

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., ... EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH, 1902.

The Church of God must fight the drink traffic or be destroyed.

Do not bother yourself, nor waste time, in speculations about the last day. Just live right each day, and you will be ready for the last.

Among those honoured by Dalhousie University, last week, was the editor of the Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, upon whom was conferred the degree of LL. D. The honour was worthily bestowed. We congratulate Dr. Murray.

Protestantism in Belgium has grown. Protestants there are six times as numerous as they were fifty years ago, whilst the population of the country has only doubled. They consist of two bodies; the Synodal Church is recognized by the State, and an independent missionary church. This growth has unhappily been accompanied by an enormous development of the monastic orders.

There being a lack of regularly ordained Presbyterian ministers in New Zealand, there has been organized a system of Lay Preachers work. The lay preachers do not act independently, but are under the direction of the Presbytery, which appoints them to fill the pulpits of pastorless churches. There is in every denomination room for the employment of this class of christian workers.

A movement for a modification of the rules of the church concerning dancing, card playing, theatre-going and the like is agitating the Methodist denomination in the United States, and somewhat in Canada also. The Church of God is now weak because it winks so much at violations of its own laws. It will be a sorry day, indeed, when, to meet the demands of the worldly-minded, it removes restrictions from customs which, as long experience has shown, lower and destroy spiritual life.

A western priest who went all the way to Rome in the hope of securing redress of grievances for which his bishop was responsible, writes to the New York Herald that there is no disposition at Papal headquarters to condemn, or even correct, anything done by a bishop. Episcopal authority is to be upheld, right or wrong. Everything is overlooked and pardoned in a bishop. He adds that it is coming to be well known that at Rome "the majority of those who profess to teach faith and morality to the world have neither one nor the other themselves." Because of such things there is just as much need of Protestantism to-day as there was in Luther's day. And it needs to be a robust Protestantism, too.

Writing of the latest amalgamation of Canadian religious papers—the purchase of the Presbyterian Review by The Westminster—the Canadian Baptist remarks that "it is becoming more and more difficult for a religious weekly to maintain itself. The smaller papers are being discontinued or absorbed in the larger all over America just as the smaller manufacturers are retiring before the competition of the great trusts. There is an element of danger in this. The undenominational papers, from their larger constituency, are the greatest competitors of the denominational press. We should esteem it little short of a calamity should these become the guides of the thought of our people. Necessarily they must be rather color-

less as to a good deal of important truth. Judging from two of the leading journals of this description, it would be a great peril to the orthodoxy of evangelical churches to have them take the place of the papers of these bodies."

Rev. George T. Hartley died in Woodstock on the 29th ult. He was nearly 77 years of age, and had been in poor health for a few years. He was ordained a minister of the Free Baptist denomination in 1867. He preached a good deal in certain portions of York and Carleton counties but was not at any time a settled pastor, we think, and did not wholly withdraw from the mercantile business which he carried on in Upper Woodstock. When, a few years ago, the Reformed Baptist body was organized he became a member and minister of that denomination. A man of most ardent temperament, he was greatly zealous for the promotion of what he believed, and could not easily be patient with those who differed from him. He always had the courage of his convictions and feelings. He was a sincere christian, concerned for the salvation of men, and anxious for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. After the storm and struggle of life he rests. By many he will be remembered with tenderness. Mrs. Hartley, one daughter and three sons—the latter in the west, survive him. To the widow and bereaved family we tender sympathy.

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED.

It has been well said that "the men who find easy situations are those who have mastered difficult ones. Men who leave hard places with the work undone in order to find easier ones do not succeed. The workman who acknowledges himself beaten in a task he has chosen is not likely to be sought after to repeat the experiment. Those who have shown wisdom in selecting their work, and then have accomplished it against all obstacles, are sure to be in demand."

These things are not truer in any calling than in the ministry. The minister does not choose his calling because he believes he will have an easy life. If any one does choose the ministry for such selfish and unworthy reason he is a foolish man, and will soon find that he has made a grievous mistake. Often the minister has the experience of discouragement. Unexpected obstacles arise. His work is made hard. The success he desires, and for which he has laboured faithfully, is denied him. Bad men in his church are made the excuse for others to keep out of it. Injudicious men, who are not bad, make difficulties; they hinder even when they try to help. The prevailing tone of the church is unsuited. The financial support is small, and many members shirk their share of the burden. The methods the pastor thinks most likely to be helpful are unpopular. Customs he disapproves of are persisted in. He feels himself handicapped and, practically, defeated. He loses heart, and wants to abandon his task to some other man, and try to work somewhere else.

These are natural enough, but it is not wise to be governed by them. Obstacles are great, perhaps greater, will be found in the next church to which he goes. And he will meet them with less courage, for each confessed failure leaves him less equal to the next difficulty. He takes up each new task with lessened confidence in himself and less faith in God. The "dead line" with many a minister is not his age or his lack of knowledge. He has too often confessed himself unequal to what he has undertaken.

Good counsel to young ministers is for them to face unflinchingly the tasks before them. A pastor goes to his first congregation with enthusiasm. He meets warm welcomes, and expects that the interest in him and his work will be permanent. When he finds growing indifference, unexpected flaws of character in those in whom he has had the greatest confidence, opposition which he cannot understand, then comes the test which will prove whether he has consecrated his life to minister to souls that need him, or has only sought to be ministered unto by souls congenial to him. If he leaves an unfinished work because of its difficulties, he will not escape from the influence of it. If he is determined not to turn from any work till he has done it, he will grow stronger with every victory, and will be in demand. Churches, like other enterprises, need men who are masters of their situations—men who, by the blessing of God, conquer difficulties.

There are men who would die to maintain their own opinion, but who will endure nothing to maintain a noble character. Partisan heat is easier to keep glowing than fervent piety. Earthly fuel will feed it—Exch.

THE COST OF BELIEVING.

It has cost every man Christians a great deal of heart-suffering to believe some truths of the Bible which for a long time they had been very unwilling to believe and practice. They had been bitterly prejudiced against certain doctrines which are contained in the Bible and which many others had accepted, and, before they themselves believed them, it was with great difficulty that they freed their minds from that prejudice. It was a great struggle which they passed through in coming to believe those doctrines. In a recent editorial in the Western Christian Advocate these words occurred: Men should be glad to part with any old errors they may have been cherishing the result of false teaching, unsound tradition, or too heedless thinking and welcome the truer and better knowledge. Is it safe? It is the only thing that is safe. It is never safe to cling to error after one knows it is error. It will irritate the whole spiritual nature. To change ones opinions, to revise one's scheme of thought in a large way, may not be pleasant or comfortable. Said a friend to us one day, "But it is more comfortable for me to believe the old way." But what had his comfort to do with the case if the new facts demanded his acceptance? Nothing whatever. I believe that one main reason why many Christians do not break away from some of the bad and hindering errors which they are holding to is because they do not want to be at the cost of doing so. It would cost them a profound struggle to tear up by the roots their old beliefs. It would deeply pain them to lose the close friendship and fellowship of those who are socially near to them if they were to throw off certain beliefs and practices, for those friends would be sorely offended at them if they did so. When Martin Luther gave up some of his old Romish beliefs he lost the friendship of a large number of those whom he had long loved and labored with. It was at great cost to his heart that he came to believe in the great cardinal truths of the Bible. He passed through a terrible struggle, but he was blessedly rewarded for it in the highest manner. And Peter too, found that it cost him very much to get rid of his error in regard to the purposes of Christ's gospel and Kingdom, but what a magnificent value it was both to him and thousands of others, even down to this day! It cost Adoniram Judson an unspeakable amount of thought, anxiety and sacrifice to give up long-cherished views and accept in their stead those which he believed to be in accord with the Word of God, but he never regretted the cost. Give up your errors, at any cost, as soon as you discover them. Buy the truth and sell it not!

C. H. WETTERBERG.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK.—New Hampshire has an editor who claims to be living on sixty-five cents a week. He says his reason for doing this is that he may give an object lesson in "temperance in all things"—the doctrine he teaches in his paper and elsewhere. Hardly anybody but an editor would undertake such very close economy; perhaps nobody else would have to.

SUNDAY WORK.—An official of the Pennsylvania Railway has been looking into the physical advantages of a Sabbath rest for the labouring man. In a particular freight house he noticed the working capacity, measured on Monday, in terms of the number of tons handled by those who had toiled, and by those who had rested, on the Sabbath. Those who had observed the Sabbath handled as many tons of freight as on the previous Monday. Those who had toiled on the Sabbath showed a decrease in efficiency of ten per cent., as compared with the previous Monday. And on subsequent days this deficiency became more serious.

PRAYING JURORS.—It is told by the reporter of a Louisville paper that in a recent murder trial in this city, after the judge had given his charge to the jury and the jury had retired, one jurymen astonished his fellows by asking first of all, "How many of us twelve men are professing Christians?" Eight of the twelve were found to be such. "Now," said the first speaker, "we have a life in our hands, and justice to conserve. Why not ask divine guidance?" And the result was, after the prayer was offered, that serious, conscientious and impartial consideration resulted in a unanimous verdict. If litigants could be sure of such juries and such methods of arriving at a decision, there would not be that fear of submitting one's rights to a panel such as now unfortunately exists.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

BELGIUM'S VOTING SYSTEM.

Belgium has a peculiar elective system. These are its main features:

1. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age and not legally disqualified has a single vote. 2. Those who have real estate valued at 2,000 francs (\$400) or an annual income of not less than 100 francs, from real estate or government bonds, have two votes. 3. Married men and widowers thirty-five years of age and upward who have legitimate children and pay a house tax of five francs a year, also have two votes. 4. All citizens who have received the higher instruction, who have filled public offices or engaged in the practice of the learned profession, have three votes.

A revision of this system is vigorously demanded by large sections of the population, the Socialists being leaders in the agitation. They say that under it a working-man cannot possibly obtain more than two votes, whereas the wealthy get three; and the Socialists claim that in the rural districts, under the domination of the priests, voters who support the present government are even fraudulently given three votes instead of the two to which they may be entitled. One man one vote is what is being demanded. The country is in a very much disturbed condition.

THEY PURCHASE.

Some of the settlers in the Northwest territories, who come from the United States, purchase land from the Canadian Pacific Railway and other land-owning companies instead of taking up free grants of public land. The reason is that the free grants are made only to British citizens. If they stay long they will, probably, be glad to become British citizens and share fully in the benefits and responsibilities of which belong to full citizenship in Canada.

ANTI-TREATING LAW.

A bill prohibiting treating in drinking places has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature. The prohibition reads thus:

"It shall be unlawful to treat, or give to, or purchase, or bargain for, another person any distilled, malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquor, either on payment of cash, or on credit, to the giver or purchaser, to be drunk at the place where so given, or purchased by the person treated."

MOSTLY TITLES.

The Duke of Berwick, recently deceased, had more titles than anything else. It took a whole page to set them forth. His estate was valued at about \$6,000.

THE KING REMEMBERS.

When the Prince of Wales, who is now King Edward, visited the United States, Miss Harriett Lane, niece of President Buchanan, was mistress of the White House. She is now Mrs. Harriett Lane Johnson. The King has sent her a personal invitation to be present at his coronation. Accompanied by her niece, she has already sailed for Europe, and will be at the coronation.

A BETTER KIND NEEDED.

Another lot of immigrants—about 1600 for our Northwest arrived at Halifax Wednesday. They are of several nationalities—Germans, Poles, German Jews and Italians. Canada wants settlers, but why burden the country with this sort. There are too many such in the country now. It is a shame to fill up our fine western territory with people who can never become good Canadian citizens.

WOMEN CANNOT RUN.

The Socialists of Toronto having nominated a woman as their candidate for the Legislature, the Attorney General of Ontario has decided that under the laws of the Province women cannot legally be candidates. While tax-paying widows and spinners can vote in municipal elections, they have no votes in Provincial elections, and are, therefore, debarred from being members of the Provincial Legislature.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Judge Donald Morrison of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, is about to resign his seat on the Bench to re-enter politics. He is understood to be a strong advocate of the union of Newfoundland with Canada, and to further this is his principal reason for re-entering political life. He has always been a man of much influence, and the fact that he sacrifices so much for the sake of Canadian Union makes that question a live one in the ancient colony.

"ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE."

In Kingston, Ont., a little girl teased a boy at school. The boy, 15 years old, drew a pistol and shot her dead. A coroner's jury said the shooting was "accidental homicide." Such a verdict is absurd, the jury responsible for it deserves more than censure. Fortunately the police magistrate thinks there should be a more thorough investigation of the case, and the boy will have to stand trial for the shooting.

TO VISIT THE POPE.

A despatch from Rome tells that the Vatican has received information that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will visit the Pope in July.

It is, also, stated in Mr. Tarte's paper that Sir Wilfrid is to nominate the next Canadian Cardinal; and, it is added, Sir Wilfrid is held in such high esteem at Rome that his nomination will be welcomed by the Holy Father, and the red hat will be given to his candidate.

THE ONTARIO CONTEST.

The Ontario Liquor Dealers Association is addressing a series of questions of all candidates for the Legislature, with view to discovering whether they are for or against "the trade." They will not vote for any man, no matter to which party he belongs, who does not satisfy them that he can be trusted to help them.

Prohibitionists, it is to be hoped, are equally active in their work, and equally definite in their demands upon candidates. They owe it to the cause of temperance to be entirely independent of party in this great contest.

RUSSIA DISTURBED.

Things are in a bad way in Russia. A writer in the London Times says,—"It would be difficult to exaggerate the state of unrest which has taken possession of the working population of central Russia. The alarming progress of the revolutionary agitation forms the main subject of conversation. Every day fresh reports are received of strikes and disorders. The agitation is assuming an anti-foreign character resembling that of the Chinese Boxers. Placards have been posted inciting the workmen to make away with the foreign devils, capitalists, managers, etc. A deputation of Moscow workmen visited the Minister of the Interior with a translation of the rules of an English trades union. The deputation demanded permission to form similar organizations, otherwise it threatened a general strike. This with the disturbances among the students must prove alarming."

The Queen of Holland's illness is regarded as very serious.

Emigration from the west of Ireland to America is increasing rapidly. Forty centuries of superstition are defied by the White Star steamship company, which has decided to start ocean liners on their trans-Atlantic voyages on Fridays. Hitherto all the steamship companies have respected the Friday lunacy.

Dangerously executed counterfeit \$2.00 Canadian bills are being circulated in Toronto. Look out for them this way.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Atlantic standard time will it is understood, be inaugurated about June 15th.

A recent police investigation shows that every Sunday over 500 stores keep open in Montreal. Some of the stores sell furniture, dry goods, groceries, and similar articles of merchandise. Besides these about all the grog shops are practically open.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A deputation of Congregationalists representing the Congregational churches of England and Wales, has been appointed to visit the churches of the same order in Canada. The deputation will leave England in August next and will return in October.

A German Mormon conference, composed of 100 members, met in Berlin, Germany, recently. One hundred and twenty-five missionaries are at work throughout the empire, and it is said that they have secured 2,000 followers.

THE ESKIMOS NOW HAVE THEIR OWN TRANSLATION OF THE WORD WHICH THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF DENMARK HAS THE HONOR OF PUBLISHING.

It took 150 years to complete the task. Hans Egede, the Norwegian who went as a missionary to Greenland in 1721, began the work, and his son, Paul, finished the translation of several books. Danish and Moravian missionaries during the last century added book after book, until now the 10,000 Eskimos, who are all members of the Danish State Church, have the entire Bible in their mother tongue.

The work in the George Muller orphanages seems to be enlarging under the direction of the founder's son-in-law, Mr. James Wright. It has broadened, and a new departure has been taken in admitting half, as well as full, orphans. Five houses, instead of four, are to be occupied, and accommodations are provided for 2,050 children. Last year more than \$100,000 was received, and \$117,000 expended.

fence which can be compared to that of Mafeking. Heliograph communication has now been established between O'okiep and Klipfontein, 50 miles distant.

TO INVESTIGATE.

The best citizens of the United States are deeply moved by the facts made public concerning the brutal measures employed by United States soldiers in the Philippines. At a conference in New York a few days ago of citizens representing various parts of the country, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the presiding officer, whose duty it shall be to take all necessary steps to effect the full disclosure of the facts connected with the processes and executions in the course of military operations in the Philippine Islands and to appear in person and by counsel before the present senate investigating commission and take further steps there or elsewhere as may be calculated to secure complete publicity, and further to initiate such action as may lead to vindicate the national character."

Carl Schurz, who was in the chair, appointed as members of this committee Chas. Francis Adams, Boston; Andrew Carnegie, New York; Wayne McVeagh, Philadelphia; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; Edwin Burritt Smith, Chicago, and President Schurman of Cornell University, to which committee the name of Mr. Schurz was added by resolution as a member.

At the annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts Bishop Lawrence, in his annual address, spoke strongly of the cruel things done in the Philippines, and a series of resolutions was passed, of which this is the conclusion:

"That we confidently rely upon the president of the United States, as a just and God-fearing man, to prosecute and punish those who may be found guilty of such atrocities, and to prevent their recurrence anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States."

General Smith, who is being court-martialed, admits that he issued orders to kill the natives and burn their homes. He will, probably, plead justification.

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