

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N. B., JANUARY 24 1900

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Notes and Gleanings.

Mass bricks are gradually coming to use. Glass will soon be used in making statues for public places. It resists the corroding effect of the water much better than marble or granite.

There were nearly 22,000 deaths in 1898 from snake bites in India. According to The Medical News, the efficiency of the new serum is fairly well established, but the price of a bottle, which is \$1 puts beyond the reach of most of the victims.

Between January 12, 1898, and August 13, 1899, new lines of railway, with a total length of 3,171 miles, were thrown open for traffic between European and Asiatic Russia. The total length of railways in the whole Russian empire, on August 13, was 30,321 miles.

Miss Helen Wilder, of Honolulu is a member of the local police, and is much esteemed in that capacity. Miss Wilder has a tender regard for children and animals, and it was desired to be able to afford them legal protection that led her to seek an appointment on the police force.

The production of gold in the United States for 1899, according to the estimate of Mr. Roberts, collector for the mint, is over \$70,000,000. Of this Colorado produced \$30,000,000, California \$15,000,000, the Black Hills \$6,000,000, and Alaska nearly \$5,000,000. So much gold is now used in the arts that an enormous production is necessary to keep up the world's money supply.

The oldest inhabited home in England stands close to the River Sever and about 250 yards from St. Alban's Abbey. It was built in the time of King Offa, of Mercia, about the year 795, and is thus over 100 years old. It is octagonal in shape, the upper portions being of oak and the lower walls of great thickness. At one time it was fortified and bore the name of St. German's gate.

A Glasgow newspaper man, finding that his eyes became so tired that he could write only with great difficulty, hit upon the plan of having some strips of colored paper pasted on his desk close to the inkstand, so that every time he wanted a dip his eyes fell upon the colored strips. The result was surprising, and the inventor says that by this simple device he not only avoided the use of glasses, but also improved his sight.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented a long distance telephone that will enable him to talk to people in Europe as easily as he can to those in another part of the city. He uses a transmitter a thousand times as sensitive as those to be found in ordinary telephone-instruments and very powerful induction coils. He will be able to use the present submarine cables, if he can get permission of the companies. He has arranged to make a test over the Haytian Cable Company's wires within the next few weeks.

The people of Chicago are becoming alarmed by the prevalence of fatal lung diseases. According to The Chicago Herald, whose writer has the monthly bulletins of the health Department before him, in August of this year 188 died of consumption, eighty-nine from pneumonia, sixty-two from typhoid fever, and ninety-nine from cancerous affections. In the six months ending June 30, pneumonia destroyed 2,428 lives, and consumption 1,336, while the deaths due to the next highest single cause was only 848. The winds from the lake and the coldness and instability of the climate are attacks upon the people. As an old citizen said to us, "Our climate makes the strong stronger, and the weaker weaker."

New Subscribers. Will each present subscriber endeavour to try at least one new subscriber? Try please. \$2.50 will pay for one renewal and one new subscriber, one cent each.

Spartan Mothers.

The following poem is from the pen of the poet laureate of England, and is inspired by the conflict in South Africa:

"One more embrace! then, o'er the main,
And nobly ply the soldier's part.
Thus speaks, amid the martial strain,
The Spartan mother's aching heart.
She hides her woe,
She bids him go,
And tread the path his fathers trod.
"Who fights for England, fights for God."

Helpless to help, she waits, she weeps,
And listens for the far-off fray.
He scours the gorge, he scales the steps,
Scatters the foe—away! away!
Feigned is their flight.
Smite! again smite!
How fleet their steeds! how nimble shod!
She kneels, she prays: "Protect Him, God!"

The sister's sigh, the maiden's tear,
The wife's, the widow's stifled wail,
These nerve the hand, these brace the spear,
And speed them over veiled and vale.

What is to him
Or life or limb
Who rends the chain and breaks the rod!
Who falls for freedom, falls for God.

And should it be his happy fate
Hale to return to home and rest,
She will be standing at the gate.
To fold him to her trembling breast.
Or should he fall,
By ridge or wall,
And lie 'neath some green southern sod—
"Who dies for country, sleeps with God."

The Missions of the Nineteenth Century.

BY REV. A. T. PIERSON, D. D., IN THE MISSIONARY REVIEW.

We now stand on a lofty height. By the prevailing, the undoubtedly erroneous method of reckoning, this opening year, 1900, is also the closing one of the nineteenth century, and it is natural to cast a glance backward over what the hundred years have wrought in missions.

For convenience, the century might be divided into ten decades, and its developments be studied by this simple division and classification. For, although there is no mechanical or mathematical exactness in such arrangement of events, each decade has had its own prominent characteristic, its leading event, its conspicuous man and martyr, and its new wonder working of God—all of which serve to make its features unique.

For example, the first ten years of the century were conspicuous for organization, we might almost say origination, for missions had scarcely passed through the throes of their new birth when this century dawned. In 1801, the Baptist Society and the London Missionary and Church Missionary, and the Glasgow and Edinburgh societies had already begun operations; but there were only scattered bugle-blasts calling the hosts of God to the war. The army as a whole had not yet been mobilized, and the great body of believers had to fall into line; and the movements already begun were timid, tentative, and feeble, and needed to be strengthened by numbers and by that greatest of all secrets of vigor and valor, faith in the fact of the Divine call, and in the success of the Divine cause. How rapidly organization neared its completion during these ten years, a student of missions needs not to be told. And now, not only are all the great Christian denominations fully in accord with the work of missions, but there is not a local church of any standing in Christendom that has not its missionary band, its missionary meetings, and its offerings, as an indispensable part of its work.

If we should venture to characterize these decades by some special names or titles, indicating their general character, we should perhaps say that the first ten years were those of inception and preparation; the second, of fuller organization; the third, of occupation; the fourth, of expansion; the fifth, of open doors; the sixth, of rapid advance; the seventh, of woman's work; the eighth, of radical transformation; the ninth, of the young people's crusade; the tenth, of world-wide federation. These terms may not exhaust the subject, but they briefly express the conspicuous or more prominent characteristics of the decade to which they belong.

Each ten years has also some one or more illustrious name that is inseparably associated with it. To the first decade, for example, the name of William Carey peculiarly belongs; to the second, that of Adoniram Judson; to the third, that of Alexander Duff; to the fourth, that of George Miller; to the fifth, that of Louis Harms; to the sixth, that of J. C. Hepburn; to the seventh, that of J. Hudson Taylor; to the eighth, that of George L. Mackay; to the ninth, that of Robert P. Wilder; to the tenth, that of Joseph Rabinowitz. These are not exhaustive by any means, but they may serve as examples of the fact that some one or more workmen rise into singular and conspicuous prominence in each group of ten years.

Again, each decade has also its martyrs, men and women, who, if they have not actually sacrificed life for Christ, have exposed themselves to death with the martyr spirit. In the first of these ten periods, we think of Samuel J. Mills, in the second, of Henry Martyn; in the third, of Asah Sidiak; in the fourth, of John Williams in the fifth, of Mrs. Krap; in the sixth, of Allen Gardiner; in the seventh, of George and Ellen Gordon, in the eighth, of Bishop Paterson; in the ninth, of James Hannington; in the tenth, of G. L. Pilkington.

The century has been crowded with remarkable interpositions of God, such as the death of the Sultan Mahmud, in 1839, and of the Siamese king in 1851, at the crisis of affairs in those two countries—the opening of doors in China in 1842 and 1860, of Japan in 1853-4, and Korea in 1884—the visit of David Abel to England in 1834, and the departure of Peter Parker, the pioneer medical missionary in the same year; the prompting of George Williams to organize young men into Christian associations, ten years later; the Pentecosts in Hilo and Puna, Sierra Leone, South Sea Islands, Telugu country, Japan, Formosa, etc. In fact, the barest outline of the wonder-working of God through these decades would make other matter impossible in this whole number.

No study is more inspiring than that of God's word in the Scriptures, and his work in history. Each interprets and illumines the other. His word, wrought out in his work, becoming incarnate in action; his work, thought out in his word, and becoming its fuller expression and exhibition.

Most of all is this true in Christian missions, so far as they conform to his method and Spirit. If any one message of the Master deserves pre-eminence as a command, it is that last injunction, found repeated at the close of each Gospel narrative and again in the opening of the Acts; for it should be remembered that the last words he ever spoke were these: "to the uttermost parts of the earth." These words, when duly considered, compel attention as designedly a last legacy to His Church.

So far as the history of the Church has been the actual working out of this plan of world-wide witness, that history has been sublime, and furnishes material for a sort of Divine epic. What a theme for either poet or painter! Whenever and so far as this work has been abandoned or suffered to fall into neglect, all the Church life decayed and declined, while every advance step, reveals a wonder-working God and Guide.

The Jesuits.

This is what Lord Palmerston said about the Jesuit order which had to be expelled from Switzerland in order to restore peace to that republic:

"The cause, the original cause, of the conflict was the Jesuits. It was their presence in Switzerland, it was their aggressive proceedings in the Protestant cantons which produced that war with regard to which our mediation was asked for; and that which struck me was that the only natural mode of putting an end to that contest was to remove the object and the cause of it. It was in that spirit that we proposed that the Jesuits should be withdrawn. That I did, when making the proposal, state the reasons which induced me to make it is undoubtedly true. I stated that it was my belief that the presence of the Jesuits in any country, Catholic

or Protestant, was likely to disturb the political and social peace of that country. I maintain that opinion still, and I don't shrink from its avowal."

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.]

St John West.

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS: I take pleasure in sending to our column for your especial benefit: a paper written by Mrs. W. O. Sipp, and read in our monthly missionary meeting.

There was an unanimous vote that the paper should be published, hence I send it to you.

I am glad to say our monthly meetings are increasing in interest. We have already received four new members and are looking towards a prosperous year. We have adopted the practise of preparing a program from the "Suggestive Program" in The Helper for the month in which our meeting is held, and have thus far found these programs to be very helpful. This little magazine is well named, it is a helper indeed.

The above mentioned paper was prepared for our last meeting and was enjoyed by all who listened to it.

Beside this paper we had "Christmas Echoes and Quotations." The "Echoes" were accounts of Christmas festivities in other lands. These embraced a very interesting account of the festivities, as witnessed by Mrs. Sheppard, one of our members, who spent one winter in the palace of the Grand Duchess of Russia, who resided in Kiev, a sacred city on the river Dnieper.

Another echo was a very interesting letter from Mrs. Burkholder, describing the Christmas feast given to the orphan boys in Midnapoor, India. Mrs. B. provided this feast, and it was paid for by a class in our Sabbath School.

A third echo was from Japan, giving an account of the festival in the Mission Station in Kioto.

Then we had an account of the merry making amongst the converted Indians out in the North West, and this thought came to us—It is one and the same Christ that comes into the lives of men whether they be Hindoo, Japanese, Indian or White man, and brings "Peace on Earth, good will to men."

I must tell you about the sweet song that little Elith Treacartin gave us, called "The Child's Missionary Hymn." Elith is only a very little girl, yet she sang her song so sweetly and distinctly that it brought the tears to many eyes. God bless the children! How much they could help us in our missionary meetings! Do we call on them for help as often as we should?

May 1900 be a good year to all our societies is the prayer of your fellow-worker

Mrs. K. A. HARTLEY.

Christmas, Its Significance to the World, Especially to Womanhood.

Looking back ward, Christmas is the fulfilling of all the prophecies, from the beginning of time, the doing away with all types, and the whole Jewish ritualism, the dawning of a new dispensation. Nineteen hundred years ago God gave to the world his only and well beloved Son, the greatest gift known to man. Christmas was the coming of the long promised "Messiah," "Our Saviour," "the Light of the world," "the Prince of peace." Down in that little oriental town of Bethlehem, was sung, "Glory to God in the highest, Peace on earth good will to men," a song which has echoed and reechoed through all succeeding ages. It was the coming of divine love into the world that made the first Christmas. A celebrated writer has said: "Christmas has a message for all—for the sorrowing sad heart, comfort; for the discouraged, cheer; for the tempted and struggling, divine sympathy and help." The true Christmas is not love receiving only, but love serving and giving and helping others. We too often forget its real meaning while enjoying its festivities,

Christ was God's first Christmas gift to the world. The universal custom, of gift making at this season of the year in all Christian lands has its origin in God's great gift to humanity. Back in our childhood days, as far as memory can carry us, Christmas was a joyous gladtime; even before we knew its meaning, we felt the influence of its good will, Christmas is ever new, each year has its charm, and brings its sweet and hallowed thoughts, its happy gatherings, its family reunions, and social pleasures. The coming of Christ was the consummation of the plan of salvation, and redemption of man, the hope of the world, the introduction of Christianity.

Christ's sermon on the Mount, revolutionized the teaching, the morals, and the religion of the times. His mission was love. He called those who were "poor in spirit" "blessed", because of great possessions awaiting them. And those "persecuted for righteousness sake," were assured of the kingdom of Heaven. It was not a religion for any particular sect or class, but adapted to all mankind in all conditions and circumstances, and in every land and zone. His life and teaching bring to those who believe in Him, the very highest and best things. To those who do not believe in Him as the Saviour, are granted the benefits of civilization, education, and refinement, which can only come to mankind through the greatest of all religions, Christianity. Woman has been the most wonderfully benefited by this great religion. Study her dreadful condition before the first Christmas, and all through these 1900 years in lands where Christ is not known, and where his precious teaching has not reached the ear or touched the hearts of the people! We think of her, who is the slave of her husband, with no freedom or liberty or any object for which to live but to serve her often unkind husband; and if left a widow, unjust, cruel and awful in her treatment banished from those who should love and pity her, exposed to all kinds of shame, and, frequently death. We are glad the empire of woman has been extended far and wide. The impulse of her blessed influence is in a thousand charities, and her hand and heart are ever ready to relieve the suffering and needy. A lady who spoke recently in our city thanked the women of this western land "for sending the gospel to the east, and to her own life and heart." She further said, "If you women knew as I know, and could see the result of your efforts, your prayers and your money, you would be fully recompensed for all the sacrifice made for your sisters in that dark land when the flag of "Peace on earth good will to men" has been unfurled largely by women, who have felt the force of the master's last words, Go ye in all the world and preach the gospel. As women have received the greatest blessings by Christ's coming, it is fitting that her unselfish and sympathetic nature being stirred by that great gift of God's love, she should long and pray for the same blessings to her less favored sisters. Some one has said: "A nation will be what the mothers make it." If that be true, our country's weal, or our country's woe depends on the women; if they possess Christ's spirit, it will follow that our land will be the land of liberty and peace, and we will receive the blessings which are promised to the people "whose God is the Lord." No doubt many of the boys, who are now fighting for our flag, were taught by mother or Sabbath School teacher, "greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends," may the day soon dawn when all nations shall witness the dawning of a new dispensation. Nineteen hundred years ago God gave to the world his only and well beloved Son, the greatest gift known to man. Christmas was the coming of the long promised "Messiah," "Our Saviour," "the Light of the world," "the Prince of peace." Down in that little oriental town of Bethlehem, was sung, "Glory to God in the highest, Peace on earth good will to men," a song which has echoed and reechoed through all succeeding ages. It was the coming of divine love into the world that made the first Christmas. A celebrated writer has said: "Christmas has a message for all—for the sorrowing sad heart, comfort; for the discouraged, cheer; for the tempted and struggling, divine sympathy and help." The true Christmas is not love receiving only, but love serving and giving and helping others. We too often forget its real meaning while enjoying its festivities,

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We have to thank those who have sent renewals for this year; and those, also, who have secured new subscribers.

There are many hundreds of renewals now due. From them all we would like to hear at once.

Will each one make an effort to send his as soon as he has read this request? Do so, if at all possible. Do your best to make it possible.

Britain's Military Resources.

England's Military Resources—The war in South Africa has brought out some facts relative to England's military strength. It is by no means approaching the point of exhaustion, although she has large bodies of men in the field and under orders. In 1899, with a population of 15,000,000 England's war strength was as follows:

Infantry, cavalry, and regular militia.....	285,398
Local militia.....	198,534
Artillery and pioneers.....	14,261
European troops of the East.....	
India Company.....	4,051
Volunteers, Great Britain.....	114,066
Volunteers, Ireland.....	75,340
Marines.....	31,400
Tara.....	98,600
Actual war strength.....	821,650

In 1900, with population of 40,000,000 England's war strength is approximately as follows:

Army at home and abroad.....	238,172
Reserves.....	78,798
Militia reserves.....	29,000
Militia.....	99,000
Yeomanry.....	8,800
Volunteers.....	230,000
Imperial native army of India excluding native states.....	150,000
European volunteers in India and elsewhere.....	30,000
Imperial service troops.....	20,000
Canadian militia.....	35,000
Canadian militia reserve.....	200,000
Cape Colony volunteers, mounted rifles, etc.....	7,400
New South Wales forces.....	10,000
Victorian forces.....	7,000
South Australian forces.....	3,000
Forces of other Australian colonies.....	3,000
New Zealand forces.....	7,000
Other colonies, etc.....	12,000
Actual war strength of empire.....	1,168,170

Diphtheria to Disappear.

Diphtheria will decrease and ultimately disappear if anti-toxin is used everywhere for preventive purposes, in the opinion of Professor W. R. Smith, who delivered a 'Harban lecture' before the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, the other day. The anti-toxin treatment has been used in the hospital under the Metropolitan Asylum Board since 1895, and the mortality rate has since fallen steadily from 29 deaths per 100 cases to 15. In the four years before 1894 there were 7,763 cases and 2,161 deaths; in the four years following there were 7,463 cases and only 991 deaths. The greatest success attended the cases that were at once recognized and treated with the anti-toxin. By experiments it had been discovered that a certain quantity of anti-toxin would protect an animal perfectly for at least a month, and this dose could be prepared so that it might be taken by any one without the rashes and pains in the joints that had sometimes resulted from the treatment. Even after the month of immunity the disease, if it came, would run an exceptionally mild course. This preventive treatment is being largely taken advantage of on the Continent and in the United States.

PRESENTATION.—Last Sabbath the Free Baptist Sabbath school at Upper Gagetown pleasantly surprised Mrs. Thos. M. Mulkin, teacher of the primary class, by the reading of an address and presentation of a very valuable fur storm collar. Mrs. Mulkin was deeply affected by the evidence of such warm-hearted friendship on the part of the dear young people. Only a short time ago she was the recipient of a valuable Christmas gift from one of the little girls of the same school. This is the first time in the history of the school that it has been kept open during the winter season.

Among Exchanges.

HAVE GROWN STALE.

Already many of the gifts received at the Christmas season have grown stale. They were given and received in a selfish spirit. There was no love behind the gift, and, in itself, the costliest acknowledgement of a custom is a poor thing.—Dom. Presbyterian.

AN AVERAGE DEFINITION.

A little girl of three explains the Golden Rule to her older sister: "It means that you must do everything I want you to do, and you mustn't do anything that I don't want you to do."—EX.

EXAMINE THEMSELVES.

Congregations should not look to their pastor for the beginning of a revival. Let them examine themselves and the revival will have begun.—Free Baptist.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

Free Baptist papers will have no longer or stronger life than Free Baptist ministers and laymen are minded that they shall have.—Morning Star