the state. Among other things he said: "During the three weeks I have been in Great Britain I have seen more drunken men than I saw in twelve years in Topeka, where prohibition is enforced."

MOBBED IN MONTREAL.

Two street preachers were set upon and badly treated in Montreal last week. It is not charged that they were saying anything that ought to be offensive to anybody, but were simply preaching the gospel. A crowd jostled them, and then assaulted them with stones. They appealed to the police, but instead of receiving protection they were told to pass on. The policemen showed sympathy with the assailants of the preachers. The real offense of the preachers was their being Protestants.

THE EMPEROR WON.

The German navy bill passed the reichstag by a good majority. This is a marked triumph for the Emperor, whose heart has been set on the increase of the country's naval strength.

"FOREIGN DEVILS."

The foreigners in China are said to number 12,000. Only a small number of these—not more than a few hundreds, are in Pekin. From the bitter feeling of "the Boxers" towards "the foreign devils," it might be supposed that they were very numerous and threatening to overrun the country.

WHEAT.

The wheat yield in the western states is said to be very small. A crop report last week, prepared by a Chicago expert, who had just completed a fortnight's tour of Minnesota and the Dakotas, says the situation is very bad, that the wheat failure is the worst ever known. He estimates the Dakotas as promising only 20,000,000 bushels each, and Minnesota 35,000,000 bushels, a total of 75,000,000 bushels, against 200,000,000 bushels last year, and 225,000,000 bushels in 1898. The recent rains have greatly helped the Manitoba crop.

A PRIEST'S GOOD WORK.

Rev. Fr. Scanlan, the priest in charge of St. Ann's parish, Montreal, is doing vigorous and successful work against illicit rum sellers in his parish. He has, of course, incurred the ill-will of the men he attacks, and of their friends too. Sundry threats have been made against him, and some of his friends have suggested that he should not make himself so unpopular. But he had convictions and courage, and has kept on in his crusade, and with good effect thus far. More success to him.

AFTER THE WAR.

When the war is ended the work of reconstruction in South Africa will only have well begun. Says the Westminster:

With the implements of modern warfare the question of the comparative strength of the combatants can be settled in a few months but the work of obliterating race hatreds and establishing a new condition of things is a much slower process. Even in Canada, which is so often quoted as an illustration of the fusion of races once at war, the union is by no means complete, and the cleaving lines between the French and English-speaking races in language and religion are still quite apparent. The vanquished Boers will not readily assimilate with their victors, and wise and generous statesmanship will be required. The work of the soldier and the statesman must for a time at least be united. It will be necessary for some time to keep up military garrisons at important points to insure order. But the main work

will be along other lines. The language question is an important one, and the use of one official language will work as a unifying force. The rights of the Boers and the races must be carefully guarded. The encroachments of the natives will crowd into the country. Hatreds die hard but wise and honest treatment will help to bring past and bring in a new and better order of things.

BOURASSA AND LANGEVIN.

Mr. Bourassa, who has made himself so disgustingly conspicuous in anti-British twaddle, in Paris and out of it, was in Manitoba last week. He was lionized by the English and half-breeds, and enjoyed it he had to talk. He declared again views regarding the war, and a large majority of the people of Quebec shared his views. He said that no doubt that the sending of the contingents was forced on the Government by the hot-headed patriots, a comparatively small portion of Canadian people, and he was about to precede had been established. The Quebec people he said, considered the war to be an unjust one, and approved of Canada sending troops to assist England.

Archbishop Langevin warmly endorsed Bourassa's position, and commended him for having "the courage to say what everyone thought."

CHINA.

Authentic news of the progress of the mighty struggle raging in vicinity of Pekin comes but slowly and spasmodically to the reader of English newspaper. Wild and startling rumors are sent out daily by respondents, who must have been even if compelled to make it; but the fate of the foreign legations at Pekin as such a mystery to the public it has been during all the days of past fortnight, during which thousands of infuriated Chinamen have been tireless war against the little foreign Europeans. For days nothing was heard of Admiral Seymour's force of three thousand men which was sent to relieve Pekin. When it was found, it was found that the force itself badly in need of relief. Two days and twelve nights of continuous fighting against a force twenty times its own strength had sapped its strength and vitality of the force. Food and water were about gone and ammunition nearly spent. Sixty-eight had been killed and over three hundred wounded, when relief came. Admiral Lord Seymour seems to have underestimated the quality of the Chinese—an Englishman cannot whip Chinamen unless he have food and ammunition. Many Englishmen are not satisfied with the position taken by Salisbury in this crisis, but it may be taken for granted that the leader will not permit the interests of the Empire to be sacrificed. The can be no doubt but that a concerted European powers has already decided upon to take care of this break in this ancient empire. It seems improbable that the leaders of affairs could be so foolhardy as to attempt to stand against the great combination, yet there are many self-seeking political leaders in China, some of whom may see in a great war a chance of bettering their fortunes, and so the country may suffer.

WAR NOTES.

Though the war in Africa has been closing hours been overshadowed by the new cloud in the Orient, yet the closing days of the fighting in the Transvaal have given opportunity to the Canadians to once more prove their worth, and to gain again the warm approval of the great field Marshal Lord Roberts. A special cable report says:—The Strathcona Horse has done one of the great deeds of the war. Leaving Cape Town a month ago they went to Durban by water and then proceeded up country, reaching General Buller's forces in time to do splendid service in the advance from Newcastle on towards Standerton and Pretoria—service for which they received special mention in General Buller's despatches to the war office, approved by Lord Roberts. Now they have done a deed which will live in history. They have blown up the railway bridge at Komati Poort, on the railway between Pretoria and Komati Poort, and have cut off all communication of the Boers with the sea. All the Delagoa Bay rolling stock, the Boer artillery, the whole Boer army, including gold taken by President Kruger from the mine here are west of that break and must now inevitably fall into our hands. Strathcona's Horse has effectually bottled up the Boers. It seems probable that some of the Colonial troops will be given a chance to see service in China. A copy of a

letter has been sent to the Department of the Secretary of the terms who went from It is evident has gone to t is thought to master of some of Africa. The Gazette announce have been by Phillips B. and Driver C. royal artil. every in saving's the convey d. Free State year. the following sho Free State Boer the correspond Empire has had representative Fre mens prisoners freed freely and He said: He were perseu nsvsal by Pres us that no w roy England's p d be able to c Town befor d arrive from we could dict if anyone sho d be defeated ved him. No and realize th ean. We tr who deceived is that our i eared, which the war po anticipated that the awful one. Oa d is enough. Capt. McDonnell the R. C. R. I. n at Cape Tow n was returng the front whe my's hands s memfeint.

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