**TERMS AND NOTICES.**

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**Religious Intelligencer.**

Rev. Joseph McLeod D. D.,...Editor.

WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1900.

"Wanted, men! not systems fit and wise.
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power, with gracious smiles,
Not even potent pen—wanted, men!
Wanted, deeds!
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not vainly religious airs,
Not sweetly worded prayers,
Not living, sentient creeds.
Wanted, deeds—men and deeds.
Men that can dare and do,
Not longing for the new.
Not prating of the old.
Good life and action bold,
These the occasion needs—
Men and deeds!"

—Anon.

**English and American missionaries** have found the Boers their enemies.

**Cobb Divinity School faculty** is preparing to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of Free Baptist theological training.

**A college for the training of** Sunday school teachers has been established recently in Birmingham, Eng. It will, doubtless, do much good.

**A statement presented to** the Toronto Presbytery a few days ago shows that there are in Toronto forty-seven Presbyterian ministers without charges. Some of them have retired on account of age or ill-health, but not the majority.

**Of the contributions to christian** missions in 1899 Great Britian gave $7,000,000; America, including the British colonies, gave $5,500,000; and the rest of the world gave $2,000,000. If what the British colonies gave were added to that given by Britain, it would be seen that the British Empire furnished considerably more support to missions than all the rest of the world.

**To the statement that "Pro**testantism came out of Roman Catholicism," the Christian Standard makes answer thus: Protestantism did not come out of Romanism as the fruit comes out of the tree, but as the children of Israel came out of Egypt. and Christ's teaching came out of Phariseeism. In its spirit and its principles, Protestantism is the fruit of New Testament Christianity. To say that Protestantism came out of Roman Catholicism as a product of that evil system is to say that a corrupt tree can bring forth good fruit.

**The Governor of New Hamp**shire has proclaimed a Fast Day, calling upon all the people of the state to observe it in the true and best sense. Some time ago the Governor gave out a statement in which he showed that religious life had much declined in the state. It has been attempted to explain away the governor's statement, but the fact remains that religious life is weak, and the influence of the church of Christ is far smaller than it should be. The Governor is so deeply impressed by the religious condition as he sees it, that he calls the people to humbleness, heart-searching and prayer. The manner of man he is, and the concern he has for the religious welfare of the people, are shown in a single paragraph of his proclamation:

"I would ask that large body of men who seldom, if ever, cross the threshold of a church to kneel once more where they knelt as children, and see if the Church has not some message for them. I believe that a single honest attempt to cast off the blinding and depressing influences of doubt and materialism, and to look at life once more through the clear, earnest eyes of youth and in the light of the faith of our fathers, would bring a solace and satisfaction 'like the benediction that follows after prayer.'"

**In a paper on the missionary** Century, in the April number of the Homiletic Review, the late Charles Darwin is quoted concerning mission work. His testimony is not that of a man who begins his investigations with even a desire to discover things favorable. But what he sees moves him, in fairness, to bear strong witness to the great things accomplished by christian missions. He said:

"'The march of improvement consequent upon the introduction of Christianity throughout the South Seas probably stands by itself in the records of history. Within twenty years human sacrifices, the power of an idolatrous priesthood, profligacy unparalleled in any other part of the world, infanticide, and bloody wars not sparing women and children, all these have been abolished and dishonesty, intemperance, and licentiousness have been greatly reduced.'

"The world with which the new century will opon is certainly a very different world from that which existed one hundred years ago. Human slavery has disappeared from Christian nations and now appears only among barbarous or semi-barborous races Wars, if not fewer or less destructive, are conducted in better accordance with the impulses of humanity. Increased intercourse by land and sea has largely displaced inferior civilizations by a better; famine and pestilence in any part of the globe are relieved by a fraternal pity without respect to race or color. The sentiment of common brotherhood has greatly advanced. Beneficence in every form is carried into the abodes of sickness and suffering and want in all the cities and hamlets of our own land. The missionary spirit carries not only spiritual enlightenment but the hospital and dispensary, the school and the asylum into all the earth. The coasts of nearly all lands are now dotted with mission stations On the east coast and the west from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn and up and down the rivers and the lakes of the interior, the heralds of the cross have taken their stations. Africa, too, is belted and penetrated by the same aggressive influences. The Nile, the Niger, the Ogewe, the Kongo, and the Zambesi, are becoming, as far as rivers may, the 'highways' of redemption. The Turkish empire in spite of all resistance is being shot through in all directions with beams of the true light. India, Siam, China, Korea, and Japan are full of missionary influences, and in a thousand ways are sharing its blessings."

## THE FAMINE.

The condition of the unfortunate millions in the famine district of India continues to appeal strongly to the world for help. The distress is quite appalling, and appears to grow worse. The Governor General of India and the British officials are doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings caused by the famine and the diseases which accompany it—plague and deadly fevers. Great liberality is being shown, yet there is pressing need, and will be for a long time. In all Christian lands hearts are touched, and there is beginning to be an outpouring of christian benevolence, which is likely to continue and increase as the awful facts become more widely known. In Canada all Christian bodies are moving to contribute help. The Presbyterians have already sent several thousands of dollars, and more is being gathered. Our good contemporary, the "Presbyterian Witness," of Halifax, opened a fund very recently which already amounts to nearly $5,000, with more coming. We are glad that some of our churches have moved in the matter. Others than those reported have probably begun to raise something for the fund, which will be reported soon. We trust that our people in every part of the country will do their part promptly and fully.

## WILL THE CONFERENCE PAY?

The Financial Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, to be held in New York this month, is endeavoring to raise $40,000 to pay expenses. It is a large sum. The writer was asked the other day,—and by a very earnest friend of missions,—why the money was not spent directly in missionary effort. "Would it not do more good?" It is a legitimate question, Will the Conference pay?

Missionary money goes further today than it ever did. It used to be said that it took one dollar to send one cent to the heathen. To-day as a matter of fact the money that goes abroad for the needs of mission workers hovers in almost all the churches around ninety per cent. of the totals. That is, it takes one cent to send nine to the heathen. Just what this Conference exists for is to make all this money go further still.

For a century men and women have labored in many lands, and with many different methods. Some of these methods have proved more economical than others, but they have not been everywhere adopted. What is needed is to bring these more efficient methods to the knowledge of workers everywhere. The Conference is not a Council to lay down laws; but the interchange of ideas and experiences will be a source of great help to all who desire to do the Lord's work well. In so far as the Conference can accomplish this it will do much to pay for itself.

Two topics of great importance will show what can be done. The first is that of Comity and Co-operation. That there is now, owing to denominational rivalry, some waste of money every year in the mission field, no thoughtful person will deny. The economic value of co-operation is self-evident in the business world; nor is it any less so in the religious world. That the discussions in the Conference on this subject will hasten that perfect unity for which Christ prayed, will be the wish of all: and what is said and done there can scarcely help but strengthen the purpose of every one in the endeavor to accomplish it.

The other topic is that of Self-Support. Many mission churches are already working actively in this direction, and have done much. Money that used to support native pastors, build churches and carry on schools, hospitals, dispensaries and presses is now liberated to be used in fresh channels for the further spreading of the Gospel. Many missions, however, still regard self-support as a sort of impractical ideal. If the stories of what has been done by some missions show them that it is very practical, and if the methods there successfully employed can be adapted to their use, then the discussion of this one topic will go far to justify all that the Conference may cost.

Economics are necessary, but still more necessary are dynamics. Right methods the missionaries must have to accomplish the most possible with the means at their disposal. But right methods will avail little unless there is behind it all the power of the home Church. To obtain this power the Church must have knowledge, knowledge of what has been done, what is being done and what remains to be done. No man and no body of men can take an interest, sympathetic and helpful, in that of which they know nothing. This Conference is going to bring the tremendous facts of missionary success right into the hearts of many a man and woman who knows scarcely anything of it.

The story is told of an American clergyman, who, passing through Beirut, said to a friend: "Missionaries here seem to accomplish nothing." "You heard Dr. Thomson preach this morning. I presume?" "No, I did not know there was any service." "Then did you hear Dr. Van Dyck this afternoon?" "You don't mean that he preaches in addition to all his other work!" "Yes, and has a large audience, too. Have you visited any of their schools?" "Schools? have they schools, also? I am glad to hear it." "Have you looked in on their press and publication rooms?" "What! have they a printing establishment besides?" "Yes, and it keeps twenty men constantly busy." All of which is rather hard on the clergyman. But is not his ignorance typical of the ignorance of a great many Christians on the subject of missions? Is the reader, for instance, acquainted with such facts as these? In the Kiang-si province of China the church members numbered 35 in 1896 and 402 in 1899. In 1896 there were absolutely no contributions from the natives for any purpose; they gave $6,358 to the Lord in 1899. They owned no property in 1896; in 1899 the value of their property was approximately $15,000. In a certain city of the province the general hatred and opposition had vanished; a Buddhist monastery had been converted into a chapel and parsonage for a Methodist preacher; and the idols had been removed from a large adjoining temple because they objected to being preached against!

Or is the reader acquainted with such more general facts as these? In China, Japan. India, Turkey, Christian colleges are training Christian citizens and statesmen. Hospitals and trained physicians in lands overrun by medicine men and quacks are working the Master's miracles of healing. The few thousand native communicants of a century ago have become a host numbering a million and a half.

And yet there is much still to be done. Vast lands unevangelized! billions of souls living in sin! The Macedonian cry rings in the ears. If the Conference can bring that cry to the Christians at home, telling them what has been done to inspire hope for the greater work that still must be done, it will be worth all that it costs. And if the Conference infuses those that hear the cry with spirit of the Master, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, not to be served, but to serve, it will be worth more than it costs a thousand fold over.

# NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Anti-Vaccination.

The Ontario government was waited on a few days ago, by a large deputation asking for the abolition of the compulsory vaccination regulation as it applies to school children. They expressed strong objections, not only to the compulsory regulation, but to vaccination itself, declaring that it poisons the system, often producing tuberculosis, cancer and terrible skin diseases, which generally are incurable. One doctor declared vaccination was the most colossal medical delusion of the century. Premier Ross promised to carefully consider the representations made.

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Prohibition.

Colchester Co., N. S., has organized a prohibitory association along the lines suggested by the Maritime Prohibition Association. The purpose is to secure the nomination by both political parties of men who are known abstainers and pledged to support prohibition in Parliament.

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A King's Gift.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has presented the whole of his real estate to the nation. He did this on his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary (April 9th). His object is to contribute, in gardens and parks, to the health and beauty of the localities where the estates are. The announcement of the gift was received by the Chamber of Deputies, and throughout the country, with great enthusiasm.

* *

Rome Rules.

Guam is one of the Ladrone islands, which in the treaty with Spain became the property of the United States, for a coaling station. It is about one hundred miles in circumference, and has a population of about 6000. Capt. Leary, of the U. S. Navy, was made governor of the island. When he came to look into matters he found the Friars in charge of about everything, doing as they chose—and they seemed to choose to do many things that were not good. Capt. Leary says he found these monks a "drunken, dissolute and shameless lot, a disgrace to the church, and unworthy the confidence of the people." He expelled them from the island. Four priests, who had some sense of the duties of their office, were permitted to remain, of one of whom he speaks in very high terms as an extraordinary man, a true christian, and held in high esteem by every one on the island. The Captain began reforms of various kinds, the benefits of which were seen at once. He found "many of the people living in concubinage because the priests would not marry them for less than five dollars; and they never could accumulate so much money at one time. He required the priests to marry them for nothing, and the weddings were numerous for a long time. He prohibited the making and importation of intoxicating liquors, and thus prevented the drunkenness and crime that were so prevalent.

One would think a man who was so wisely and beneficiently governing the the people would be commended. Instead he has been removed. His removal is at the instance of the Roman Catholic authorities in the United States, who seem to be able to do about as they choose with President McKinley. Capt Leary offended them by interfering with the drunken and corrupt priests who were lording it over the poor people of Guam. Great is Rome.

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Portugese East Africa.

Portugal's consent to Great Britain's demand to be permitted to transport troops from Beira, Portugese East Africa, into Rhodesia, made a little commotion in French and Russian circles, and French papers made some excited protests, as usual. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy regard Portugal's action as quite proper. The Boer governments have formally notified Portugal that they consider the shipping of British troops and munitions of war to Rhodesia by way of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to be tantemount to hostile action. Whether or not the Boers will make reprisals upon Portugal remains to be seen, though the best informed opinion inclines to the belief that the Boers are not likely to take action that would bring them into hostilities with another power.

Beira is on the east coast of Africa, about 600 miles north of Lorenzo Marques. A railway line runs from the port into Rhodesia, which is immediately north of the Transvaal. The importance of the British being permitted to transport troops over this route will readily be seen. It would possibly enable an attack to be made on Pretoria from the north.

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A Great Wrong.

With the first Canadian contingent, which sailed on the "Sardinian," there went large quantities of liquor and tobacco, presents from manufacturers, and accepted by the Militia authorities, and freely distributed to the men. Dr. Barrie, the Y. M. C. A. secretary who went with that contingent, writing on shipboard during the voyage, said:

"I think it one of the most crying shames that our 'Christian' public is sending men on such a solemn errand, and has loaded down the ship with tobacco and strong liquors which are free to the men, at the discretion of the officers. On the other hand, there is not a free temperance drink to be had. Take, for instance, the officers' mess; at every meal there are decanters of liquor on the tables free to all, with as many cigars and cigarettes as one can smoke; but when a few of us want a drink of soda water, we pay fifteen cents per bottle. Many a man has taken his first drink and cigar during these days. However, since we have entered the hot weather this form of 'rations' has been more or less restrained, and lime juice substituted."

The same thing has not, we think, occured with the later contingents at any rate, not to the same extent. It should not occur at all; and it is the duty of the Militia department to prevent such great wrong.

* *

Woman's Suffrage.

The town of Beatty, Kansas, has had a year of civic control by women. Women held all the offices This year a straight men's ticket ran against the women's ticket, and the men were elected. It is reported that the feeling between the contending tickets was warm, and that not a few households have been divided, and that even churches have become much disturbed by the struggle.

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Dewey.

Admiral Dewey has discovered that he is a Democrat in politics. It is doubtful, though, whether the Democratic party will accept his offer of himself as a Presidential candidate. The Admiral has not shown himself a very large man in any respect. He appears to much better advantage when he is not saying and doing things.

* *

The Colour Line.

The colour line is making some trouble in Cuba. In Santiago, at a recent meeting to nominate candidates for office the majority present were coloured. The white citizens objected to being controlled by coloured citizens, and the meeting broke up in disorder. Fear of coloured control makes many white people favour the annexation of Cuba.

* *

Boston School Boys.

The Boston correspondent of the Telegraph tells of the school boys of that city taking occasion to express their strong pro Boer sympathies. They have formed a society, and are planning to hold a big meeting in Fanuel Hall, to be addressed by some orators of the tail-twisting class. The boys, the correspondent says, "are evidently profiting by the teaching of their elders, but it is a pity they have not studied history aright. But what can you expect but misrepresentation and prejudice of England from what they are taught in the public schools. A great deal of the animosity and ill feeling among all classes toward the mother country to day is the result of the wrong teaching of history which has been perpetuated from generation to generation since the war of independence.....Imperial federation would bring closer business relations between the colonies, and the $511,000,000 worth of goods which England purchased from the United States would partly be diverted to other channels. England is the best customer the United States has, buying more than all other countries put together, and yet the mass of the population and her public men take every opportunity of insulting a nation that strives only to do justly toward a people who speak the same language and inherit a common tradition and literature."

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Women Personators

In a civic vote in Hamilton, Ont., lately, there was quite wholesale personation of women voters. In one division, out of twenty women voters registered, eighteen were personated. Of course the personators were women. They are quick to adopt some of the worst things done by men voters.

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Insane Soldiers.

It is stated that thirty United States officers and men in the Philippines have committed suicide, and that more than four hundred are now in confinement on account of insanity. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives the other day, asking for a committee of investigation. If investigation is made, it will probably be found that whiskey is largely responsible for the insanity and suicides.

The Prince of Wales.

It is intimated that the Prin Wales may visit Canada some this year. Should he come he receive such a welcome as was accorded anyone visiting this p the Empire.

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India Crops.

The loss to wheat crops durin present year, caused by the dr was from $40,000,000 to $50,00 the loss to the cotton crops was 000,000; while the oil seed usually covering 18,000,000 acre non-existent out side of Bengal a Northwest Provinces. Referri these and like facts, Lord Curzon Governor General of India, well it was impossible for any govern to anticipate the consequences visitation of nature on so gigantic ruinous a scale.

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Sydney, C. B.

A correspondent of the Presbyt Witness writes of the deteriorati morals in that town since the bus boom. There is, he says, a great of unnecessary labor carried on on Lord's day, There are nume drinking places in full blast a condition of things which demands attention of the mayor, the magistr and the ministers. Business pro ity is desirable, but it is not neces to permit the people of "the sort" to have unchecked contr affairs. Just now, at the beginnin the town's growth, is the time to sist on right government.

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Not Wanted.

It is stated that since Mr. T went to Europe, he has been in gium, endeavouring to induce emi tion to Canada. Belgium is a hot of anti-British feeling, and Canada not want any Belgians.

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The Telegraphers.

The government has granted demands of the I. C. R. telegraph about which there has been much ference lately. The men will ge fortnight holidays each year with and the other things they asked.

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A Protestant Again.

Mrs. Dewey has become a mem of the Episcopal Church—to which husband belongs. She has been arou the churches fairly well. Beginn life as a Presbyterian, she went to the Protestant Episcopal, then came a disciple of Theosophy, after the death of her first husb became a Roman Catholic. So people are cruel enough to insinu that her latest theological change part of the Presidential candidat scheme with which the Admiral's na is connected.

* *

Playing For Votes.

The pro-Boer feeling in the Uni States is growing, encouraged by c tain political leaders for party purpo It is intimated that should the war in progress when the Democratic Co vention meets, early in July, th body is quite likely to adopt a re lution of sympathy with the Boe and demanding intervention by t United States. If the Republic party comes to believe that such movement would be popular—a vo getting movement, they would doub less, be quite ready to rob the Dem erats of it by adopting it themselve Both parties are equal to anything Presidential election years.

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The Doukhobors.

The movement of the Doukhob towards California which threaten to include them all, has been check for the present at least. The gover ment sought the aid of Mr. Elkinto the Philadelphia Quaker who was much interested in their settlement Canada, and he set the wires in mot to Count Tolstoi and others in Russ and it is thought they have stopp the movement. Mr. Elkinton st that a California lumber compa caused the trouble, sending an age amongst them offering special indu ments. As to how the Doukhob have stood the winter Mr. E. s that, owing to the comparative mil ness of the winter, they were gettin through fairly well. It was no saying, however, that they did n need help. Friends had given the both seed and horses, but until th Doukhobors had got a crop out of th ground they could not be consider as beyond assistance.

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Paris Exposition.

The Paris Exposition was opene on Saturday. Like other great e positions, there is a degree of incom pleteness about it yet; but in a fe weeks everything will be in plac Gen. Porter, the United States ambas sador in Paris, is reported as sayin that the exposition is likely to attra greater attention than any previo one held in France—that there w be a fuller display of the products all nations.