

# Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH CHRIST.—Peter

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WHOLE No 2439

## WATER AND CLEANINGS.

away the average length of greater than in any other on the globe.

and has the greatest number of houses and lightships—one every fourteen miles of its coast

Ballington Booth has purchased a ten-acre plot of ground and barn near Fishing Island, where she will have a for discharged convicts.

of the most painful incidents of sickness in South Africa horses, when stricken, almost ably seek the companionship of kind, as if asking in their fashion, poor beasts, for

article published in a recent one on the salaries paid to singers in America it is said these range from \$800 to \$1,000, the latter being paid in but one instance.

British cabinet is composed of members. Of these 17 are up to 50 years of age; 11 are over; 4 are beyond 70 years

how said that a certain sort of is the principal agent in malarial fever around from India, and in West Africa, will be made to destroy the little enemy by draining

Toronto women, whose have the grippe, were com- notes. "When my husband old or a headache," said one, lies down and exacts all privileges that usually belong who is on a death-bed," weak is even worse," replied the "for whenever he has a pain he looks for the respect usually pay to the dead." the poor husbands, stretched on pain, little suspected their such heartless conversation a time.

and that more than one-third industrial work of Massachusetts now done by women. This great change wrought in a few years; it is almost a revolution and society has not yet adjusted itself to the new conditions. effect of it is seen in the large out of men who have been out of employment, and the influences have been evil. In this country the tendency is in same direction, and employers change it because it means to cheaper labor.

## HORRORS OF FAMINE.

from missionaries of the Board of Missions, tell of horrors of the India famine. One met at Vadala, says:

here at Vadala and within thirty there are 8,000 persons on work. It was only two ago that there were less than

The distress is gradually the extreme. There is great from the cold at nights. people are not only clothless, but ragless. The wretched- Living skeletons in are in evidence on every village clerk tells me that children are dying in the camps gene to recover. Many women have also died here. reason given is the lack of this famine is undoubtedly far in these parts than that

One of the worst features is of water. Rivers usually at this time are dry beds

The well that has watered and has never failed since came here—about forty-five is dry. Government

Prospect me that the Indian govern- with the greatest appre- on the famine, so great and proportions at the and without any doubt months more the famine

King good correspondent writes some parts of that country were laughing last week.

## THE SECRET OF SPIRITUAL SUCCESS.

REV. DR. CUYLER.

The secret is that the people must worship and the people must work. In fact, there can be no genuine worship in God's house if all the praying is restricted to the pulpit, and all the praying is restricted to choir and organist. There can be no spiritual growth and enlargement unless the members of the church feel their responsibility to their crucified Lord, and are ceaseless in practical service. The heart of the church must be thoroughly alive; its hands must be busy; its voices must unitedly say, Amen! Paul himself could not build up a church unless the people worshipped and unless the people worked. No revival blessings are likely to come where a pastor prays and preaches in one direction, and his people are preaching and practicing in an opposite direction.

I do not for a moment underrate the prodigious responsibility of the pastor. He commonly shapes the course and "sets the pace" for his congregation. If his idea is to make his church something very like to a social club, with little regard to its high spiritual mission, then it is more likely to be a winner of pew-rents than a winner of souls. His people will be ready to throng any sort of an entertainment, from an oyster supper or a tableau party to a sacred concert or a bazaar. They will crowd a church social, and leave their prayer-meeting to be an ice-house. To attract the "young people by various devices will be regarded as of more consequence than to build up his hearers, old and young, in personal godliness and to lead sinners to Christ Jesus. If the pastor strikes such a key-note, then it is not improbable that his people will "say Amen," especially if he be a stirring, sociable and popular man. But if you look at the report of that church in the Year-book of any denomination, you will see a pitifully small list of additions on "confession of faith." The fact that the social is put so far above the spiritual in too many churches, is one cause for the lamentable diminution of conversions.

But suppose that the pastor is what every ambassador of the Lord Jesus Christ ought to be—a firm believer in the infallibility of the everlasting Word, a zealous lover of his Master, and an unselfish, untiring laborer for the salvation of souls. He aims not only to make good people better, but to reach the wandering and the impenitent; he preaches faithfully to the unconverted, and like the great Apostle, he "ceases not to warn night and day with tears." Is it positively certain that this faithful and conscientious minister will reap a good spiritual harvest?

No! my good readers, no, he will not unless you and your fellow-members "say Amen" to his efforts. He can stand a small salary better than he can stand a small audience on a cold Sunday, or a small prayer-meeting during the week. He delivers his Gospel message faithfully and lovingly, but he is not one whit more responsible for results than you and the other members of his church are. It is your church as much as it is his; your vow to serve Jesus is as binding as his; the joy of winning souls is as open to you as to him. He is trying to draw souls to Jesus; I beg you, don't draw the other way! If one of your family or one of your Sabbath-school class comes home from the sanctuary thoughtful and tender, then strive to deepen that impression. Draw with your minister. Follow up his efforts with your own; if by the Holy Spirit's aid he has melted any hearts, then strike while the iron is hot! Suppose you take the opposite course, as too many parents and Sunday-school teachers do. Then the downward pull of your trifling talk and your foolish criticisms, and your worldly home life and your too inconsistent conduct, are an over match for the upward life of his faithful preaching. It is hard enough to draw sinners to Christ without professed Christians blocking the road. Who doubts that if all our members preached Christ as faithfully by daily practice and by personal efforts for the conversion of souls as most evangelical ministers preach him in the pulpit, the lamentable droughts would give place to revival showers and glorious harvests?

## THE OUTLOOK FOR MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

As to the future of missions in South Africa, in view of present disturbances the Missionary Review says there need be no fears. Irrespective of the merits of the war now raging in that country, we believe that the result will be favorable to missionary and religious enterprise. The past years of jealousy and discord between the ruling powers have been a serious hindrance to religious progress. The war may be expected to clear the political atmosphere, settle great questions of government control, and usher in an era of peace with all its attendant blessings and opportunities. Africa has been brought vividly before the world never again to lapse into its former dark condition. The opening of the continent must go on still more rapidly. The railroad is open to Bulawayo, which a few years ago was the capital of a heathen king, but which has now a population of 4,000 white people, 10 hotels, 2 club houses, 6 churches, 3 newspapers, hospitals, schools, and all that goes to make a civilized community. The prince of this world is already making strenuous efforts to forestall the missionary. A strong prejudice exists, even among many good people in the English colonies, against the work of missionaries to the natives, and as for the civilization brought in by an army of adventurers and speculators, it may be called Christian, but it does not make for righteousness. A wayside railroad station the writer came across a distiller's advertisement; it was a large map of the world, and across it was printed the words, "Our field is the world." Is the Church of Christ characterized by a like zeal and enterprise? The motto is also theirs. Millions of dollars are being poured into the Cape to Cairo railroad and telegraph scheme. Yet the promoters of that gigantic enterprise probably will not live to reap dividends therefrom. They are investing for future generations. A nobler investment, making larger promises and offering greater and surer returns, is before the Christian world to-day, an investment that aims at the transformation of a continent—the redemption of millions. Ten thousand per cent. in this life and in the world to come life everlasting is the reward offered by the Almighty.

The redemption of Africa and the transformation of its trackless wilderness, vast forests, and great lakes, now the habitations of wild beasts and, perhaps, of wilder men, is not a chimera. The same forces that wrought out the redemption of Gothland are at work there. The spread of Christianity in the Roman Empire, among the Gothic races, in the British Isles, with the wonderful story of transformed lands and peoples flowing therefrom, is the history of missionary enterprise. The time is as surely coming when the wilds of Africa shall be subdued, when its fever belts shall yield to sanitary laws, its great plains be converted into fruitful fields, its great lakes into centers of commerce, and the whole be inhabited by a people whose God is the Lord.

## VACCINATION—IT'S IMPORTANCE.

This article, from the Religious Telescope, is appropriate just now that smallpox is in several parts of this Province, and elsewhere in Canada; The smallpox scourge and scare has recently visited portions of our country. This, coupled with a vivid realization from observation of the terrible nature of the malady and a knowledge of the fact that some parents neglect to have their children vaccinated, while others are positively averse to vaccination, gives rise to this article.

That vaccination, properly done, is a perfect safeguard against smallpox is too abundantly demonstrated to require argument. The report of the Connecticut State Board of Health for 1899 says that during that year there were only three cases of smallpox in the State, and one of these was a patient who came to Stamford from New York after assisting on a case in that city; and the secretary of the board attributes this almost complete exemption from the scourge to the thorough manner in which vaccination has been performed in the public schools, and to the legislation which permits the exclusion of unvaccinated pupils from the schools.

As to vaccination's being a thorough protection against smallpox a bit of personal experience may aid in convincing the skeptical. In the spring of 1858 the writer was one of fifteen persons, composing three families, who passed through the smallpox scourge. They were aged from fifty-nine down to two years—grandparents, children, and grandchildren,—all residing on a farm. Twelve of the fifteen had been vaccinated. Of these not one was seriously ill, had only a slight varioloid eruption, not a scab, and not a mark left on any one of them. In fact, but one of the twelve was confined to her bed, and that was the grandmother, who was then fifty-one years of age, and had been vaccinated when she was two years old. She kept her bed about four days.

Of the other three, and who had not been vaccinated, one was a man twenty-five years of age, and the others, two little girls, aged respectively two and four years. The man was certainly as bad a case of smallpox as there ever was to live through it, and was terribly marked for life from head to foot. He kept his bed for nearly a month. One of the little girls (the younger) was a most pitiable object to behold—great black scabs from head to foot—but being so young, by the time she became a young woman the marks did not disfigure her face very much. The other little girl had only five large scabs, but they left deep-pitted marks.

Surely, parents owe it to their children, especially, as well as to the community in which they live, to have them properly vaccinated while they are young, and thus protect them against this awful scourge. However, care should be taken. None but a thoroughly responsible, honorable physician should be permitted to vaccinate, for only in this way are the patients guaranteed against having dangerous poisons imparted to their blood.

## THE FIELD BEFORE THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHURCH.

Dr. D. L. Leonard, in his new book, "Missionary Annals of the Nineteenth Century," gives the following summary of results which shows the task which the church in the twentieth century will have to take up:

"The earth's population is 1,500,000,000, of which more than 1,000,000,000 are yet non-Christian—say, 800,000,000 are heathen, 200,000,000 are Mohammedan, 200,000,000 are Roman Catholic, and 150,000,000 are Protestant. For the world's redemption Protestants are giving annually about \$15,000,000; sustain a missionary force of 14,200, of whom 3,380 are unmarried women; associated with them are 4,200 ordained natives, and a total of over 54,000 natives—about 80,000 toilers in all. The stations and out stations occupied exceed 25,000. The communicants are upwards of 1,300,000, while almost 1,000,000 children and youth are being educated in more than 20,000 schools.

"It appears, plainly, then, that the redemption of the race is yet very far from complete, has scarcely passed beyond the initiatory stage; that while an excellent beginning has been made, 'there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed,' and that while the saints of the twentieth century have every reason to be full of courage and hope and sure expectation to final success, a limitless demand is to be made upon them for the utmost of devotion, of consecrated beneficence, and lavish contributions of choicest young men and women.

## AMONG EXCHANGES.

THEY DON'T GIVE.

They who want all the money "kept at home" will have little to use anywhere.—Free Baptist.

THEY DO NOT KNOW.

There are many professing Christians who do not seem to know that giving a fair proportion of their income to promote the Lord's work is a means of grace. Liberal giving and spiritual growth go hand in hand. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."—Chris., Observer.

London, Ont. had a disastrous fire Friday in the business part of the city. Loss over \$100,000.

## Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

"Rise up ye, women that are at ease."

Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to MRS. JOS. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

## LIGHT AND SHADE AT MIDNAPORE.

LETTER FROM MISS COOMES IN THE HELPER.

What are some of the things that have been happening to make us glad or sorry?

Divisions got into the church, which the pastor seemed powerless to heal, and he resigned. After some delay this resignation was accepted and another pastor called, but he could not come at once, and the care of the church fell on Mr. Wyman, who at once set about trying to right things. The conversion and baptism of the young Hindu with his wife and father had quickened the faith of us all, and our prayers took on more expectant forms, and several were ready to join Mr. Wyman in a pledge to work and pray for the conversion of fifty souls—either from among the unconverted and backslidden of our own community or from among the outside heathen, and immediately fruit began to appear.

Extra efforts were made for the good of the church, first of all, and gradually many of the old roots of bitterness were pulled up and thrown away, and more of harmony began to show in all her borders, and a willingness to work was much more manifest. Last Sunday seven were baptized and there are several others whom we hope will follow soon, while three or four former hardened backsliders are now regular attendants and workers.

The work at Kharagpur continues much the same. The Sabbath school, of which they have chosen me superintendent, is small but interesting, and the preaching service is attended by twenty-five or thirty. Mr. Rue has that in charge. The getting there through the rains has not always been pleasant, and one Sunday I got such a thorough drenching that I could not go to service till some of the good people had furnished me with a dry suit throughout. Last Sunday the river was so swollen from a furious storm that the ferry was closed, and I couldn't go, and haven't heard whether Mr. Rae got there or not. When the railway extension is finished to Midnapore it will be only a few minutes' ride on the train, whereas it now takes about three hours, with the river to cross in a clumsy ferry-boat, the sands to be waded through, and three or four miles of wretched road to plod over with bullocks.

This last storm is probably the last we shall have this year, as the rainy season is nearly over, and we are anxiously waiting for the first of October with the cool breezes then due. Several of our missionaries are planning for a trip to Darjeeling during the vacation which comes about this time on account of "Durga Poojah."

Fever has been afflicting us, and during our quarterly meeting, held here in Midnapore the first of this month, Mr. Wyman gave out entirely and suffered much from fever and indigestion, which left him very weak. They leave for Darjeeling to-day. A short time after, Dr. Mary had a sharp attack, which lasted several days, and she is now in Bhatpara recruiting.

The Hindu convert, after vacillating as to what was best to do, has at last settled down to his former work as clerk in the court here, while improving his spare time in work given him by Mr. Wyman on lines of religious research. He feels that the Lord calls him to the ministry, and wants a careful preparation. His wife is very ambitious to learn, and attends our girls' school while I give her all the help I can personally.

L. C. COOMES.

THEIR YELL.—A member of the Canadian contingent, writing from Belmont, says: The Canadians have a yell of their own now—the equal of any college yell in America—which they put to use when passing the British troops. It runs this way: Hooray, Hooray, Hooray! Who are we? Canadian, Canadian, from over the Sea. Kuzor, Kuzor, where is He? You are after him and so are we.

## PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—Col. Prior enquired what precautions the government were taking to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague from the Hawaiian Islands to British Columbia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would find out.

Sir Wilfrid stated the government was considering the question of increasing the extra tax on Chinese. The number who paid taxes last year was 4,366.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said the population of Dawson City a few months ago was 4,445.

The premier stated that the electoral lists would be printed in May. Mr. Laurier replying to Col. Prior said no order in council had been passed dismissing General Hutton, but a communication had been sent to the home government concerning him.

In the evening session the house discussed a proposal that all railway companies who have grants of North west lands should be compelled to take up the lands and pay taxes on them.

TUESDAY.—Col. Prior of British Columbia resumed the debate on South African appropriation.

He was followed by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Tarte.

Mr. Tarte did not know what the opposition would do without him. His utterances had been distorted. He said his relations with La Patrie were intimate. His sons conducted that journal. He occasionally indulged in writing for the press; he was sorry that he could not find time to do as much as he would like.

Speaking of Canadians going to South Africa, he said the colonial secretary had requested Canada to send a contingent and an order-in-council had been adopted complying with his requests. He was glad that the order contained a clause saying that the act would not be a precedent. The same conditions applied to the second contingent. He repeated again and again that the government acted on the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain. He said the leaders on the opposition organized a clamor for sending troops. There was, he said, a strong feeling in the English speaking parts of Canada in favor of offering troops. That feeling did not exist in Quebec.

Taking up the cause of war, he said there were two sides to the question, the Outlanders were not half as badly treated as French Canadians had been in this country. He believed that it was the war of conquest on the side of Great Britain.

Some members asked who began the war, but Mr. Tarte refused to reply.

The minister charged that Sir Charles Tupper had been setting English provinces against the French. He affirmed that there is not more than one paper printed in French from Ottawa to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which would say that Canada should take part in the wars of the empire.

WEDNESDAY.—After routine Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it seemed proper to call the attention of the house to the news which has arrived from Africa. It was partly cheerful and partly sad. It was gratifying to know that the Canadians had died doing their duty. Twenty of the Canadian volunteers were dead and sixty were lying between life and death. Their heroism would inspire us to do our duty. We may assure the stricken families of our deep sympathy and tell them that the loss they suffer is not their own alone, but the loss of the whole country.

Sir Charles Tupper said the Canadian troops in Africa who fell have given their lives for their country and for a righteous cause. The heartfelt sympathy of this house will go out to the friends of those who have fallen. Sir Charles suggested that a message of sympathy be sent to Col. Otter, to be communicated to the wounded for their comfort and solace.

The premier adopted the suggestion and would prepare such a telegram, which he said he would show to Sir Charles before he sent it.

THURSDAY.—There was a long discussion about the use and misuse of the franking privileges.

Mr. Gillies of Richmond, N. S., asked who had been appointed collector of Arichat, and Hon. Mr. Fielding said Mr. Gillies must give notice of the question.

The house adjourned early.

FRIDAY.—After routine to-day, Sir Charles Tupper read an article from a paper saying there was doubt of the genuineness of Sir Chas. Tupper's insurance. Sir Charles said he wished to reassure the families of those brave citizens who had fallen in Sunday's fight, and to show that the contract made by him with the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Co. of England was a binding contract by the company. He read the terms of the agreement, and showed that the families of the twenty Canadians who had been killed, and of those who might die from their wounds would receive one thousand dollars, and that those wounded, who might lose their limbs, would also be beneficiaries to the extent of five hundred or a thousand dollars.

The debate on the South Africa resolution was continued.