

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., ... EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th, 1901.

**Among the Unitarian pastors** of the United States there are about thirty women—all of them regularly ordained.

**The so called "dead line"** in the ministry is not determined by years. As in every other calling, so in the ministry, there are old men of thirty, and young men of seventy.

**The Monastic institutions** of France, the members of which are now being compelled to seek homes elsewhere, contain about 400,000 inmates. Canada may get a lot of them.

**A Southern paper reports** that one of the best features of recent evils in the churches there, is a marked increase in the support of missions. This is, certainly, a sign of the genuineness of the work of grace in the churches. When men and women are truly indwelt of the new life they are ready and even eager to do their utmost to extend the Kingdom of Christ.

**The Methodist Episcopal Conference** of the United States makes this declaration as to the duty of Christian men to the temperance cause: "No political party has a right to expect, nor ought it to receive, the support of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license policy or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon."

**When a church invites a minister** to occupy its pulpit, whether as a supply or with a view to a call, it should remunerate him for his services. To pay his travelling expenses is not enough. Some churches have failed to do even that. If churches are unable to pay, ministers gladly serve them without charge; but churches that are able to pay are inexcusable if they neglect to properly remunerate those who minister to them.

**An Irish Roman Catholic priest**, in a recent sermon, stated a truth which his class are not in the habit of stating so plainly, whatever may be their belief. He said that in his opinion "the growing vice of drunkenness is responsible for more of the misery, destitution and crime among Irish people than all the political disabilities the cure of which had been undertaken by the United Irish League. It sounded grand, no doubt, to hurl resolutions at the British government, but he would not give a snap of his finger for all such resolutions. The requirement of the Irish people—the main requirement—is sobriety, and until Ireland is a sober country and Irishmen a sober people, neither the Irish League nor any other organization, political or otherwise, can make their country independent or their people happy."

It would be well if more of Ireland's priests would talk in the same plain and truthful way to their people.

**The 'Away from Rome'** movement in the Austrian Empire continues to make striking progress. According to reliable statistics published recently, 3,035 Roman Catholics have joined the Protestant Church during the past six months, a number which far surpasses the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Almost all Protestant newspapers in Austria publish weekly lists of fresh conversions. The German Evangelical Church Journal states that after a conference held in Leitmeritz 171 persons became Protestants. The Evangelical community at Turn, near Tep-

litz, which numbered 50 persons three years ago, now numbers 1,100, and a new church to hold this great number is rapidly nearing completion. In Eger last week, after a sermon by Dr. Eisenkölz, 27 persons announced their intention of leaving the Catholic Church. Towards the end of last month the Protestants in Graz held a thanksgiving service for the thousandth conversion from Catholicism within their district. Every Sunday in Brunn there are services for the reception of newly-converted Protestants, and the large village of Horschitz, from being an exclusively Catholic village, has become almost entirely Protestant during the past eight months. In Bohemia alone since January, 1899, over 7,000 conversions have taken place.

## THE INTELLIGENCER CANVASS.

In connection with the Conference's endorsement of the INTELLIGENCER, at the recent session, a resolution was passed authorizing the General Conference Executive "to make arrangements by which the INTELLIGENCER may be still more widely circulated amongst our people."

The Executive, carrying out the instructions of the Conference, have instructed Rev. E. S. Parker, the Conference missionary, to make special efforts to secure new subscribers. Bro. Parker is now engaged in that work in the Seventh District. He is meeting with an encouraging degree of success. In another column, Dr. Hartley, the senior member of the Executive, writes about Bro. Parker's work in St. John, and commends him to the ministers and churches.

Soon we will have something to say about the INTELLIGENCER's plans for the next year. Meantime we solicit for Bro. Parker the hearty co-operation of all the pastors. The INTELLIGENCER hopes to be a helper in every home it enters, and is anxious to enter the largest number possible.

## PASTORS AND PASTORATES.

At the beginning of the Conference year, as is usual, there have been several changes in pastoral relations. It is hoped that the changes will not only be enjoyed by the pastors and pastorates affected, but that they will greatly promote the growth and efficiency of the churches. There are still some churches without pastors and some ministers without churches. These ought to be able to get together and very soon. It is very desirable that in arrangements between ministers and churches there should be a careful observance of the established pastorate boundaries. It has taken a good many years of teaching and care and patience to get the churches grouped into convenient pastorates, and to get the people to understand the importance of the churches working together for mutual help and the common good.

There is likely by the growth of churches, need, from time to time, to rearrange pastorates. Such rearrangements will be done by the same authority that made the existing grouping. If a pastorate, acting independently endeavours to make itself smaller or larger, disturbance, in more or less of the system in a whole District results. And when one church breaks away from the pastorate in which it has been placed, not only all the other churches in that pastorate are injuriously affected, but neighbouring pastorates are likely to be hurt too. The pastorate arrangement designed for mutual advantage, requires mutual forbearance and yielding. If one church in a pastorate insists on having its own way—whether in choice of minister, in number or arrangement of services, or in any respect, co-operation soon becomes impossible.

There will be of course differences of opinion in many things that concern a pastorate; but the adjustment of these should not be impossible, nor even very difficult for Christians who have in view only the interests of Christ's kingdom. If they are thinking chiefly of their own preferences, and cherishing personal or local prejudices, they are not likely to yield anything in brotherly love for the sake of the cause. Yielding is often a sign of strength. The stronger churches, and the stronger members of churches have frequently to yield, in matters of judgment, for the help of the weaker.

Ministers can do more than any others to preserve the pastorates intact. Sometimes the question of difference is about the choice or retention of a pastor. Usually the minister can settle the matter very quickly. He can decline to accept, or to remain, as

the case may be, when the pastorate is not in substantial agreement about him. We believe he ought to do so, unless there are very exceptional circumstances. When the exceptional case occurs, which is very rarely, there is always found a way to deal with it.

There are, and always will be, in all churches some members who do not take either a calm or a broad view of church and pastorate questions. They give little or no thought to how the general interests may be affected. They are far from any intention to do harm; they really desire to do good, and are sure their way is the way to do it. But, perhaps without knowing it, they view the situation wholly from the standpoint of their personal feelings, and insist on action in accordance therewith. Wiser counsels than theirs should prevail. The ministers should certainly, set themselves against every tendency to disrupt pastorates. They should do this even though it be at much present cost to themselves, in wounded feelings and otherwise. In this they will have the approval and co-operation of the more thoughtful members of the churches—those who give careful consideration to all the interests likely to be affected, before determining upon a course of action. And they will, surely, be promoting the interests of the cause they love.

## AGAINST GREAT OBSTACLES.

It is a fact of vast importance that those men who became mighty leaders in those movements which revolutionized bad conditions in church and society, had to work against great obstacles. Those obstacles were so huge and stubborn that, had not those men possessed vigorous characters and rugged perseverance, they never would have overcome them and effected the grand results that they did accomplish. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, in writing about the achievements of that famous missionary, William Carey, says: "His own poverty,—his tallest income at Moulton was thirty-six pounds a year; afterwards, removing to Leicester, though his pay as preacher made him a little easier, he had by other labor to supplement his scanty income. One says of him at Leicester: 'I have seen him at work in his leathern apron, his books beside him, and his beautiful flowers'—he was an enthusiastic botanist all his life—in the windows."

The terrible Christian inertness of his time,—Thomas Carlyle has named Carey's century "the godless eighteenth century"—a kind of spiritual deadness had blighted even dissent. The distance, the barbarous character of the heathen, the difficulty of providing means, better do work at home, were the stock objections among his own brethren to what they almost universally declared his visionary scheme. Theological objections, too, were plentiful. These are only a part of the many obstacles which Dr. Carey encountered at the very beginning of his efforts to carry the gospel to heathen lands; and, of course, he found other great obstacles while engaged in the work on the field itself. But Mr. Carey was equal to all opposition, although he must have often been wearied by his remarkable labors under such a stress of affairs.

But such magnificent perseverance is proof of a character of the very highest qualities. No ordinary Christian would have disposed of such obstacles as Dr. Carey did. And I think that the hardest trial he had came from the opposition of his own brethren. It is strange that Christian people themselves are, in many instances, the greatest hinderers that the most successful Christian workers have!

C. H. WETHEREE.

**Too True.**—Clergymen are measured by the amount of money that they can raise nowadays, and their success in the promotion of righteousness is frequently only an incidental consideration.—The Gazette.

**MUST HAVE IT.**—A subscriber who is much from home, and has a paper sent to his business address, writes: "Our home cannot do without the INTELLIGENCER, neither can I. I wish I could send it to a hundred more homes. He pays for three copies."

**THE ANARCHIST CREED.**—Emma Goldman, the notorious woman anarchist, whose utterances so much influenced the assassin of President McKinley, says often in her speeches these things:

"I do not believe in God." "When I die I would rather go to hell than to heaven. All tyrants go to heaven." "I am against all laws." "The marriage relation is a sham."

If a man went to a hotel and found a dish of food on the table that he did not like, he would eat the others that he did like and not think of demanding that the hotel be closed. But if the same man reads an article in his paper that he does not agree with, many times he wants to stop his paper.—The Witness.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

## THE PHILIPPINES.

The war in the Philippines is being carried on much the same as that in South Africa. When the Filipinos are beaten in one place, they spring up in another. It seems to be a question of wearing them out, and may be quite prolonged. The South African war was begun more than a year after that in the Philippines, but is likely to be ended sooner.

## THEY ARE RAGING.

President Roosevelt has aroused the wrath of Southern people by having a coloured man to dinner. Southern papers excitedly call it an outrage—the greatest outrage ever perpetrated by a citizen of the United States, one of them says. The colored man whom the President invited to the White House was Booker T. Washington, the founder and head of the Tuskegee Institute, which has done and is doing so much for the coloured people. Mr. Washington has done more, perhaps, to improve the condition of the South than all the editors and others who are now raging at the President for recognizing him. The President is not likely to be disturbed by their frothings and threats. He is not bidding for the votes of any class; he is simply doing what he believes is right, and that he will keep on doing if his future is like his past and there is no reason to think it will be less manly.

## RUSSIA IN TURKEY.

Without attracting the attention of the rest of Europe, Russia has succeeded in establishing a colony in Turkey. For more than twenty years the Turkish Government have permitted the residence of two Russian monks in the celebrated Greek monastery on Mount Athos, on the understanding that the Russian Holy Synod would withdraw them should their presence become objectionable to the Porte. In the early months of last year the two Russian monks were visited by twelve of the same confraternity on their return from pilgrimage in Palestine. But these twelve brethren, instead of resuming their journey to Russia, remained on Mount Athos. The Turkish Government protested, the Greek monks objected; but the Russian monks were not to be disturbed. About a month ago, however, the Russian prior left for Russia, ostensibly on a visit to his family. He returned a few days ago with a large quantity of money, with which he bought the silence of the Greeks, and with fifty additional monks, all of whom have settled in the monastery. By the next steamer thirty workmen from Russia turned up, and monks and workmen have begun the planning and erection of extensive buildings. The protests of the Turkish local authorities are ignored, and the Russian flag has been run up. In great alarm the Government at Constantinople have now taken up the matter; but every one who knows anything of Russian methods either in Church or State knows that all protests will be unavailing.

## TO BE EXHIBITED.

The cars used by the Duke and Duchess during their Canadian tour are to be put on exhibition in various centres of the country, beginning at Halifax. A fee of 25 cents for admission will be charged, the proceeds to be devoted to the Protestant and Catholic Orphanages in the places visited. It is understood that the O. P. R. furnished the train for the Royal tour free; the Government will pay the living expenses.

## ANTI-BRITISH.

Bourassa has broken out again. At a meeting in Montreal, one night last week, he spoke at great length on "Great Britain and Canada." He "went for" things British freely, and his denunciations were as severe as he could make them. Great Britain's course in the South African war received much and violent attention. He sneered at the British Army and Navy, saying that now no nation feared Britain. He scored Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and laughed at the Royal family. He attacked the Governor General for his interference after the Premier had said that Canada could not send any men to South Africa, and held the Governor General and Gen. Hutton responsible for opening the way for them to go. British imperialism is evidently very hateful to him, and he objects to and attacks everything, even the acceptance of Imperial honours, that may tend to strengthen the bond which binds the various parts of the British Empire. His hearers were his own kind, at least the kind who think little

for themselves and are easily moved by orators of his stamp, and they cheered all his sentiments. This is a free country, and great freedom of speech is permitted, but men of the Bourassa tribe are dangerous, and it may be necessary, in some form, to let them know it.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick held its 54th annual session in St. John on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The Grand Scribe's report showed that there has been an increase of 116 members in the last half year. Of the state of the Order the report said: Numerically it is not strong, financially it is not rich, but members are working well and have hope for the future. All the divisions on the register are in good working order. Temperance sentiment is reported to be strong.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are, L. P. D. Timley, St. John, G. W. patriarch.

J. Wesley Fowler, Hampton, G. W. associate.

A. J. Armstrong, grand scribe.

Thos. H. Lawson, grand treasurer.

Rev. Geo. Steel, chaplain.

H. P. Dole, Chipman, grand conductor.

H. A. Morrison, Miramichi, grand sentinel.

Jacob I. Kierstead, Collina, G. S. Y. P. W.

## NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has declined to unite with the Australian federation. A Parliamentary report on the subject says that New Zealand would gain little or nothing, and would, probably lose much, by becoming a member of the Australian Commonwealth. The distance of New Zealand from Australia is one of the objections to union. It is about 1200 miles southeast of the mainland of Australia. It is a remarkable country, especially South Island, covered by the Southern Alps, reaching a height of 13,200 feet. The area of the islands is almost equal to that of England, Scotland and Ireland.

## SIR ROBERT BOND.

During his visit to Newfoundland, last Thursday, the Duke of York conferred the honour of Knighthood on Hon. Robert Bond, the Premier of the Province. He is the only colonial premier who has been so honoured during the royal tour. It will be in order now for the other Provincial premiers to tell how badly they have been treated, after the manner of the Mayor of Montreal and some other Quebec aspirants for Royal recognition.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports that Botha's commandoes have been driven from the Vryheid district toward Ermelo after an abortive attempt to raid Natal. He also states that from Oct. 16 to 23rd twenty-five Boers have been killed and eighteen wounded; 190 prisoners have been taken and there have been 50 surrenders. The column also captured 141 rifles, 6,125 rounds of small ammunition and many horses, cattle and wagons.

The following casualties among Canadians in the South African constabulary were reported to the militia department, Ottawa, Wednesday: Harvey Gale Milne, died from enteric fever at Petrusburg, Oct. 21; Trooper J. B. Dewolfe, dangerously ill with enteric fever at Bloemfontein; Henry Tunstead, of Ottawa, who was reported missing, has rejoined his corps.

## GENERAL BULLER.

General Buller, who a few weeks ago was appointed to the command of the first army corps, has been relieved of the command, and has been retired on half pay. His retirement is said to be wholly due to a speech he made on the 10th inst. at a luncheon in his honour by the Royal Rifles. In that speech he dealt with his despatch to General White during the siege of Ladysmith, in which he suggested what White might do in case the situation became so desperate that he must surrender. General Buller had been charged with advising Gen. White to surrender, and had been criticized most severely in certain quarters. Up to the time of the after-dinner speech he had maintained a remarkable silence. His speech is called indiscreet. Perhaps it was indiscreet from the army point of view, but it was the speech of a brave and true man. Buller's career has been a brilliant one. Even in South Africa, where he seems to have been unfortunate, and did some of the hardest fighting that has been done in that hard campaign. If, when he as-

sumed command there, he had been given a free hand, and had been permitted to carry out his first plan, he would probably have received the accolade that, later, were given to others. The hardest undertaking of the war was entrusted to him, and though it was almost impossible he accomplished it. He will do him more justice than is being done him just now. Even those who approve of his being relieved of his command, sympathize with him in speaking in highest terms of his military career as a whole. But by and by he will get what is better than sympathy—he will get justice.

It is announced that Sir William Laurier will attend the King's coronation ceremony in June.

Australia is becoming Protectionist after the manner of Canada. A bounty of 12s. 6d. per ton is to be paid on iron produced in the country, and duty of 20 per cent. to be levied on imported iron.

The Intercolonial Railway for the year ended June 30th is estimated at \$1,000,000, and is the largest in the history of government railways in Canada.

The Duke of Cornwall distributed over 1,600 South African medals. Her well Canada, leaving 600 for the department to send out.

Since the outbreak of hostilities the value of goods sent from Canada, in order for the Imperial authorities, to this exceeds in value \$1,250,000. The orders include saddlery of all kinds, hats and caps, wagons, etc.

Russia is in need of money. It has been sought both in Germany and France, without success. The United States is now being tried for a loan.

It is announced likely that Justice Sir Henry Strong and Justice Gwynne will resign from the supreme court before many months. They are both advanced in age.

The secretary of state for Canada has intimated that November 3rd, the King's birthday, will be a public holiday, and possibly a proclamation will be issued making a formal announcement of the fact.

It is rumoured that the Pope has such a feeble condition that he cannot perform any independent act, and his life is preserved solely by his work, a physician's extraordinary care, and that he is said to be subject to fainting fits.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Services in memory of Rev. J. N. Barnes were held in the St. John churches—in the West End, St. and North End churches on Wednesday 20th inst., and last Sunday in the West End church. A synopsis of the sermon of Dr. Hartley in the mentioned service will be found on second page of this paper.

Rev. J. N. Barnes writes:—I would like to express how sad and how I was for our dear brother, when our venerable Father N. Barnes died at the opening of the Methodist Conference of his illness. Also soon the worst was realized. He is not dead, only gone before. He rests from his labours (his long play), and his works do follow. I am so glad that the blessed Lord, of which I assist me, some twenty-seven years ago, to help him into a better world. He united with the Free Baptist church at Oremocto, and from received his first license to preach Jan. 1875. He began his life at French Lake, Sunbury Co. He was a man of God, faithful in every work. His life was short, but well. "The memory of the just is in the Lord." To his sorrowing widow and to his many children, I have heartfelt sympathy, and assure of my prayers for the divine blessing to abide with them.

Rev. Gideon Swim writes:—I sincerely realize that Bro. Barnes is now from us. How much we miss him. A good and faithful man. Christ has gone home. I hope The Lord comfort his stricken ones.

The Free Baptist Banner (of Com. Scotia) says: He was with a very B. delegate at our yearly meeting, endeared himself unspeakably by the way he met or heard him. His report of the ordination of Bro. White is hardly to be forgotten while we live. The blow which we feel so keenly has also to be borne by Sister and her family, the N. B. Co. and hosts of life long friends. We tender for the Nova Scotia Baptist, our heartfelt sympathy. May the Almighty God be the support of our sister in the hours.

Rev. H. H. Barnes writes:—I am now from us. How much we miss him. A good and faithful man. Christ has gone home. I hope The Lord comfort his stricken ones.