

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20TH, 1901.

This is well said: 'A preacher who tries to do all the work is like a general who tries to do all the fighting and keeps his soldiers in the rear.'

Rev. Dr. Cuyler is in Southern California for a few weeks' change and rest, not having been very well lately. A great host of people, in all lands, will wish him a most enjoyable and beneficial visit, and pray that his health may be fully restored. No christian writer more addresses himself to the hearts of the people, and says more helpful things adapted to all phrases and grades of christian experience.

An article in a German Magazine, by a prominent and influential Jew, urges the Jews to put away their Judaism and materialism and become christians of the Unitarian type. His aim evidently is to bring the young people of Judaism into closer fellowship with the people. He says, "Let them take part in the great spiritual battle which is being fought out in the ranks of Christianity. Ours was the prophet who destroyed the law and taught eternal love. Let the wandering Jew die. Let our children become christians."

A leading liquor traffic paper, 'The Wine and Spirit Gazette,' says Dr. Lyman Abbott is "a Christian, an upright man and a scholar." It is not often a christian minister is so well spoken of by a rum organ. The reason for it is that Dr. Abbott favours the use ("moderate use," he calls it) of liquors, approves of license, and thinks Sunday sale should be allowed in cities where the people desire it. A rum paper may well pat such a man on the back. But the preacher who receives the rum crowd's commendation, whether it be for what he said, or because he has not said anything, may be sure that he has taken a wrong position.

Every one is called to serve, and every true christian does serve when he faithfully fills the place to which, in the providence of God, he is assigned for the time being. It is told that, standing in front of the great cathedral of Cologne, a lady overheard some one near her say, "Didn't we do a fine piece of work here?" Turning quickly, she saw that the speaker was a man in the plainest of working clothes, and she said to him, "Pray, what did you do about it?" "O, I mixed the mortar for two years across the street," was his reply. So let every Christian feel that he has a share in 'the Lord's work.'

Some strange reports have been in circulation in Roman Catholic countries about Queen Victoria and King Edward. They show either astounding ignorance or deliberate invention. Immediately after the Queen's death it was affirmed in some papers in Sicily and Italy that she died as a Catholic rather than a Protestant. A Spanish newspaper published a telegram to the effect that King Edward VII. had abjured the Catholic religion before his Parliament. What is still more surprising, a Spanish Minister of State is reported to have said to representatives of the press that his Government had agreed to take part in a funeral service arranged by the British Embassy for the benefit of the late Queen's soul.

Dr. Joseph Parker never minces matters. He expresses himself always with directness, and often with tremendous emphasis. In an article on the short-comings of the churches he says,—"When the devil is busy it is no time for Christians to be

idle. I do not for a moment question the importance of theological and ecclesiastical questions, but we must not throw them out of perspective and make them occasions for hindering the very Gospel which they are intended, by their very name, to propagate and proclaim throughout the world. Let Christians come to know that in the matter of drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, and insidious attempts to wreck the Bible, the sanctuary, the Sabbath, and every ordinance of Christianity they must realize the ghastly and tragic fact that we are in the presence of an open hell, and that he is a criminal deserving to be ranked with Judas Iscariot who hesitates to join the army of Christ as against the army of the devil."

Delivering an address on "Public Conscience," a few days ago, the President of Yale University, Dr. Hadley, is reported as saying,—"We shall have an emperor in Washington within 25 years, unless we can create a public sentiment which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts."

Whether an Emperor in name or not the danger against which Dr. Hadley warns is very real. Is not it a fact that already the great trusts, like the Standard Oil Company, and the Iron and Steel Company, in which the same men are the chief owners, already control affairs in the United States, dictate policies &c? They are controlling the education of the country, too. They make large gifts to Colleges, and then the teaching must suit them. Professors who have convictions, and whose teachings are against the combines and their unrighteous methods, are turned out. They put their strong, bad hand on pulpits, also, and there is often cowardly and wicked silence where there ought to be the strong voice of righteousness. Canada, too, is in danger of the same great evil. Let the people watch against the schemings of the greedy capitalists who would mercilessly grind out the life of the country for more gold.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE REPORT.

Two of the most valuable volumes that have come to us for a long time are those containing the report of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference held in New York in April of last year. The report is not a mere record of what was said and done through the twelve days of the Conference, but a carefully edited arrangement of the papers and discussions. The aim of those in charge of the work has been to record all that was of permanent value, and in this they seem to have succeeded admirably. The facts from all parts of the world's mission field give the volumes a comprehensive character; and as the bearers of these facts were mostly persons actively engaged in mission work, there is a peculiar charm about their narratives.

The first of the two volumes contains a brief section giving the circumstances which led up to the Conference, describing the opening meetings, and dealing with the scope and significance of the Conference. A section of this volume deals with the Missionary Idea, grouping under this heading addresses on the following subjects: General Principles; Responsibilities of To-day; Methods of Awakening Interest; Literature of Missions; Prayer and Benediction; The Missionary Society; Comity and Co-operation; The Mission; The Missionary; Incidental Relations of the Missionary; Wider Relations of Missions.

There is, also, in the first volume, a survey of the field, an estimate of the anti-christian forces which have to be met and overcome, and a presentation in a concise and telling form of the achievements of the century, and the present conditions of the different sections of the great missionary field of the world.

In the second volume, besides various papers of great value on such subjects as these: The Bible given to the Nations; Literature as an Evangelistic Agency; Plea for Christian Literature; Personal Presentation of the Gospel; Education as an Evangelistic Agency; Industrial Education; Ideas for Missionary Teachers; Medical Missions; General Philanthropy of Missions; Permanent Results in Native Workers; Permanent Results in Native Churches; Self-support of Native Churches; and the Irresistible Plea for Advance, &c, &c, there is a statistical summary of missions which gives what is perhaps the most comprehensive and complete analysis of missionary results that has ever yet been arranged.

The arrangement of matter in the books makes them much more valuable than they would have been had there been less careful editing. Grouped under important subject-headings is everything that took place during the Conference bearing upon these subjects. For instance, under the head-

ing "Methods of Awakening Interest," are grouped papers read, speeches uttered at different times—in short everything bearing on the important question of how to awaken and sustain interest in missionary effort. The student of missions who goes to these volumes for information upon any special subject, such as the justification of missions, the difficulties of missionary work, the progress of work, experiences of missionaries, and a host of kindred subjects, will find grouped about everything of special value, that was said at any of the seventy meetings on the subject in which he is interested.

The report is, obviously, not to be read through at a sitting, nor even consecutively. It is rather a book of reference, up to date and reliable on all missionary topics.

We have referred to the Report at length to show its value to those who are and those who would be interested in missions, especially to ministers, Sabbath School workers, the leaders of Y. P. Societies, Mission societies. They all should have it. The price is trifling \$1.25 for the two volumes. It is possible to sell it at so small a price only because a large sum of money, contributed for the purposes of the Conference, has been appropriated towards the publication so that the price could be made low enough to place the Report within the reach of every one. The American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St., New York, publishes the Report, and will furnish it on receipt of the price.

At the time of the Conference the INTELLIGENCER had, as readers will recall, interesting letters from the pen of Rev. C. T. Phillips who attended as the representative of the Free Baptist Conference. He and all who were at the Conference were impressed by its magnificence as a missionary demonstration. It attracted public attention more than any religious gathering of the last generation. It did much to enkindle enthusiasm, to strengthen faith, and to deepen the conviction that at length the true Church of Jesus Christ—that is, the whole company of faithful souls who realize His saving grace, and desire to obey His commands,—is bent on obeying the great commission, "Go and disciple all nations." And the Report of the great Conference will, we have no doubt, by the blessing of God, have a similar effect upon those who make a devout study of it.

THE PASTOR'S FIELD.

I believe that it is quite safe to say that a man who is a true minister of Christ thinks much more of doing the best he can on the field to which he believes that God has called him than he does of making a living by what his people pay him. Such a man scorns the idea of being a mere hireling. He knows that he must have a suitable financial support, but this is a secondary matter to him. Nor does he accept a call to any pastorate just for the sake of making it a stopping place until he can have the time and opportunity to secure another field, more to his liking. But there are many ministers, I fear, whose first concern is to secure a field which will provide them with a good living and not much hard work. Even when such a place is obtained they purpose to obtain a still better field, one with a larger salary and more prominent in the eyes of men. What a shame this is! How can such ones expect to have the Holy Spirit's power accompany them?

Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot says: "Brethren, if a man accepts a church only to make a convenience of it, either in the way of a support or as a means towards getting something better, he is a terrible sinner against God, against the people, and against his own high calling."

Whatever may have been the immediate consideration and mixed motives that led him to accept the field, whatever may have been the pressure upon him that put him into it, yet if he accepts it he ought to accept it as his God-appointed sphere of work, with the honest purpose of laying himself out in it for the glory of God and for the good of the people."

These wise words need heeding by every minister who chances to read them. A minister has no moral right to use the pulpit as a means of obtaining a reputation as a preacher, or as a scholar, or as a successful pastor. His supreme duty is to be decidedly faithful to Him who called him to preach, if indeed God has called him. In fulfilling such a duty, all thought of personal comfort and advancement is kept far in the background. Let a pastor be resolutely determined to cultivate his field with utmost fidelity, and he may rest assured that if God wants him to leave that field for a larger one he will lead him into it in due time.

C. H. WETHEREE.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A WHISKY MURDER.

At the Hamilton murder trial in Minneapolis it was stated that Frank Hamilton, the young newspaper man, charged with the murder of Leonard Day, was, some time ago, sent to Colorado for lung trouble. A physician there recommended him to live out of doors, ride horseback and drink whisky three times a day. He testified upon the stand that prior to that time he had not drunk a drop of liquor. The constant use of liquor for two years or more confirmed him in the habit. He was drunk on the night of the murder and in that condition engaged in a quarrel with Leonard Day, which ended in the death of Day. Liquor was responsible for his participation in the terrible tragedy. Who is responsible for starting Hamilton on that downward career which has landed him in the Penitentiary? No jury of "twelve good men and true" will sit on the case of that physician, but before the bar of public opinion he will stand indicted with ruin of a promising career. Better far had it been for Hamilton to have run the risk of death by tuberculosis than to have his future blackened by the suspicion of blood, even if he be acquitted.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

General Harrison, Ex-President of the United States, died at his home in Indianapolis, on Wednesday last. He had been ill only a few days. He was not yet an old man, being under seventy. His death has caused widespread regret in the country of which he was for one term the distinguished Chief Magistrate. He was a man of high character, commanding the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens generally.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The annual report of the Halifax School for the Blind shows satisfactory work done during the last year. The table of attendance shows that 132 blind persons have been under instruction during the year, 79 of whom were males and 53 females. Of these 15 have since graduated, or remained at home, making the total number registered Dec. 1st, 1900, 117, of whom 69 are males and 48 females. Of these 68 are from the province of Nova Scotia, 34 from New Brunswick, 6 from P. E. Island, 8 from Newfoundland and one from British Guiana.

CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has just got out of the steel business with \$200,000,000, or more, seems disposed to place some of his wealth where it will do good. He has given \$5,000,000 for the establishment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employees of the Carnegie Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. He has donated large sums for the establishment of public libraries in various cities. Two Canadian cities Ottawa and Sydney, have shared in his generous offers. To Ottawa he offers \$100,000 for a library, on condition that the city give a site for a building and \$7,500 a year for maintenance; to Sydney he offers \$15,000, on condition that the people furnish a site and \$1,500 for maintenance. The only objection we feel to these offers is that they came in response and were solicited by the Mayors of the cities.

THE SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools of New Brunswick has been issued. The enrollment of pupils for the term ended June 1900 was 61,444, the percentage of attendance being 57.52. The enrollment was smaller than in the summer term in any year since 1894, but the percentage of attendance was higher than in any year since 1895. The number of teachers employed was 1830, about 21 per cent of them being men, and 79 per cent women; about 25 per cent being First Class, 50 per cent Second Class, and 25 per cent Third Class. During recent years a larger percentage of teachers of the higher classes are employed than formerly. Salaries are small. The average pay of a grammar school teacher is \$913; of a superior school teacher \$577.80; first class male teacher \$439.81 a year, female \$306.97; second class male teacher \$275.51, female \$230.08; third class male teacher \$223.76, female \$184.29.

The number of candidates enrolled at the Normal School for the last year was 258—being 58 less than were enrolled the previous year. The French department had 52, an increase of 14. The falling off in the English department is attributed to two things, (1) the entrance age of female candidates has been raised from sixteen to seventeen, and (2) that the entrance examinations have been made more difficult.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The answer from the British Government to the action of the United States senate in the matter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was received at Washington last week. The treaty agreed upon by Mr. Hay, for the United States, and Lord Pauncefote, for Great Britain, safeguarded the interests of the United States in the Nicaragua canal, and guaranteed the neutrality of the canal to the ships of all nations in time of war as in times of peace. It was accepted by the British government without amendment. But the United States Senate amended the treaty declaring the right of the United States to control the canal without reference to the interest or wish or approval of any other nation, and abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under which the British government had certain rights. The answer of the British government to the Senate's amendments was that they could not be accepted; and the reasons for non-acceptance were given. No counter-proposition was made. It was simply intimated that if there was to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the Isthmus, it would be necessary for the U. S. government to make the overtures.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

The Doukhobors are dissatisfied. They think the laws of Canada tyrannical. They "appeal to the nations of the world" to help them get a refuge from Canadian tyranny! Some months ago they memorialized the Dominion Government, setting forth their grievances, which, briefly stated, are,—(1) Objection to taking homesteads individually; they want a tract of land set apart, the title to be in the sect and not in the individual members. (2) Objection to our marriage laws; they do not want to take out marriage license, nor to submit to marriage ceremony; and they would like to divorce without reference to any court. (3) Objection to the registration of births and deaths.

They are now looking around for some country in which they can live according to their own peculiar notions. Canada bought a pig in a bag—at a pretty big price, too, when it got the Doukhobors, and may find them still more costly before done with them. The sooner they move on the better for the country.

THE SABBATH.

Truro people are making earnest protest against Sabbath desecration by the Intercolonial Railway. A meeting was held Sunday evening, 10th. inst., after the close of the regular services, under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance, which was participated in by the ministers and people of the several Protestant denominations. It was stated by the speakers that there is much unnecessary work done on the Lord's day. A resolution was passed setting forth the facts, protesting against the Sabbath desecration, and urging the management of the I. C. R. to use every means to avoid interference with Sabbath sacredness and the rights of employees.

THE P. E. ISLAND LAW.

The Minister of Justice to whom Premier Farquharson, of Prince Edward Island, submitted the question of the validity of the Prohibitory Law passed at the last session of the Island Legislature, says the law is good law, and quite within the power of the Legislature which enacted it. In what respect, if any, it differs from the Manitoba law, which the Supreme Court of that Province has declared invalid, we do not know.

EXPLOITING VICE.

The government of the Province of Quebec needs more money. It is proposed to get it by increasing the number of rum-selling licenses or increasing the license fees in Montreal. The Dominion Alliance is protesting against the encouragement of vice for a cash consideration. The protest will be in vain.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

The dam across the Nile at Assouan, marks the great progress of Egypt under British control. Water famines in Egypt may now be regarded as things of the past. Up to the present time practically a third of Egypt has remained undeveloped for want of waterways, and the other two thirds are dependent upon the regular overflow of the Nile. It is represented that 4,120,000 acres will now be regularly irrigated, and that by other works 2,020,000 acres of waterless tracts will be made productive. The

reservoir is one hundred and eleven miles long, and will store a billion cubic meters.

ANTI TRUST DECLARATION.

A meeting of the Liberal Clubs of Ontario, held in Toronto Thursday, passed the following resolution concerning trusts.

"In the opinion of this confederation of Liberal Clubs, trusts, combines, and monopolies have become an evil in the United States and threaten to extend their operations to this dominion, and provincial legislatures should from time to time, adopt such measures as shall tend to prevent the formation of, and repress the operation of such trusts, combines and monopolies in this country."

"The convention expresses its earnest desire, that the government, in case such trusts or combinations are shown to unduly enhance prices of commodities, shall promptly apply themselves of remedies provided under the tariff law of 1897 and that the government should make such further provisions as shall prevent the oppression of labor, over-capitalization of large enterprises and protect the public who are induced to put their money into the purchase of watered stock."

This is a wise action. Political Associations all over the country might well put themselves on record in the same way.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A resolution in favour of woman suffrage was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate a few days ago by a vote of 129 to 29. It was supposed that such a resolution would have a larger support in that state.

It is stated that Mr. Menier, the owner of Anticosti, has recently refused an offer of \$3,000,000 for that island. The price he paid for the island was \$125,000 but he claims to have expended at least \$1,000,000 in improvements since his taking possession. The statement about money expended in improvements, and the refusal of three millions for it, is probably because of recent intimations that the country ought to own the island, and to let the country know how much it will cost to get it.

The motion in the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. Cook ex M. P. that Senatorships were offered for sale, was opposed by the government, but prevailed, and the committee was appointed.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Our home was taken possession of by the people of this place on the evening of March 5th. There were about seventy of them. After spending a very pleasant evening, and faring sumptuously from the contents of the baskets they brought with them, they presented us, by the chairman, Boardman Akerly, an address, accompanied with cash and goods to the amount of \$38.57, for which they have the sincere thanks of Mrs. Bonnell and myself.

H. A. BONNELL.

Narrows, Q. Co. March 7th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I wish, through the columns of your valuable paper, to acknowledge the great kindness of the ladies of Upper Hainesville and Staple Settlement churches, who, through Mrs. L. Nason, presented Mrs. Perry, with a very beautiful fur collar, for which she thanks them very much.

S. J. PERRY.

DONATION.—I received an invitation from the kind friends at Corn Hill to attend a donation, to be held on the evening of March 1st., at bro. Jas. H. Brown's. The evening was so stormy that many were prevented from attending. But a considerable company gathered, and through their chairman, Deacon Alex. Brown, presented me with the sum of \$20.00 cash, and \$2.65 goods. They have my best thanks, not so much for the gift, as for the spirit of appreciation and kindness which it shows forth. May God bless them for the glimpses of "ministers' sunshine" which they have given me, and grant that I may be more worthy to minister to them in Holy things.

R. W. FERGUSON.

HARTLAND, N. B.—Rev. John Perry moved to Hartland, and since the time has been a regular member of our congregation. At the close of the preaching services he nearly always adds a word of testimony, and his brisk and quaint way of putting things is much enjoyed. On Monday evening, 4th inst., a large delegation from the congregation waited upon bro. Perry at his home, desirous of showing their good will and regard for God's aged servant. Rev. J. B. Dagge presided over the gathering, and in a happy speech expressed his pleasure at having bro. Perry in his congregation.