

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18TH, 1901.

Subscribers whose subscriptions are now due, or have been due for some time, will be greatly obliging us by sending them at once. The printers and the paper-makers have to be paid. Kindly forward at once.

Grave stones, like funeral sermons, often say untrue things about the dead.

One who has observed closely expresses the opinion that the singing of a congregation may be looked upon as a good test of its spiritual condition. Religion is a thing of the heart. Church singing is an expression of faith, love and joy. It also inspires the spirit of devotion. The song in the heart vibrates on the lips. The more we trust the more we sing, and the more we sing the more we trust. Our church music should be simple, but it should be beautiful.

Religion makes men not only honest, but prompt to meet their obligations. A shop-keeper in an English town was recently much surprised by a customer coming in to pay an account within a few days of the supply of certain goods. The poor merchant felt as if he were being 'paid off,' for the customer's bill never had been satisfied in less than six months. "Why, sir, what's wrong? You only got the things last week." "I know; but I was at the Mission and heard Dr. Gibson, who told people that to keep a man waiting for payment and making him, perhaps, starve himself and family to meet his own obligations was worse than robbery." The shop-keeper is blessing the preacher and wishes that more of his customers had heard him.

A statistical report presented to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London a few days ago says that there are 24,899,241 adherents of Methodism in the world, and that there is \$300,000,000 worth of Methodist property. The Conference, replying to an expressed hope of the Bishop of London that the Methodists would some day be united with the Anglican Church, decided to say that as no constituted authority of the Church of England has expressed willingness to recognize the validity of the ministry and sacraments of the Methodists, a movement towards a corporate union would be an acknowledgment by the Methodists of their inferiority. The conference wishes the churches to co-operate in all good works.

The late Joseph Cook, in his last Boston lecture made a statement of his Christian belief. It is in his own peculiarly impressive style. He said: "I believe in the Ten Commandments, and in the nine Beatitudes; and in the seven petitions of the Lord's Prayer; and in the four 'alls' of the great commission; and in the six 'whatsoevers' of the apostle; and in the strictly self-evident truths in the 'cans' and 'cannots' of the Holy Word and of the nature of things; and that it is He who was, and is, and is to come; both exhaustless love and a consuming fire: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; one God, infinite and unchangeable in every excellence; of whom the universe is the autograph and the conscience of man the immortal abode; and the character and cross of Christ, the most glorious self-manifestation; our Saviour and Lord, to whom be adoration and dominion, world without end."

When should ministers retire from active work? is a question which, in one form or another, is often presenting itself. A prominent United States preacher has answered it lately in a very interesting way. He says: "When I was a young man studying for the ministry, I came to the conclusion that it was a good time to retire from the pastorate of a church when one got to be forty. When I got to be forty I changed my mind, and thought fifty was the proper age for retiring; then I later came to see things still differently, and decided that when I was sixty I should drop the work. But I don't give the matter any thought now."

This, no doubt, is a faithful account of the experience of the majority of ministers. There is, of course, another factor to be reckoned with—the churches. Apparently some of them have the notion that if forty is not the retiring age it is, at least, the age at which ministers might be discouraged from seeking new fields. But while there are some churches that object to calling a minister over forty, there are more that show better sense. It is not unreasonable for a church to desire energy and physical resource in its minister, but a man in his prime should have an abundance of both. If congregations could sometimes know what ministers of forty think of the sermons they prepared and the work they did ten or fifteen years ago they would see that, especially in preaching, maturity and experience are worth taking into account.

An extraordinary story is told in "La Semaine Religieuse" of Geneva concerning the passing over to Protestantism of a Carmelite monk in Graz, Austria. His name is M. Lentsch, he is fifty-four years old, and greatly esteemed for his character and zeal. By the study of the scriptures he had been led to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic church was not the true church of Christ. He, therefore, quitted his monastery, and placed himself under the instruction of a Protestant pastor. His superior, however, prevailed on him, on some pretext, to re-enter the monastery. Immediately, he was imprisoned in his cell until he should retract his heresies. On his refusal he was secretly transferred to a Franciscan monastery. Thence he was taken to Brixen, to a community of Sisters of the Cross, where, according to one report, he was subjected to a series of cold douches, but according to another account, was made to undergo the terrible punishment practised by the Inquisition in the Middle Ages of causing ice-cold water to fall drop by drop upon the victim's head. By the intervention of his friends, however, M. Lentsch has escaped his tormentors, and is enjoying his freedom of conscience in Germany. The case, it appears, has caused great excitement.

THE PRESIDENT.

The United States mourns the death of President McKinley. He died early Saturday morning. For several days after he was shot the physicians gave out statements which encouraged the belief that he would recover. Up to Friday morning there was a general belief that danger was past, and that in a few weeks at most the President would be quite restored. The announcement Friday morning that his condition was worse and that there were grave fears that he might not live, was a severe shock. During Friday he continued to sink, though retaining consciousness till evening. He ceased to be conscious at about eight o'clock Friday, and at 2.15 a. m. Saturday his life went out. His last conscious hour was spent with his wife for whose presence he asked. He spoke consoling words to her, and bade her good-bye. The last words that fell from his lips in his conscious moments were,—"Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

President McKinley had a large place in the confidence and love of his fellow-citizens. Their confidence in him had strong expression in his election for a second term in the highest office in the gift of the country by a greatly increased vote. During his first term he had, in circumstances of special difficulty, shown himself a man of sound judgment, with the courage to be true to his convictions of what was best for the country's interests. In his relations to the people and his intercourse with them he has always been so simple, so unaffected, and so manifestly in sympathy with them that he won their love. And now they mourn him, not simply as the head of their government, but as a man one of themselves, who was not removed from them in interest and sympathy by his elevation to a high place.

Every civilized country has grief at the death of the President, and especially that his death should have been caused by the hand of an assassin. No country

enters more sincerely into the sorrowful feelings of the United States than the British Empire. From the King to the humblest subject this is true. In Canada, the nearest neighbour of the stricken people, flags have been at half-mast, and references to the tragic event in the press and in the pulpits of this country have been almost as if the blow had fallen upon ourselves.

The career of the dead President teaches many good lessons. To young men his life is especially suggestive. From humble beginnings he made his way to the highest place in his country. From his boyhood he was diligent, faithful in whatever was entrusted to him and thus commanded the confidence of his fellows. When chosen for the humble office he discharged his duties with as much fidelity as if it had been the highest, and so fitted himself for, and, also, commended himself to his fellow-citizens as most worthy of higher place. He became a Christian when a young man, and he maintained his Christian profession and character till the end of his life. Whether he was soldier, teacher, or lawyer, or Congressman, or Governor, or President—whatever his surroundings and however strong the pressure of evil influences, he stood fast in his Christian faith and purpose. Being a Christian does not interfere with the highest success in public life, as some would like young men to believe.

Vi e-President Roosevelt has succeeded to the Presidency. Though yet a young man—but forty-three, and the youngest man yet to occupy the Presidency—his public career has been such as to inspire confidence that he will wisely administer the high office to which he has come. While an ardent party man, he has shown himself greatly superior to mere partyism, and has made a creditable record as a courageous reformer of the bad things which so quickly grow up in public affairs. President Roosevelt will have the best wishes of all who desire stable government in every country.

"THE MASTER."

Perhaps the greatest scholar, certainly one of the greatest theologians, of our age, Professor Harnack, said recently in an address at Berlin: "The Christian religion is not one of many; it is the religion. And it is the religion because Christ is not a Master among many, but the Master, and because His gospel satisfies the inborn wants of mankind." Coming from so great a man, the statement should be pondered and carefully cherished. Experience verifies it. The truth is in the fact declared.

The science of comparative religions has received much attention. It is well enough to know all that can be known of the religions other than the Christian religion. When all is known of them that can be, the statement of Dr. Harnack is confirmed. In these days of sifting and philosophic doubt, it is a joy to have such testimony from one so honored and trusted by Christian scholars. As to the content of "the religion" there may be divergence of view, and also, as to the nature and relation of "the Master," but all that does not invalidate the supreme claim. Holding fast to it there is a clear path of joyous light. With these two stakes firmly fixed, as Dr. Lyman Beecher used to say, "there is ample room to swim around."

It will be noticed that Dr. Harnack makes Christ, the centre, and the response to "unborn needs" in living experience the evidence and satisfying answer of Christ's Masterhood. That is where Paul placed it, and where every true leader and great teacher since has placed it. He is not over man simply as an authority, but he is the response to the unborn need of man, satisfying him. His law is love. His way is life. His power is salvation. Therefore, His Masterhood becomes an authority. It scarcely needs to be said the very satisfaction He gives denotes His oneness with the Father; for only the Creator can be the satisfaction of the creature. "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself." "Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."

MISSION WORK METHODS.

The General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada—Rev. Dr. Carman, and the Mission Secretaries—Drs. Sutherland and Henderson, have issued a stirring appeal to the Methodist people for generous support of the mission work of the church. The methods they suggest are such as may be adopted by any Christian body; and we print that part of their address in the hope that our ministers and churches may get some useful hints therefrom:

Great results cannot be accomplished by haphazard methods. Careful planning is indispensable to success. A hundred ways of interesting people in missions will occur to one whose heart is in the work, and as the same methods may not be suited to all places, a wise leader will adapt his plans to the circumstances of his congregation. We suggest only a few of those obvious methods that are applicable everywhere:

1. Aim at something definite, and unless you have something better to propose, suppose you try the cent-a-day, or even half a cent, for each member as the minimum to be raised by your circuit.
2. Announce the object early and often, and talk it up among the people, until they become thoroughly familiar with the idea, and are in sympathy with it.
3. Encourage systematic and proportionate giving at short intervals—daily, weekly, or monthly, at the very least. It is far easier to collect ten cents weekly than five dollars at one time.
4. Organize for a thorough canvass of your congregation at the beginning of the year, not the end. The returns at present show that the missionary income is contributed by a minority—perhaps a small minority—of the people. Vast numbers are not reached at all.
5. Call in the aid of the young people; they are anxious to help, and only need wise and sympathetic leadership to become an invaluable auxiliary in missionary work.
6. Do not overlook the Sunday School. Make every Sunday school a branch of the Missionary work. Scores of schools are doing nothing for missions.
7. A missionary sermon once a quarter, and a missionary prayer meeting once a month, would do incalculable good, provided there is careful conscientious preparation. Without this, such services will be worse than useless.

Dear Brethren, we have not suggested impossibilities, nor ask anything unreasonable. Shall we not have a prompt and cordial response?

POLITICAL NEWS.—A St. John despatch to the Montreal Witness says "it is believed that no evidence will be offered in support of the eight election petitions now standing for trial in this province. These are against Messrs Blair, Tucker, Emmerson and Reid, Liberals, and Messrs. Fowler, Ganong, Wilnot and Hale, Conservatives."

The Nova Scotia elections are to take place Oct. 2nd. So far as known at this writing the candidates in the field are as follows:

Government.	Opposition.
ANNAPOLIS.	
Hon. J. W. Longley, Edwin J. Elliot, J. A. Bancroft	Harry J. Crowe.
ANTIGONISH.	
Hon. Ang. McGillivray, C. P. Chisholm.	
CAPE BRETON.	
D. D. McKenzie, Neil J. Gillis.	
COLCHESTER.	
Hon. F. A. Laurence, John F. Stairs, B. F. Pearson.	A. S. Black.
CUMBERLAND.	
Hon. T. R. Black, M. L. Tucker.	
DIGBY.	
Hon. A. H. Comeau, Angus Gidney.	
HALIFAX.	
David McPherson, J. J. Stewart, George Mitchell, Dr. G. M. Campbell, M. E. Keefe, A. B. Crosby.	
HANTS.	
Hon. A. Drysdale, Parker McElfey.	
INVERNESS.	
James McDonald, Hon. D. McNeil, Alex. Aucoin, Dr. C. E. McMillan.	
LUNenburg.	
Edward D. Davison, A. J. Wolf, A. K. McLean.	Arthur Roberts.
PICTOU.	
E. M. McDonald, George Patterson, Robert Dewar.	
QUEBEC.	
E. M. Farrell, Chas. E. Cooper.	
SHELBURNE.	
Hon. Thos. Johnson, Thos. Robertson.	
VICTORIA.	
Hon. G. H. Murray, John Morrison.	
YARMOUTH.	
A. F. Stoneman, H. S. LeBlanc.	

Called.—Rev. J. A. Gordon of Montreal, formerly of St. John, has been called to the First Baptist church at Brandon, Manitoba, and to devote a portion of his time to lecturing on pastoral theology at Brandon College.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

FINLAND. Poor Finland continues to suffer at the hands of its Russian rulers. The chief newspaper published in the Swedish language, has lately been suppressed because its sentiments were not satisfactory to the Russian authorities. Twelve other papers are temporarily suspended. And so the work of crushing the people goes on.

ANTI-VICE CRUSADE.

A great crusade against vice, in its various prevalent forms, is being organized in London. The arch-bishop of Canterbury, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Lord Roberts and other prominent men are amongst the leaders in the movement. Of the members of the London Council 642 are pledged to support the movement. The object of the organization is to repress public immorality of every form—disorderly houses, obscene language, vulgar pictures, books and plays, and other such things. London is, perhaps, not more unclean than other cities—indeed, is not so immoral as many of them, but there is, doubtless, great need of a crusade such as is being undertaken. We wish for it the largest success.

THE ROYAL TRAIN.

The C. P. R. Royal train is, it is stated, to be run to the Pacific in two sections—one of eight cars, and one nine cars. It will take about 46 engines to run the train to the Pacific Coast and back. A special electrician, as well as special operators, will be on board, and a specially selected staff of cooks, waiters, etc.

LYNCHING THE INNOCENT.

A Texas paper is authority for the statement that more than half the negroes hanged and burned by mobs have been absolutely innocent of the crimes for which they suffered. If this be true the authorities of the states in which these things have taken place, not less than the mobs, have been guilty of horrible things.

VERY SENSIBLE.

The custom of presenting addresses to distinguished men is very much overdone. It is probably necessary to present some addresses to the Duke of York, as the heir to the throne of the British Empire, but it ought to be done as easily and sensibly as possible. The young man should not be bored to death by being compelled to listen to a lot of high-sounding and meaningless stuff. Just express to him simply and briefly the sincere sentiments of the people—and nothing more. The address presented to the Duke by the city of Melbourne was a model of brevity and good sense. It was just two sentences long. Here it is:

On behalf of the citizens of Melbourne I beg respectfully to tender to your Royal Highnesses a most hearty and loyal welcome to our city, and to express our gratification for the high honor that you have conferred upon the people of Australia by the presence of your Royal Highness and the Duchess of Cornwall and York at the opening of the first parliament of the Commonwealth. We sincerely trust that the visit of your Royal Highnesses will be a source of gratification and enjoyment to you, as it will be one of universal rejoicing to the subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, in this portion of the British Empire.

One on that sensible plan in each city would be quite enough.

THE CENSUS.

It is reported from Ottawa that some census figures received since the announcement was made about the population will increase it somewhat. Returns now being received from places in the west show more population than was estimated. It does not appear, however, that there is any likelihood of changing the fact that the unfair padding of Quebec's population is to deprive Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island of nine members in the House of Commons.

OUR MINERALS.

Canada's mineral output last year—a statement of which has just been made, was of the value of \$67,143,375, being an increase of nearly twenty millions over that of 1899. The contributions to this amount by Provinces and Territories were as follows:

Yukon, Northwest Territories and Manitoba	\$28,000,000
British Columbia	16,344,751
Ontario	9,248,424
Quebec	3,000,000
New Brunswick	500,000
Nova Scotia	10,000,000

PROTECTING NATIVES.

An English society known as the Aborigines Protection Society is en-

deavouring to secure, in the settlement of the new South African colonies, adequate provision for equitable treatment of the natives. More than a million natives are concerned, of whom three-fourths are in outlying districts of the Transvaal. The Boer policy towards natives has been notoriously degrading in theory and often cruel in practice. It is suggested that the Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg and adjacent parts of the Transvaal, now almost exclusively occupied by an enormous coloured population, should be demarcated as a native reserve, in which the residents shall be protected in the maintenance of their tribal institutions, safe-guarded against fraudulent traders and other mischievous intruders, and be taxed only to the extent necessary for an administration solely conducing to their well-being. There should be considerable modification of the laws respecting natives resident on farms and in towns, and such control over the relations between capital and labour as will remove all risk of their resulting in anything like slavery.

FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Russel C. Hubly, son of Rev. A. M. Hubly, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Sussex, died last week. Mr. Hubly went to South Africa with the first Canadian contingent. He was with Company G, in all its experiences till after Bloemfontein was entered. The hardships of the campaign were too much for him. He came home nearly a year ago, broken in health, and since then has been gradually wasted away. Just as much as if he had died by the bullet of the enemy in South Africa he has given his life for his country. He was a young man of excellent ability—a teacher before going to the war, and of fine Christian character. His parents and family have the sympathy, not only of their immediate friends, but of all who know of the heroism of the young man who gave his life for love of Queen and country. The funeral took place during Camp at Sussex, and was a military funeral.

THE KHAKI.

The order of the Militia Department is that South African soldiers, in appearing before the Duke of York to receive their medals, must either be in the uniform of the Canadian militia or in civilian dress. If they belong to any branch of the militia they must be in uniform; if they are not now in the volunteer service they must be in civilian clothes. The South African men think they should be permitted to receive their medals in the Khaki uniform in which they won the medals. It certainly seems eminently fitting that they should be allowed to parade in the uniform which is so associated with all they did and endured. The order which seeks to prevent the wearing of the Khaki is a bit of the red tape process which is responsible for many small things. A little more sense in the management of these matters would be a good thing.

King Edward receives a thousand letters a day, and the Czar and Emperor William some seven hundred each. They are all handled by secretaries, and very seldom does one reach the ruler.

The health officer in Chicago believes that the prevalence of typhoid fever in that city is due, not to the water, but to impure ice. People are usually careless about the source of their ice supply, while insisting on pure water. Very little ice is fit to put in water, which, for drinking purposes, should be cooled by ice on the outside of the vessel.

The Belgian Government is drawing up a bill providing for the total suppression of Sunday newspapers.

The capacity of the steel works at present in operation and under construction at Sydney N. S. is 1,500 tons daily. Allowing for delays, the product will be 1,000 tons, on which the company will earn a bounty from the Dominion Government of \$3,000 a day. The Company has 2,300 men on its payroll.

A bill conferring the municipal franchise upon women has passed both houses of the Norwegian parliament, and will become law. Under the new law, a woman is entitled to vote if she pays taxes upon an income of at least 300 crowns (\$71) in country districts, or 400 crowns (\$108) in cities. In case of a husband and wife who have all in common, the wife is entitled to vote if the husband pays taxes upon an income of at least 300 crowns in country districts, or 400 crowns in cities.

ARRIVED.

H. M. S. Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of York on board, reached Quebec Sunday. Thousands of people gave them an enthusiastic welcome.