

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27TH, 1901.

The place for every church member to do christian service is in connection with his own church. He can, as a rule, serve with better effect there than in any other place.

Said Archbishop Whately: If our religion is not true, we ought to change it; if it is true, we are bound to propagate what we believe to be the truth.

The best families, the most useful families, and the happiest families, says the United Presbyterian, are those in which family worship is regularly maintained, the church paper taken and carefully read, and the work of the church often talked about.

Mere animal courage is plentiful enough. It is good in its place. But the highest kind of courage is moral courage—that which seeks to know what is right, and unflinchingly does right, no matter who or what may oppose. Cultivate moral courage.

The value of the educational institutions established and controlled by Baptists in the United States is, according to a government report thirty-five million dollars, which is larger than that of any other Protestant denomination except the Methodist.

Joseph Cook, quite restored to health, is again lecturing in Boston with his old time clearness and vigour. In two recent lectures he has dealt with the lax moral tendencies of the times. There is need of a voice like his on this and kindred subjects.

The Church of Christ has no enemy so strong, so subtle, and so destructive of all that the Church is called to stand for as the liquor traffic. Did the ministers of the Church of Christ realize this as they ought they would make unceasing war on the monstrous thing.

This is a strong sentence, and is especially applicable to men's attitude towards the liquor traffic: "It is bad for ignorant and vicious men to do evil things; for virtuous and intelligent men to do nothing is worse."

How does the latter part of it strike you?

Dr. Caylor says 'the tem- perance reform has as distinct a claim on the Christian Church as the cause of missions." There is no doubt of it. And if the Church will recognize this claim, and make the promotion of temperance and the overthrow of the rum traffic part of its work, it will have success.

Said a Presbyterian pastor to the editor of his denominational paper: "I see the greatest difference in the efficiency of those families in my church which read a religious paper from those which do not."

Pastors of all denominations say the same. The wise pastor endeavours to have the paper go into every family.

Last week there was an announcement in the papers of the result of the drawing in a lottery held by a Roman Catholic church in one of the northern counties of this Province. The money gathered from the people by the gambling process was for the benefit of the church. The affair was begun and carried on by the priests. A sure way to encourage every form of gambling.

There are no fewer than ten hundred and eighty-seven "shrines" in France, and which are visited periodically by Roman Catholics, seeking help of

some kind, for miraculous power is attributed to them all. Somebody who has looked into the matter has discovered that at none of these places are the 'miracles' attributed to the power of Christ. In 582 cases the Virgin Mary is credited with all beneficent results, and in the remaining 505 one saint or another receives the honour.

The committee of the Pres- byterian Church of the United States which has been considering the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith has completed its work, and will make recommendations to the General Assembly. The committee is unanimous in recommending that some change is necessary in the statement of creed; but there is a failure to agree as to the character and extent of the change. A majority will recommend a supplemental explanatory statement to cover certain points in the Confession of Faith, now seriously objected. There will be a minority report also, but just what it will recommend is not yet announced.

Dr. Pentecost was for many years a successful evangelist. As a pastor he is equally successful. He says that to have "a great revival whose fruit and results shall be permanent and life-giving, there must be a return to serious preaching and serious personal dealing with men and women. It will not be the affecting story or the amusing illustration, but the pungent and tender words of Him who spake as never man spake, whose doctrine is authoritative and not as that of the superficial evangelist or the philosophical, metaphysical and scientific preacher. There is a famine of the Word of God in the land; the field has become overgrown with thorns and thistles and tender plants, succulent enough to the taste of the average worldling, but the wheat has largely been choked out.

REVIVALS.

It is good to have news from the churches of the quickening spiritual life and of conversions. We wish we might have such news from all the churches. And why not? There is need in every community, for everywhere are the unconverted, and wherever there is a church, there is God's recognized means of carrying on christian work. God provides for the introduction and carrying on of His work in places where there is no church organization. But, we repeat, wherever there is a church organization there is God's appointed means of evangelizing that community, and, also, of carrying the gospel into regions beyond.

Do pastors and church members realize the responsibility that is upon them—to care for the flock of God in their communities, and to win the unconverted to the faith of Jesus? Many of them do, we are sure.

Would it not be well for the ministers to set in motion, so far as they can, all the forces of their churches in evangelistic work? This is the season of the year, in this country, when special work is undertaken, and it is well to make the best use of it possible.

Have some pastors become discouraged by frequent failures when they have attempted special work for conversions? Probably. They have not had the degree of hearty co-operation which they looked for, and sometimes have been hindered by those from whom they had a right to expect help. Pastors sometimes make mistakes; but the failure to have the work go on with strength and success is much oftener due to the lack of co-operation of members of their churches. This lack of co-operation is not always, perhaps not often, due to positive indifference, but rather to lack of faith. And this lack of faith is often due to lack of knowledge of God's ways of working.

God's way is to use the instruments close at hand. In each community He uses the people there who are His. In doing this He is saying, in effect, to his people in every place,—"My presence is enough to give efficiency to the instruments I have here. Honour me by your faithfulness, and I will honour you by a display of saving power." The thing for each pastor and church to do is to go forward in the use of what they have, confident in the love and power of God. There need be no looking here or there for long levers. Just use the simple agencies which God has placed within reach. He will do the rest. "Lo, I am with you," is the promise of Him in whose name all real christian work is undertaken. And it is enough to counteract all the disadvantages of what may appear a difficult position and poor equipment. When the pastor and his people are united in seeking a revival, and, confident in the power of God, concentrate their faith and efforts upon the saving of souls, there are

not many places in which a spiritual work, resulting in the conversion of sinners, cannot be realized. The Lord grant to all the churches "showers of blessing."

WHAT THE DEACON SAID:
III.
ABOUT CLOTHES.

"Say what you please, said the deacon, as he came into my room the other night, and, leaning back in the easiest chair, commenced his lecture, 'clothes make the man.'"

Waiting for me to contradict him, and half angry because I did not, he went on, "Yes it is clothes make the man,"—and then, defiantly, "It is clothes that make the woman, too."

"Yes?" I said, interrogatively.

"I called at a farm house this morning," said the deacon, "and after ringing twice and waiting twice too long, the lady came to the door, and, instead of apologizing for keeping me waiting so long, she commenced apologizing for her appearance. 'She was cleaning house,' she said, 'and was not fit to be seen, and I must excuse her dress, etc.' 'Yes, I said, 'you don't look any too well in that old dress.' (The deacon is a bachelor, of course.) 'Why don't you put on your best clothes when you clean house,' I asked, as innocent as a lamb. I don't know what answer she made; the conversation seemed to languish after that, and I came away."

"That conversation did not go into a decline, it died very suddenly," I remarked. "I don't wonder you are not married deacon."

But he went on, like Tennyson's brook, as noisily as ever, and utterly oblivious to my sarcasm.

"I went out to see the lady's husband, he said, and his clothes were as much worse than his wife's as a tramp's are worse than yours. I thought he would be embarrassed by my finding him in his old clothes, and I waited for him to apologize; but as he did not, I thought I would do it for him. So I said, 'Never mind your clothes, Mr. Farmer, you are not dressed very well, but we can't all dress well. Mr. Farmer looked at me for a half minute, as cool as a refrigerator, and then slowly said, 'Not dressed well, deacon? Why what do you mean? Did you expect to find me with my Sunday clothes on, hauling out manure, milking cows and feeding pigs? I am as well dressed a man as there is in the parish. I dress, as any sensible man does, according to my work. If I had on better clothes than these I would not be as well dressed as I am.' 'Oh I said, 'to be well dressed is to be dressed appropriately; fine clothes for fine work, and for Sundays and holidays; coarse clothes for coarse work.' But as I came away I wondered why his wife apologized."

"I have been thinking," said the deacon, musingly, "about clothes and the people who wear them, ever since my talk with the farmer. If what he told me is true—that 'to be well-dressed is to be dressed appropriately,' then there are a good many people, beside scarecrows and tramps, who are very badly dressed."

"According to that rule, the man who wears a forty-dollar suit when he can only afford a twenty-dollar one, or a twenty when he can only afford a ten, is not well dressed. The man who lives in a house (for houses are clothes) larger and more finely furnished than he can afford is a poorly dressed man. The woman whose dresses and hats,"

But here I interrupted the "brook," as it babbled on. "I think, deacon," I said, "that you had better leave the ladies alone; you are not an authority on woman's dress." The deacon groaned at me, and went on.

"It's all the fault of the blind people, who think that it is clothes that make the man, and forget that the tailor only makes clothes, not men, and that the fool can get a suit (if he has money enough) off the same piece of cloth that the wise man can, and then you cannot tell them apart, if the fool will keep his mouth closed."

"And words are clothes, too," continued the deacon, "and how the fine words deceive us, just as the fine clothes do. A man has a little idea, as weak as a week-old baby, and instead of putting it in swaddling clothes, and nursing it until it gets some growth and strength, he puts it in clothes too large and fine for it, and you can't see the baby for its clothes. And there are fools enough who admire the beautiful clothes, and think they are admiring the baby."

"You will find illustrations of this in Parliament, and in the Legislature, and, sometimes, in the pulpit," said the deacon, "as he gave me a suggestive glance out of the corner of his eye."

"And that reminds me that pulpit are clothes. Some are purple and fine linen, and it does not matter how small a man they cover, the people see only the clothes, not the man, and

they judge the man accordingly. Some pulpits are homespun, and sometimes they cover a king; but the majority do not see the king, they see only the homespun. I have heard as good sermons in barns and school-houses as I have heard in city pulpits, but the most of the people heard only barn and school-house sermons."

"Places are clothes. There are many Nazareth, and we think no good thing can come out of them."

"I have read as strong editorials in a weekly newspaper published in a country town, as I have read in the great city daily, but only a few found that out," said the deacon, with some complacency.

"The village doctor may know as much of medicine as the city doctor, but in a critical case the city doctor is sent for. It is so with the village lawyer; he may know more law than the city lawyer, but he writes deeds and wills, and collects accounts, and when an important suit goes to the Supreme Court, the city lawyer gets the job."

"There, you are yawning," said the deacon, "and it is a hint for me to go. I's just another illustration of my subject. If Judge Blank, or Dr. Dryasdust had talked to you as I have, you would have listened for an hour more, and thought you were getting wiser every minute; but, like all the rest, you can't see the man, only his clothes."

The deacon went out, and slammed the door; and I took down my Sartor Resartus, and turning to chapter 10, page 72, read and wondered, as I read, if the deacon had been meddling with my books.

"Happy he who can look through the clothes of a man (the woolen and fleshly, and official bank-paper and state-paper clothes) into the man himself, and discern, it may be, in this or the other Dread Potentate, a more or less Digestive apparatus,—yet also an inscrutable venerable mystery, in the meanest Tinker that sees with eyes."

THADDEUS.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES.

Over 60,000 Boer refugees are now being fed by the British government.

Recruits for Baden-Powell's force will sail from Halifax, March 20, on the Elder-Dempster steamship Montfort.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, War Secretary, said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the ill treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man named Esau, and that he was flogged and afterwards shot. Mr. Brodrick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from 19,000 to 20,000. In January there were 16,000 Boer prisoners, and this number had since increased.

Houses are not burnt or farms desolated except in extreme cases.

Typhoid fever is still prevalent, and more die of fever than from any other cause.

The fighting still extends over a wide area, and hence the necessity for the large British force.

It is possible that the native tribes will be drawn into fighting, as the Boers in some places attack them.

DeWet's invasion of Cape Colony has not led to a general rising of the Dutch as he was supposed to expect.

A Boer who has arrived at Newcastle, says that he was driven out of the Transvaal after having been in jail since October, 1899. He escaped at one time but was recaptured. One of his brothers who refused to break his oath of neutrality was shot and the rest of the family were exiled. When the Boers put them over the border into Natal, Rademan and his aged mother were shot.

The latest word from the seat of war indicates that the British forces are closing in on the Boers, and that the end must be near.

Gen. Botha has sent an emissary to Gen. Kitchener, asking for a meeting with a view to arranging a general surrender.

A Sunday London dispatch says the War Office has the following from Gen. Kitchener:

French reports from Piet Relief, Feb. 22, that the result of the columns sweeping the country east is that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties to the number of some 5,000 in front of him. French will push on, but is hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

Summary of total losses inflicted upon the enemy up to Feb. 10.

Two hundred and ninety-two Boers known to have been killed and wounded in action, 56 taken prisoners, 183 surrendered. One 15-pounder gun, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of ammunition, 3,500 horses, 70 mules, 3,520 trekkers, 18,700 cattle, 55,400 sheep and 1,000 wagons and carts captured. Our casualties: Five officers and 41 men killed and four officers and 118 men wounded. I regret to say that Major Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian scouts, was killed Feb. 17.

Plumer reports that Col. Owen captured DeWet's 15 pounder and captured Feb. 18 as well as 48 prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. We had no casualties. Enemy in full retreat and dispersing, being vigorously pursued. General DeWet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has completely failed.

The Major Howard reported killed is the well-known "Gat" Howard, of Gatling gun fame.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

PREDICTS WHAT HE DESIRES.

Dr. Frechette, who is called, or calls himself, "the national poet of French Canada," has been talking to a newspaper man in Buffalo. He told his interviewer that Canada will some day become a part of the United States. He talked the usual stuff about "no conflicting interests," "one flag on this continent," &c, and added,—"But I am not an active annexationist now. I profess to be a law-abiding citizen and a loyal subject. I have no cause to complain. I refer to annexation to the United States as the ultimate destiny and desire of the French people of Canada." He seems to think that whatever the French desire will come about.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

At a Royal Templars Convention in Toronto last week, Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, a prominent temperance man, proposed that the Dominion Government be memorialized to take control of the importation, manufacture and wholesale distribution of liquor. His argument was on this line: Two Provinces—Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, have passed prohibitory laws, and others are likely to do so.

If these laws are put in operation the agents of the liquor traffic will do everything possible to nullify them by the clandestine introduction of liquor into the prohibition provinces. If the Dominion Government, however, should make a state monopoly of liquor distillation, importation and wholesale handling, the prohibition provinces would be left free to work out their own laws without interference from outside. The proposal was laid over for consideration at some other time. Experience of state control of liquor selling has not so far been very satisfactory. Mr. Kettlewell's suggestion, however, is intended to meet conditions different from those existing elsewhere. It will do to think about.

OVERCROWDED CITIES.

The evils of an overcrowded population are felt in the great cities. Not only does a congested population itself suffer, but it menaces the whole city with the infectious diseases bred in noisome tenements. At a recent public hearing leading physicians of New York stated that these were responsible for some 20,000 cases of tuberculosis, whose germs are disseminated through the city. Many of these dwellings are so infected, that it was said, "Every one who lives in them courts death." Mr. Hewitt, once Mayor of New York, has published a letter saying that \$100,000,000 should be spent at once in the reconstruction of the congested slums. An organization for this purpose has been formed, called the City and Suburban Building Association.

A VENERABLE SENATOR.

On the 19th inst. Senator Wark completed ninety-seven years of life. He is still in good health of body and mind, and quite keenly interested in public affairs. He has been a member of the Senate since 1867, having been one of the first Senators appointed. He first entered public life in 1842, being elected to represent Kent Co. in the New Brunswick Legislature. He has, therefore, been actively connected with the public affairs of the country for nearly sixty years. Mr. Wark's career has been a most honourable one, and he enjoys the respect of all who know him. He expects to be in his place in the Senate during the present session of Parliament. We hope he may live to complete a century of life.

THE "SWAMP VOTE."

The Rothery bogus election lists case was before the Supreme Court last week, and the list was quashed. The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, characterized the affair as a grave crime, one quite without parallel in the history of the country. Forgery and perjury have been committed, and the guilty parties should be punished. It is, he said, the duty of the officers of the Crown to probe the matter to the bottom, and to see that no one is guilty of this crime against the electorate of Kings County. Other judges spoke in equally strong terms. It would seem that the Attorney General should have moved in the matter long before this. Why the delay?

MRS. NATION.

Mrs. Nation is in jail just now—resting, yet not wholly inactive. Kansas has been pretty well stirred by the hatchet process. The illicit grog sellers—and they are all illicit in Kansas—are an unhappy gang; the officials, from the Governor down, whose unfaithfulness made the condition of affairs which necessitated Mrs.

Nation's methods, are feeling mad, mean because they are shown up; the people generally have been disposed to stand by those who moved to take extreme measures, but let nobody else was doing anything but let the work go on.

So far as the courts have dealt with Mrs. Nation, she has been the winner. A judgment the other day in a case in which she was charged with smearing a saloon, said, in effect, that she did what she did in abating a public nuisance, and was not a malicious destruction of property, the charge against her could not hold.

A JUDGMENT.

The Supreme Court of Manitoba gave judgment Saturday upon questions submitted as to the validity of the prohibition liquor law of the Province. The judgment is that the Act is unconstitutional, the Court holding that instead of dealing with restriction or regulation of the liquor traffic, the Act deals with its suppression, which latter matter, the judges say, is specifically assigned to the Dominion Parliament.

A BOER PROCLAMATION.

The Boer leaders, Steyn and De Wet, have issued a proclamation, in which they charge the British with all kinds of brutality. Of course, they know they are lying. But their desire to make the Transvaal people hate the British enables them to think lightly of falsehood. The world will not believe what they say—except the Fenians, some of the French, and the particularly small-minded of our U. S. neighbours. A special copy of the "proclamation" ought to be sent to the rhymester who, in the columns of a religious paper, distinguished himself in the murder-charging doggerel from which we quoted two weeks ago. He would not only believe every lie in it, but could easily add to them.

Lord Strathcona some time ago, under pressure from fellow citizens, consented to the erection of a monument to himself in Montreal. He has now written to Principal Peterson, the Chairman of the committee in charge of the matter, withdrawing his consent. He says that he could never with any comfort visit Canada and look upon such a monument as proposed. He requested that the \$15,000 which had been collected for the purpose be turned over to the soldiers' monument fund. It has, therefore, been decided to erect a monument at a cost of \$30,000 to commemorate the services of the gallant Canadians who fought in South Africa.

The King went to visit his sister, the Empress Frederick of Germany, on Saturday.

It is reported that it is proposed to vote \$100,000 to Lord Roberts.

The Prince Edward Island soldiers' monument fund now amounts to \$2,429.15.

The militia department's treatment of the men of "C" Battery is shabby. The Canadian part of their pay is withheld because the Rhodesian Government made them a present.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Stephen B. Appleby was elected by acclamation Tuesday, to fill the Carleton Co. vacancy in the Local Legislature.

Geo. J. Troop, of Halifax, has been appointed a member of the N. S. Legislative Council.

It is now stated that the N. B. government have decided on Mr. G. W. Allen, the new member for York, for Speaker of the Legislature.

Dr. James Hannay has been engaged to report the proceedings of the N. B. Legislature.

It is said that C. C. Blackadar, Halifax, is to have the seat in the Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Almon.

The British Columbia and Manitoba Legislatures were opened Thursday. The New Brunswick Legislature is to meet on Thursday of this week.

PRESENTATION.—A number of the members of the Victoria Street Free Baptist church and congregation called upon Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Burk on Wednesday evening Feb. 13th., and presented them with a beautiful polished oak side-board. Bro. Burk has been treasurer of the church for a number of years and has filled the office so satisfactorily that his brethren felt they would like to express their appreciation of his faithfulness. Refreshments were served by the ladies during the evening. The organist, Miss Ethel Spragg furnished the music. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Com.