TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD D. D.,...EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 7TH, 1900.

The women in Norfolk, Va. must be in the habit of frequenting the the rumshops, for a recently issued police regulation orders the arrest of all women found in such places. Why not apply the rule to the men who frequent the groggeries? Places not good for wives and daughters are not good for husbands and sons.

Here is an excellent suggestion from the Morning Star. Just try it. It won't require much time: Get a blank book with at least fifty-two pages in it. Let each page stand for one week. For each of the seven days write in (doing it on that day) some passage from the Bible that seems to you helpful and worth remembering. When the year is gone that blank-book—no longer blank—will be worth your keeping as long as you live.

One of the reasons for Mr. Moody's success as the greatest evangelist of his time was that he was peculiarly "the man of one book"—the English Bible. Knowing nothing of critical learning, but saturated with the Bible, and with its grand passion for righteousness in heart and conduct, he swayed more lives than any other religious teacher of the century. To say this is not to undervalue the larger and fuller learning, but to emphasize the warmth of the passion by which Biblical learning needs to be made more effective than it is upon the multitudes.

There is, says the Free Baptist, "a crying need of more intense feeling in both pulpit and pew. The truths of the Gospel are such as to stir the very depths of man's heart. Emotional religion is often decried, but how any one can think of eternal and hopeless doom, or eternal salvation through the sacrificing love of a dying Savior, without having his emotions stirred, is a problem. Worked-up emotions always do harm, as hypocrisy does in anything, but a strong man manifesting intense feeling over lost souls is not an incongruous spectacle, and is more convincing than many keenly worded syllogisms.

It is announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has extended his offer of another $2,000,000 to Chicago University three months. The condition of the gift is that an equal amount be raised from other sources, and all but about a quarter of a million has been raised. When this last offer of Mr. Rockefeller's has been made good, he will have given $8,000 000 to Chicago University. There is many a poor man or woman, who in contributing $8.00 to a good cause gives more in proportion than the multi-millionaire. It is an easy thing for men like Mr. Rockefeller to make large gifts. They squeeze the money out of the people—chiefly out of the poor people who feel it. Only the other day the announcement was made that Mr. Rockefeller has issued an order that the price of oils must be raised to consumers three cents per gallon. Which means that the people of the United States alone, who consume 970 000,000 gallons, must pay this year $29,100 000 more for oil than they did in 1899. The man that can cause this increase in the price of a single article of common use, cannot find it difficult to make great gifts. There may, though, be a large-sized question in many minds as to the rightness of the transaction.

In the Imperial Army the our religious denominations which now receive official recognition are the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist. Perhaps that is the reason the Baptists have had no recognition in the appointment of chaplains. The chaplains so far named are two Roman Catholics, two Church of England, one Presbyterian and one Methodist. We venture to say that there are in the two Canadian contingents more Methodists and Presbyterians than of the denominations which have two chaplains each. There are, also, Baptists—probably as many as there are Roman Catholics. Why not have a Baptist chaplain? If another chaplain is appointed he should be a Baptist.

In the regular army, in the event of a soldier having no religious preference, it is said that he is put down as belonging to the Church of England. It is told that on one occasion at Aldershot, among others who came before the commanding officer to answer the customary questions was a recruit who, when asked as to his religious belief, frankly avowed he had none. Whereupon the commanding officer, who was a bit of a wag, with a twinkle in his eye, said, "Sergeant, this recruit has no religious belief. On Sunday see that he attends parade service with the Wesleyans at eight o'clock, with the Presbyterians at nine, with the Roman Catholics at ten, and the Church of England service at eleven. It is not stated to which Tommy Atkins ultimately declared, probably that service which proved to be the briefest in length.

Be Trustful.

"Trust in Him at all times; ye people pour out your hearts before Him: God is a refuge for us." They who heed this counsel are saved from much which darkens life's sky. The blessings of trustfulness are many and rich. Trust in the Lord and be not distracted with cares. Anxious thoughts are like a crop of weeds. They rob the soil of that which should produce a rich and beautiful sward of common sense. The sward is killed; and what grows instead is both unsightly and unprofitable. They who trust in God, are not unnecessarily perplexed with duties. All duties assigned by God converge in himself and are easily followed. Such as depend on God are not crushed by life's burden. He never overloads. The last pound that crushes, is self-assumed. They are not pained with dread for the future. The future lies as safely in God's hand as the past; the realities stored away in its chambers are as certain as those spread out in the present. Diligence may gather blessings where God has strewn them; but in vain will we attempt to gather where none has been strewn. Prudence may forecast the future; but to no purpose will we strive to make God's mind comply with our map. How insane to attempt to push the train of divine providence! Omnipotence draws the train of events Industry, any lawful industry, is but God's coach, built for the carrying of the soul forward in its journey. And it moves along by infinite power. Then why should we pant, and heave and faint with over-exertion? It moves along the highway of divine promise. Then why should we remove it into the mire of self-reliance? It will carry us. if we learn how to ride. Then why should we try to carry it? The hairs of our heads are numbered. And all shall be cared for. God has undertaken this work. Why take it out of his hands? Can we do it better than he? Are we safer in our own care than in the care of him who slumbers not nor sleeps? Rely upon God and fret for nothing. By prayer and labor all needed supplies shall reach you When blessings arrive give God thanks. When they are wanted send on your message. A.

Fenianism.

In New York City, a few nights since, six thousand people shouted themselves hoarse in condemnation of Great Britain. The nastier the things the speakers said the more enthusiastic the gang was. The fervent hope of one of the orators—a great fellow in the politics of the United States—that "the price of crepe would go up in England," because of the increasing demand for it, was most vociferously applauded. The audience which received this fiendish sentiment so rapturously was composed almost wholly of Irishmen—Roman Catholic irishmen. In no country on the face of the earth are they treated so well as in the British Empire, yet they revel in hatred of everything British. Not only those, like the crowd referred to above, who live in the United States hate and curse Britain, but those, also, who live and prosper under our flag, hate her as deeply, if they do not always curse so openly.

Referring to those who "abuse British and Canadian hospitality and make themselves odius by insulting their loyal neighbours, whose sons and brothers are fighting in Africa," the Montreal Witness says "they should be taught that they must respect the flag and the laws of the country which gives them protection. They may not be aware that there is a statute which provides for the proper disciplining of persons who give sympathy, aid or encouragement to enemies of the Queen in time of war. If somebody were to invoke it in their case, they would find themselves in a rather disagreeable position."

"Concerning the Collection."

Dr. Joseph Parker, in a recent sermon, said some things about making a collection which many people may be better for thinking about:

The Apostle Paul knew the exact way to make a collection. We do not know that way. A few people here and there know it, and they lovingly and obediently practice it. But we have degraded the collection into a nuisance, we have turned it into a vexation of the spirit. It ought to be a great gospel service, a sweet and tender sacrament, a suggestion of the greatest possibilities of life, that we may do something for God, something for Christ, something for the cross. The Apostle Paul said: As to the collection; this matter is to be done week by week; it is to be a weekly offering, little by little; on the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store. That is the way to get a collection; not to pick out the accidental penny that happens to be in the pocket at the moment, but to give a stored treasure into the Lord's outstretched hand. There must be steady calculation, wise appropriation of benefits, a careful thinking out of the whole subject; and then, when the days have fulfilled themselves, let the store be poured into the treasury of God. I have been sometimes asked if the weekly offering always succeeds, and I have been constrained to answer that the not offering weekly often fails. The weekly offering cannot fail, but the not offering weekly cannot succeed. Yet there are some persons who are under the most marvelous hallucination, which may be expressed in this effect: 'Our hands are always in our pockets." They are not, or, if they are, they are too literally there; it would be better for the hands if they were sometimes taken out of the pockets. We forget the great eternal truth that God's hand is always in our pocket, leaving something there for our use and service. The apostle said: With regard to this collection, let it be as God hath prospered you. That is the standard, that is the rule; only give him a percentage; if he has given you nothing, give him nothing in return. Yes, that I preach, standing, as it were, in Whitefield's footprints. If God has done nothing for you, do nothing for God. And beginning at the eldest they went out even unto the youngest; for no man amongst them could say that God had forgotten them.

"Now concerning the collection."

JOURNALISTIC.—The St. John Daily Telegraph made its appearance in new form last Friday. It is now an eight page paper, which is an improvement over the old form, and makes easy a better arrangement of matter. It is the announced "purpose of the present owners to make The Daily Telegraph a first class newspaper, up-to-date in respect of its news service and attractive in its departments."

CANADIAN HISTORY.—The Educational Review is a most excellent publication for teachers. And many who are not teachers read it with interest. The editor of the Review, Dr. G. U. Hay, is doing a fine thing in the publication of Supplementary Reading in Canadian History. The eighth number has just appeared. It contains six articles: The Second Siege of Louisburg, by Sir John Bourinot; Villebon and Fort Nashwaak, by Dr. Jas. Hannay; the Early Postal Service in B. N. America; the New England Movement to Nova Scotia, by Prof. Ganong; the Acadian Land in Louisianna; and Gov. Campbell's Muster, by Rev. W. O. Raymond. The series will be completed in four more numbers. The price is $1.00 for the series, or 10 cts a number. All teachers should have them, and, also, all who are interested in Canadian history

REED ON MONOPOLIES.—Honorable Thomas B. Reed, in writing of the modern trust, does not seem to regard it either as an 'octopus' or a bugaboo. Nature, he thinks, abhors a monopoly as much as it does a vacuum.' Mr. Reed's paper on Monopolies—which is to appear in The Saturday Evening Post of February 10—is a suggestive discussion of the methods of vast corporations. It discusses in a striking and original manner one of the most pressing questions of the day.

Notes On Current Events.

The British Parliament met Tuesday. The Queen's Speech speaks of the gratification felt at "the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which subjects in all parts of the Empire have come forward to secure the common deference of Imperial interests." Her majesty adds that she is confident that she does not look to her subjects in vain when she exhorts them "to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle, for the maintenance of the Empire, and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion." The Colonial forces are mentioned in warm terms. A bill is to be introduced giving effect to the federation of the Australian colonies, which federation has the royal approval. Provision will be made for the further efficiency of the navy and the coast defence.

* *

To prevent the employment of Chinese and Japanese in the British Columbia mines is taxing the ingenuity of the legislators of that Province just now. The latest proposal is an act to regulate the length of hair worn by employes in the mines. If it should become law Chinamen with uncut hair will be excluded. Any who have become christians and have shorn their heads of the "pig-tail" will not be affected by the law.

* *

The fund for Mrs. Lamton, widow of General Lamton who was killed a few weeks ago in the Philippines, has now reached about $100,000. The General was a fine soldier, and deserved well of his country. The provision for his family is creditable to the people of the United States.

* *

A Lord's Day Alliance has been organized in St. John. Its object is the promotion of the better observance of the Lord's day; the enforcement of existing Sabbath laws, and the securing such additional legislation as may be thought necessary. Any person in sympathy with the objects of the Alliance may become a member on payment of 25 cents. J. R. Ruel is President; Mont. McDonald, Vice President; Dr. Wilson Sec.-Treas.; and Revs. G. Steel, Dr. Gates, J. M. Davenport, Ira Smith, D. Long, J. C. B. Appel, J. L Gordon, T. F. Fatherirgham, B. Beatty, and Messrs. J. Allison, W. D. Baskin, A. C. Smith, Geo. Williams, Judge Forbes and Dr. W. S. Morrison, Committee.

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Italian immigration into the United States steadily increases. For several years it has exceeded the Irish and German combined. Italians have, to to a large extent, taken the place of Irish labours.

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A report from Rome says that the Pope has notified the Queen of Holland, who appealed to him, that he is "unable to offer his good office to bring about a truce between Great Britain and the Transvaal republic." Perhaps when somebody who has a right to do so asks "his good office" in mediation he may say what he can do. Till then it would not be a bad thing for him to attend diligently to his own affairs. He is reported as saying that "no war has caused him so much bitterness of mind,' and he adds that, in his opinion, "the war is not inspired by ideals of civilization nor by just national interests. His opinion is worth just as much as, and no more thanth at of any other man of his age with his peculiar surroundings. His notions about the "ideals of civilization" and "just national interests" are such as are represented by the papacy, and are not the highest. He says he "can do nothing but pray for the dead." He might accomplish as much if he would endeavour to control the Fenian element among his faithful followers. A word from him might change the anti-British tone of the Roman Catholic press everywhere.

* *

Quebec Frenchmen are moving into the Northwest in considerable numbers, Several priests are engaged in getting up parties of settlers. Besides those who have already gone, a large number will go in the Spring, it is said. Agents of the government are, also, in the States seeking to induce the French there to settle in the Northwest. To make another Quebec in the west is evidently the plan.

* *

Wm. Goebel, Governor-elect of Kentucky, was shot Wednesday morning on the street in Frankfort. The shooting was the result of bad feeling between the political parties. There was a dispute about the result of the election, and the shooting was evidently intended to prevent him assuming the governorship. Within a few hours after the shooting the decision was given in his favour and he was at once sworn in. He has since died of his wounds.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Burpee to the Senate, in room of the late Senator Temple, is one to which no one will object. Mr. Burpee represented Sunbury in the House of Commons several terms, and was a well informed and useful member of Parliament. A life-long Liberal he deserved the recognition he has received. Though past 80 years of age, he is still well-preserved physically, and his intellectual strength is unabated.

* *

The re-election of Mayor Prefontaine of Montreal was in violation of an understanding which has been observed for many years, that the office be held alternately by an English-speaking and a French speaking Mayor. Mr. Prefontaine has been two years in office, and it was the turn this year of an Englishman or Irishman. But the French Mayor and his following disregarded the custom, and of course were successful, for the great majority of Montreal voters are French. The Liquor dealers association endorsed Prefontaine's candidature.

* *

The India famine becomes worse rather than better. The viceroy states that they are facing a cattle, a water and a food scarcity, and that the results must be terrible. Already more than three and a quarter millions of people are receiving relief, being employed on government works.

* *

A Convention of prohibitionists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been called, to meet in Moncton on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 20 and 21st. The announcement of the Convention says;

"The several temperance organizations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have decided to unite in calling a convention of prohibitionists to consider the present situation and determine upon a plan of campaign against the enemy.

All churches, temperance organizations, young people's societies and other religious and moral organizations are requested to send representatives. All ministers of the gospel and all officers of temperance societies will be welcome.

The Convention will be held in the W. C. T. U. Hall, Moncton, N. B., on Feb'y 21st. A preliminary meeting for informal discussion, to which all are invited, will be held at 3 p. m. Tuesday, February 20th. There will be a public meeting of welcome in the evening.

Prominent prohibitionists will be present and one or more public meetings will be held.

Arrangements have been made for return free over the I. C. R, Dominion Atlantic Railway and Canada Eastern Railway. The C. P. R. also gives reduced fares, the amount of reduction to be determined by the number going over their line. Delegates must ask for standard certificates when purchasing tickets.

Everyone interested in the prohibition movement is urged to do his utmost to make the convention a marked success."

The convention call is signed by—

D. W. B. Reid, G. W. P., Sons of Temperance, N. S.

Rev. Jas. Crisp, G. W. P., Sons of Temperance, N. B.

Rev. R. Barry Smith, G. C. T., I. O. G. T., N. B.

John Bryenton, G. C. T., I. O. G. T., N. S.

W. L McFarlane, G. C., R. T. of T., Maritime Provinces.

It is hoped that the Convention will bring together a large number of representative prohibitionists, and that the action taken will give an impetus to the prohibition movement.

* *

Norway and Sweden are feeling quite friendly toward each other again. The differences which for some time made serious trouble, and threatened the dissolution of union, are in a fair way of being adjusted.

* *

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers held its annual meeting in Montreal last week. All parts of the Dominion were represented, and the attendance was large. In the election of officers, the temperance question figured largely; indeed the meeting was divided into two parties on this question of how the club rooms of the Society should be conducted, Mr. Dean Bovey, the candidate of those who favour conducting the clubs on strictly temperance principles, was elected President by a large majority. This is one more illustration of the growth of temperance sentiment.

* *

An Osteopathy doctor F. G. Cluett, in Ottawa, was fined a few days ago for practising medicine and surgery without being certified by the Medical Council of Ontario. A higher Court has granted an order nisi to quash the conviction, and the Medical Council will have to prove that the practise of osteopathy is dangerous and unlawful.

* *

The National Patriotic Fund, started by the Governor General, is receiving generous contributions. The Governors of Provinces have been appealed to take active steps to further the undertaking. Governor Maclelan has addressed the pastors of the several denominations in this Province, suggesting that they interest their congregations in the matter. While this is a most excellent undertaking, and may well receive practical sympathy in all parts of the country, the first duty of the people of this Province would seem to be to contribute to the Funds started in behalf of the New Brunswick members of the South African contingents, till there is enough to keep the promise made to the men—fifty cents a day for six months. After that has been provided for, contributions to the National fund would be in order.

War Notes.

Though the War office does not make any statement, it is understood that General Buller is making a third attempt to relieve Ladysmith. He has again crossed the Tugela, and is believed to be pushing his way towards the beseiged post. Some of the Monday despatches intimate that he may be expected to reach Ladysmith this week.

Word from Ladysmith, by heliograph Sunday, says the "Boers are again massing near Ladysmith. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack."

Mafeking was all right at last report. At Kimberley "the enemy's daily shelling is extremely desultory. No recent casualties. The shops are open, and cabs and tram cars running."

The Laurentian, with "D" and "E" Batteries of the second Canadian contingent, passed St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island, last Wednesday morn. The Captain signalled "All well."

The men of "A" squadron of the second contingent received $25.00 each, and the officers $125.000 each from Toronto. The city also presented field glasses and revolvers to the officers.

The Australian Governments are paying their soldiers who have gone to South Africa four shillings and sixpence a day in addition to the Imperial pay of one shilling and four pence.

The first Canadian soldier killed in South Africa was private J. W. Jones, of Victoria, B. C., who went with the company, in the first contingent, made up in Manitoba and British Columbia. He lost his life in the fight at Sunnyside, Jan. 1st. Two Queensland soldiers were killed in the same engagement.

Lord Strathcona's original proposal was to fit out a corps of four hundred mounted men; but there will be over five hundred. It is a magnificent contribution for one Canadian to make. An effort is being made to have them sail from St. John. It ought to be successful. The first contingent sailed from Quebec; two transports have sailed and a third is to sail from Halifax; St. John ought to have the privilege of sending off at least one.

At a great public meeing held in Vancouver, B. C., on Thursday, a resolution was adopted asking the Governor General to tender to the British war department, a force of at least 10,000 mounted infantry. They propose to ask the civic authorities in every part of Canada to co-operate in this movement.

A report from Johannesburg says that a Boer shell factory at that place was destroyed on the 20th ult.

One of the largest companies in France is said to be working night and day in the manufacture of guns and ammunition for the Boers.

Major Denison of Toronto, is appointed to Lord Roberts' staff to represent the Canadians.

The British fleet is to be mobilized in order that all emergencies will be fairly met.

It is noteworthy that a very large proportion of the aristocratic and wealthy families of Great Britain are represented in this Boer war. Sons and brothers of Dukes, Earls, barons, and Lords can be counted by the score. Among the latest to go is Lady Henry Somerset's only son. Bankers, merchant princes, millionaires take their share of sorrow, risk and peril.

Mission News and Notes.

—In all the Foreign Missions carried on by the Northern Baptists of the United States, there were 13 403 baptized last year, or about 2,000 more than the average for previous years.

—The missionaries of the world receive less money in one year to save the world than the smokers of the United States burn up in one month—viz., 13 000,000 a year for missionaries, and $15,000,000 a month for the smokers.

—The missions of the Baptists of the South in China are having great blessing. For the first nine months of the past year there was 443 baptisms. During the previous year—one up to that time unprecedented—there were 295 baptized.

—China contains 450,000 000 souls—more than one-fourth the population of the entire globe. In 1840 there were only five seaport towns where the missionary could labor; to-day every province is open. There are 80 000 professors of Christianity.