

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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To Pastors

We desire your cooperation in securing renewals and new subscribers for the INTELLIGENCER. Your active efforts just now are earnestly solicited. Adapting the words of another, we have to say: Brethren, you are our agents. There can be no better agents, no agents so good, if you will heartily and promptly do the work. We look to you, we must look to you, to make our subscription list a good one. Its rise or fall depends upon you. If you at all appreciate our efforts, if you recognize that in any degree we are co-operating with you, we ask for your co-operation with us.

Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD D. D., EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY JAN. 10TH, 1900.

The strong sectarian thinks he is the best friend of his denomination; but he is, really, doing more harm than good.

The educational work at Northfield, Mass., and in Chicago, established by Mr. Moody, will be continued on the lines indicated by him.

An evangelist in the South declines to hold meetings with churches that are behind with the pastor's salary. He thinks they are "not right before God."

The Christian who does not believe in foreign missions so as to support them is willing for the millions of heathen to die without the knowledge of Christ.

The success of the religious press is in the hands of religious people. They may make it strong, or they may cause it to pursue its way in weakness.

The religious paper helps the pastors. The pastors have it in their power to help the religious paper very much. The INTELLIGENCER would like their help just now.

Dr. Joseph Parker thinks the question of the disestablishment of the Anglican church should be pressed as a live issue in Parliament and out of it. "A free Protestant country," he thinks, what the people should be fighting for.

French Protestantism is drawing together in the face of the enemies, Catholic and Atheist, which menace it. The dissensions which have threatened it are being overcome, and a united and aggressive Protestantism will confront the powerful enemies with which it has to contend.

Those whose sorrows are many and heavy may get comfort from these tender words of the good and deeply experienced Dr. Cuyler: God sometimes washes the eyes of his children with tears, in order that they may read aright his providences and his commandments.

To those people who are worried as to whether the world is growing better or worse, and who worry other people with their notions and theories about the matter, it is suggested that there is a much more practical question which each might ask, viz., "What am I doing to make the world better or worse?"

One of the papers with which the religious papers in Canada have to compete—and perhaps the principal one, is the Christian Herald. It has no denominational relations, and makes the most of the larger field which that fact enables it to forage in.

The religious press of the United States for the most part is in sympathy with Great Britain in the struggle with the Boers. The Christian Herald, with Talmage as its editor, gives its sympathy to the Boers. It says:

"If Great Britain has made up her mind to absorb that country for the sake of the gold mines, it is on the principle that might makes right. Certainly, we are fighting no such battle in the Philippines. The Boers are maintaining a republican form of government, the Filipinos are rejecting the one this country offers."

It is not particularly surprising to have Talmage say such things, for the man who could defend Russia's Siberian policy &c., can be counted on to do almost anything if he thinks it will pay. As to his Herald's reference to the Transvaal government as a republic, the Methodist Magazine well and forcibly remarks, "It is the veriest nonsense to speak of the Government of Kruger as a republic. It is a despotic oligarchy, which refuses the common rights of man to the people who have created its wealth and enabled it to arm to the teeth to crush out the very semblance of liberty."

Canadians who have been patronizing the Christian Herald, in many cases giving it the preference over the loyal religious papers of the country, might stop and think whether they are doing wisely.

This week Christians in every part of the world are on their knees before God, confessing their sins and imploring His blessing. Particularly they are praying for the extension of Christ's kingdom on the earth. Referring to the changes that have taken place since the first call for the observance of a week of prayer went forth, the Presbyterian Witness reminds us that at that time "India was a seething cauldron of rebellion. China was still virtually closed against the Gospel. Japan and Korea and many other countries were walled and barred against the messengers of salvation. The papal power in Europe had firmly within its grasp the whole of Italy and Austria, and nearly half of Germany. It was also strong in France and Spain. To-day the prayers of Christians for open doors for the Gospel message have been answered alike in Papal and Pagan lands, China, Japan, Korea, vast areas of Africa are open to the Gospel. Slavery has been abolished in the United States, and restricted and nearly killed out in Africa. Serfdom has been largely modified, if not abolished, in Russia. One of the most marked answers to prayer is the spirit of union and co-operation that has been developed among Christians. In Canada at least five unions of denominations have been consummated in those forty years. In other countries there have been similar movements. Where union could not be attained co-operation has been found not merely possible but effective and delightful. Another direction in which prayer has been answered is in the development of missionary efforts, and the spirit of liberality demanded to sustain missionary enterprises. Growth in this direction has been unexampled. Let us thank God, and continue in adoring and grateful prayer before Him.

Mr. Moody.

Not many months ago, Mr. Moody, in the midst of a sermon, said: "Some day you will hear people say 'Moody is dead.' Don't believe it. At that very moment I shall be more alive than I am now. I shall truly begin to live. I was born of the flesh in 1837. I was born of the Spirit in 1856. That which is born of the flesh may die. That which is born of the Spirit will live forever."

He is dead, yet he lives—lives in what he was and in the effects of his life and labours. His "works follow him," and will continue. It is a glorious immortality.

The papers contain a good deal about him. For a long time there will be frequent and full references to his striking ministry, and new things will be told of him. During his life the question as to the secret of his power was often asked. It is even more frequently asked now that he has gone away from earth. The Observer, in a careful characterization of him, says that four words tell the secret: Common Sense and Consistency. He had many striking characteristics, but through them all shone his spirit of consecration. He was simple; a child could understand his sermons. He believed in the power of stories; if they caused laughter or weeping he took advantage of the smiles or tears to press home the Gospel message. He was a man of faith—faith in God and man. He looked for the best in men, and they responded by giving him their best. No one could hear him in private conversation or on the platform without recognizing his intense eagerness. Whatever he did, he did with all his heart, and he was able to inspire others to similar

devotion. Some people called him narrow; they little knew that if he had used his power in other directions, he would have been as successful in conducting a great financial venture or planning a military campaign, as he was in leading men to accept Christ as their Saviour.

Mr. Moody believed the Bible from cover to cover, and he believed in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. "People ask me," he said one time, "if I believe in the 'higher criticism.' How can I when I don't know what it is? 'Why do you go to hear Moody?' said a scoffing contemptuously to a fellow club member. 'You don't believe what he preaches.' 'No' but he believes it, with all his heart, and it is refreshing to meet such a man in these days of doubt and uncertainty."

Mr. Moody was an optimist. Elijah on Carmel was his ideal; he had little patience with the prophet under the Juniper tree. He was a sincere man. While looked upon as a leader, his daily prayer was that God would keep him humble. To know him was to love him; thousands of people in every part of this continent and in Europe, and hundreds of missionaries in foreign lands, have lost a personal friend in his death. He was a good man and faithfully served his generation.

Henry Drummond has given one of the best answers to the query: What made Mr. Moody the power that he was for forty years?

—Were one asked what on the human side were the effective ingredients in Mr. Moody's sermons one would find the answer difficult. Probably the foremost is the tremendous conviction with which they are uttered. Next to that are their point and direction. Every blow is straight from the shoulder and every stroke tells. Whatever canons they violate, whatever faults their rhetoric, or even with their theology, as appeals to the people they do their work with extraordinary power. If eloquence is measured by its effects upon an audience and not by its balance sentences and cumulative periods then there is eloquence of the highest order. In sheer persuasiveness, Mr. Moody's few equals, and, rugged as his preaching may seem to some, there is in it a pathos of a quality which few orators have ever reached, and appealing tenderness which not only wholly redeems it, but raises it not only to the level of sublimity. No report can do the faintest justice to this or to the other most characteristic qualities of his public speech, but here is a random specimen:

I can imagine when Christ said to the little band around Him, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," Peter said: "Lord, do you really mean that we are to go back to Jerusalem and preach the Gospel to those men that murdered you?" "Yes," said Christ, "go hunt up that man that spat in my face; tell him he may have a seat in my kingdom yet. Yes, Peter, go find that man that made that cruel crown of thorns and placed it on my brow, and tell him I will have a crown ready for him when he comes to my kingdom, and there will be no thorns in it. Hunt up that man that took a reed and brought it down over the cruel thorns, driving them into my brow, and tell him I will put a sceptre in his hand, and he shall rule over the nations of the earth, if he will accept salvation. Search for the man that drove the spear into my side, and tell him there is a nearer way to my heart than that. Tell him I forgive him freely, and that he can be saved if he will accept salvation as a gift. Tell him there is a nearer way to my heart than that."

Prepared or impromptu, what dramatist could surpass that touch?

About Some Churches.

The 'Morning Star' thinks the condition of some churches a serious matter, and writes about them: A thing is respectable not when it claims respect, but when it deserves respect. Virtue and true dignity always command the respect of those whose esteem, their respect, is not given the reason is that it is not deserved.

There are churches that do not command the degree of respect in their communities to which the sacred name they bear would seem to entitle them. Something very serious is the matter with a church when worthy people do not think of it and speak of it and conduct themselves toward it with high respect and reverential regard. Those things for which a church stands as set forth in the New Testament are so high and pure and sacred, that if the church as a whole or in any considerable part of its membership presents what is not in accordance therewith, the church inevitably suffers in the esteem of the community, and rightly so. And there are such degraded churches to-day—spiritually degraded, even as a man may be, although he prospers in money matters and shines in social circles.

The churches of our Lord, in very many instances at least, lack in power to command a proper degree of respect and reverence. There are explanations of the painful fact. A church that adopts the standards and spirit of commercial circles in the management of its affairs, that winks at irregularities of conduct in its membership, that treats indulgently the practices of theater-going, card-playing, and dan-

cing, or that does or countenances an undignified thing of whatever description—such a church voluntarily degrades itself, loses power over the minds and consciences of men, and should not wonder if it shows the signs of spiritual invalidism and decay. Little wonder that such a church is not visited by the dayspring from on high, and has no better knowledge of a "revival" than is evinced by many efforts to "get up" one.

Notes On Current Events.

Some Dutch, Belgian and Fenian residents of Victoria, B.C. lately gave expression to their Boer sympathy, intimating that they would give assistance to the enemy of Britain. At once a citizens' committee was organized to ascertain the identity of the men connected with the movement and deal with them. It is proposed not only to arrange a boycott of the anti-British fellows but to institute prosecutions for treason if they do anything giving the opportunity. The business boycott is what such creatures feel most, for they are in well regulated and prosperous communities simply for the money they can make. In every place where Fenian and other sympathizers are found, patriotic citizens should treat them to a thorough boycott in business and in every other respect.

It is believed that the manner of getting together and equipping the second Canadian contingent for South Africa is an improvement on the first movement. The first experience taught the Militia department many things which perhaps, could not very well be learned in any other way. The Montreal Witness says it is doubtful if ever an armament went forth of higher average quality morally and physically than the one now about starting.

The applications to the United States government for pensions by those who had part in the Spanish American war, are now beginning to be received. There have already been applications equal to one in every ten men enlisted. The proportion of volunteers applying is much larger than of regulars, and the great majority are those who never fired a shot nor were within many miles of the enemy.

While there has been a general advance in wages in a large number of the manufacturing industries in the United States, there has been a corresponding increase in the cost of living.

The Boston City Council, like that of New York, has passed a Boer sympathy resolution. The vote stood 35 to 22. Rome has a majority in Boston civic affairs, and the Council is therefore anti-British.

Among the Toronto aldermen elected last week, were eleven prohibitionists. Three of them, including Mr. F. S. Spence, led the poll in their wards. In Mr. Spence's ward, a leading brewer of the city was defeated.

In the death of Hon. L. E. Baker, which is mentioned in another place, Yarmouth has lost one of its leading and most enterprising citizens. He was a promoter of the largest enterprises, and will be greatly missed in its business circles.

The ticket-of-leave system, which last year became part of the criminal law of Canada, is said to be having a good effect. General tickets-of-leave have already been issued, and those thus released have shown a disposition so far away from the scenes of their crimes and make a new start in life. The effect, too, on the conduct of the inmates of the Penitentiaries is said to be excellent, many being anxious to regain their liberty.

The Berlin correspondent of a London paper, who is in a position to follow the currents and tendencies of German opinion, not only as expressed in the public press, but among the masses of the people as well, says that within the past two or three years there has been a distinct improvement in the sentiments of the German people towards England. Anglo-phobia is unquestionably strong among Prussian landowners and Anti-Semites, but it does not exist among the people. It would be going too far, however, to say that Germans are prepared to join England in any political alliance. Her geographical position points out for Germany the allies she may have, as well as her possible future enemies. Russia on the east, France on the west, are, he thinks, far more anxious to weaken Germany than to injure England. To remain on fairly friendly terms with her eastern and western neighbors is, therefore, a vital question for the Kaiser's advisers, and they will

do nothing to jeopardise a position which must always be precarious. As controverted questions between England and Germany crop up, for example, in colonial matters, there is nothing that need interfere with their early and satisfactory settlement, but anything beyond this, such as an open understanding with England, would be viewed with alarm on the Seine and Neva, and would infallibly lead to grave European complications.

The Chicago University received at New Year an addition of \$3,370,000 to its funds. Half of the amount was given by Mr. Rockefeller. It is hoped by President Harper to raise the amount to four millions.

A district branch of the Red Cross Ladies' Aid Society has been organized in this city. The object of the organization is to secure and to make up a variety of things necessary to the comfort of sick and wounded men of the Canadian South African contingent.

The recount of the Scott Act vote in Westmorland County, at the instance of the liquor party, resulted in increasing the vote in favour of the Act. The majority is two hundred and thirty-five instead of one hundred and sixty-four.

The British Parliament will meet on February 14th. It is intimated that the Queen will open the session in person, a thing she has not done since 1886.

The meeting of representatives of the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, held in Halifax on Friday of last week, to discuss the establishment of a school of technology, was for some reason, very brief—lasting only an hour or two. One statement is that the members found they were not likely to agree, another is that the New Brunswick members desired to participate in the Carleton County election campaign.

Do You Know Him?

A writer in the 'Christian Standard,' who says he is looking for a man, describes him quite minutely. As he may have been seen somewhere by some of our readers, we give the description:

He is a small man, for his sympathies are somewhat contracted, and he weighs little in the scales of righteousness.

He is not handsome, for 'handsome is as handsome does,' and his deeds are not always nice.

He is a little awkward in his gait. Indeed, he finds it difficult to walk in the narrow road.

His hands are half-paralyzed. He has done so little in this world that these members, made for usefulness, have become almost powerless.

He is not rich, for his treasure is almost all in this world, and is badly moth-eaten and rusted.

He is rather ignorant. The Book says: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and this man is not afraid to rob God of money, time and effort, that rightly belong to him.

He spends more for tobacco than he does for the work of the Lord, and yet claims he can not afford to subscribe for the church paper.

He takes a political paper, and pays for it promptly, without one word of grumbling about its poverty. Although he gives his family no religious reading, he wonders why they are so indifferent to the claims of Christ and the church.

He gave five dollars to help elect his candidate last year, and fifty cents to evangelize eight hundred million heathen. Don't think hard of him for that, for, like other men, he learns by example, and, besides, if the preacher tells a touching story next March he may give a whole big dollar! Sometimes he attends prayer-meeting, and prays that God will prosper the mission work in this country, and it costs him only ten cents per prayer.

As to supporting educational work, he doesn't see anything in the commission about training men to preach the gospel. He was baptized once, but he laid his purse aside before he went into the water. He has a mania for popularity. He is never found in open opposition to sin, for that would incur the ill-will of the devil.

Perhaps by this partial description you have located my man.

Does he live in your neighborhood? Is he a member of your congregation? You needn't name him, for it is not well to form the habit of using bad language. An enemy with a warm place prepared is close after him. I want to find him in time to warn him. Can you tell me where he lives?

GLASGOW.—Rev. John McNeill, the Scottish evangelist, is conducting meetings of great interest in Glasgow. Business men's meetings, in a hall, have day after day been attended by 4000 men. Evening meetings in the churches have had immense audiences for several weeks. Much good is resulting.

War Notes.

Latest despatches from the arena of war are not cheerful.

A slight setback to General French, who has had some rather brilliant successes lately, indicates that each general must take his share of the bitterness of reverse. In an attack upon a Boer entrenchment, one commanding officer, who refused to retire before overwhelming numbers, was cut to pieces, the loss all told being about seventy men, including six officers.

But the incident is but a minor matter which becomes insignificant when placed beside the fact that, unless relief comes to Ladysmith at once, General White and his heroic little garrison will be overwhelmed. General Buller is not given to sending alarming messages, nor does he do so yet, but on Saturday he sent word to General Buller—"Have beaten off the enemy at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the South, and I think a renewed attack very probable." It is said that this attack came so close that the Gordon Highlanders had to drive the Boers off at the point of the bayonet. Later in the same day White sent the following: "Attack renewed; very hard pressed."

This means more than the same words in the mouth of a less self-reliant man. It probably means that we must expect to hear that Ladysmith has fallen, unless within a few days relief can be got to White.

Canada's second contingent is now nearing readiness to sail. The response of men from every walk of life has been grand. Ten thousand could be had for the asking. The contingent will sail next week. The dates are not yet definitely announced, though the 18th and 20th are the dates expected.

Three Chaplains are to go with the second contingent—a Methodist, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic. Rev. W. G. Lane, of Parsboro, N. B., is the Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Cox is the Episcopalian. A. Y. M. C. A. representative is to go, also, Mr. Best, of Brantford, Ont., being the man selected.

General Religious News.

—There are more than 300,000 Baptists in Texas.

—In all Spain there are but 3,230 children in Sunday-school, which is accounted for by the fact that Rome rules in Spain.

—The net gain of the Presbyterians of the United States last year was 8,030, that in their foreign missions 5,351. The proportionate gain of converts from heathendom is vastly greater than the gain in America. And it continues to be said that foreign missions do not pay.

—The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is now being erected by the Protestant Episcopalians, on Morningside Heights, N. Y., when completed, will be one of the finest religious structures on the continent. The ground cost \$850,000, the foundation for the choir \$250,000 more, and the choir \$1,000,000. The choir, when completed, will seat 2,500 worshippers, and will be the largest religious gathering place in New York. The Cathedral complete will cost \$10,000,000, and will be supplemented by a Bishop's palace.

—Canadians have no conception of the determination with which the Roman Catholic priests oppose the entrance of the Bible into Brazil. The Bible Society Record says: "It is war to the knife against the Bible. Nothing stirs the priest up so. Spiritualistic works are often met with, atheistic papers and books may find a rest under the very shadow of the church, and even Protestant journals are tolerated; but the Bible, the hated Bible, is hunted out, denounced, and destroyed as if it were the essence of all that is evil."

Home Religious News

—Evangelist Gale will begin a series of services in the Methodist church, Sackville, on Jan. 19.

—This week—"The Week of Prayer"—union meetings are being held in this city by the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Free Baptist churches.

—Fifty-eight new members were welcomed into the Tabernacle Baptist church, St. John, by the pastor, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, last Sunday. Over 130 people have expressed a desire to lead a new life. The interest shows no signs of abating.

MOODY'S MONEY.—Mr. Moody earned a profit from his books of over a million dollars, but he devoted all to the work to which he had given up himself, the advancing of the Kingdom of Christ. He was a poor hard-working boy; he worked hard all his life; he died poor. But what man richer than he who, dying, calmly said, "The world is receding; heaven is approaching; God is calling me."

THE DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN.—O. Blackett Robinson, founder of the Canada Presbyterian, but now manager and editor of the Dominion Presbyterian, is out with a special Christmas and New Year's edition. The Dominion Presbyterian, which is published in Montreal, Belleville and Toronto, is improving with each number, and is a bright, new home paper, paying particular attention to Presbyterian Church news. The Dominion Presbyterian is the only \$1 weekly published in Canada, and has already gained a large circulation in all parts of the Dominion. We wish Mr. Robinson every success in his venture.

Denominations.

Rev. J. A. J.

Not written any more. On our arrival, we found things going on in a number of places—St. John's, Scrimville, etc.

Supper, I have the pastor, a Methodist was invited with us, we were as if we were one family. We were in the difficulty very glad to see bro. William (C. J. J.) from Fredericton, who was a young life, although years of age. We were very glad to see him. We were very glad to see him. We were very glad to see him.

Christmas night was a success. The singing, which was enjoyable. The ladies and fifteen men gave to the cause. The cause was very much improved. The cause was very much improved.

My prayer is that the Lord will bless the cause. The cause is very much improved. The cause is very much improved. The cause is very much improved.

From Rev. J. A. J. I have been reading the beginning of the world. I have been reading the beginning of the world. I have been reading the beginning of the world.

Upper Kent, Jan. 4th 1900.

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