

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

LXVIII.—NO 80

FREDERICTON N. B., JULY 18 1900

V. HOLE No. 2459

## DOES AND CLEARING.

has arrived at the Paris exhibition who wheeled his wife in a barrow all the way from Austria.

are sections in New York so densely populated with Jews that children constitute more than 50 per cent. of the scholars in Public Schools.

any business firms in Chicago are prohibiting the use of cigarettes by employees, at least during office hours. The Burlington R. R. Co. prohibited their use on some of its lines.

municipal pawn shop has been established in Chicago for six months with an apparent success. Not only does it yield a fair return upon investment, but it is reaching exactly the class of persons it was intended to benefit, as shown in the fact that large numbers of the loans are for small amounts.

before British rule was established in India the problem of a famine was solved by simply letting the surplus population die. In the famine of 1769, for example, which was only an ordinary one among the periodical visitations, over 10,000,000 of the native population perished.

the 1,757,564 patients treated by London hospitals in a single year, 18,166 required surgical aid, 616,783 suffered from bodily ailments, 2,073 had diseases of the eye, 2,019 had throat and ear troubles, 7,735 had skin diseases, 31,573 had consumption, 16,721 paralysis and 14,419 fever. The enormous total accounts to the entire population of three cities like Liverpool.

ewriter in the *Parisian* states that charitable persons send every year \$6,000,000 to the secretaries of charities and missions in London. The largest sum is contributed to foreign missions, which reaches \$1,250,000; home missions being \$405,000, or not quite a third. Orphanages and children's homes receive \$930,000; hospitals, \$889,000; the aged poor, \$220,000; and ministerial education, \$111,000. For the help of ministers supporting their widows and the education of their children the contribution is \$449,000, and \$119,000 goes to relieve and convert the Jews.

Brandy drops in the guise of chocolate candy, for school children, is one of the latest devices of Satan and his minions, for the cultivation of an appetite for liquor among the coming generation. And yet some people insist that they have nothing to say against the men engaged in the liquor business. It would be quite as consistent to say "I have nothing to say against the murderer, but only against his business." It is the business we must kill, but back of the business are a lot of men who are openly and brazenly criminals before the law and devilish in their schemes to perpetuate their business. The men are as despicable as their business or they would not be in it.

the beginning of the Omdurman campaign (says "M. A. P.") General Kitchener sent to the home authorities for some special kind of breaching guns. The home authorities immediately suggested another kind but the Sirdar replied, saying he preferred those he had suggested. Shortly afterwards, however, he was informed that the guns the War Office had preferred were being sent out to him, whereupon he despatched a polite message to the authorities, saying he thanked them, but they could keep their guns, as he could throw stones at the Dervishes himself. After that the guns he asked for were sent with as little delay as possible.

It is said that the Mormons report having had in the field, last year, throughout the United States and the world, seventy-nine missionaries that these made 3,500 visits, distributing tracts, and making by invitation 19,192 visits to private houses. They held 890 meetings, and secured a total membership of 273. All of which does not look as though we were in great danger from an increase in Mormonism in this country. The system has not

in it the elements of life and progress. It has probably seen its best day. While there are some ignorant and restless people who are willing to enter into anything which promises relief from their present burden, or wants, there are comparatively few who are willing to accept Mormonism as the means of such relief.

## THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

Reports are beginning to come of the World's Temperance Congress, recently held in London. It is fifty-four years since the first Congress of the kind met in London. We make use of the *Guardian's* summary of some of the features of the meeting which gives a very good idea of it.

The president of the Congress was the Archbishop of Canterbury. The delegates numbered about 1,200, representing something like fifty British temperance organizations of all denominations. And there were about one hundred delegates from points outside the British Isles. The most striking foreigner was a Brahmin Pundit, Mr. Dewan Marendra Nath, M. A. Other notable visitors were Dr. Legrain, of Paris, president of the French Anti-Alcoholic League; Mr. Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, chairman of the National Temperance Society of United States; Herr Voss, of Denmark; Mr. Johannes Ditter, of Iceland; Mr. Skarzynski, of St. Petersburg; and there were delegates from Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and the colonies.

### THE OPENING SESSION.

The Congress opened with an "At Home," given by the Reception Committee. The special feature of this gathering was a number of short addresses delivered by veteran delegates: Dr. Newman Hall (84), Mr. James Atkinson, secretary of the Christian Community (78), Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Brixton (84), Mr. J. P. Draper, London (79), Rev. Dr. William Harris (86), Mr. William P. Stone, of London (77), and Dr. Dawson Burns (71). Dr. Burns was assistant secretary and official reporter of the 1846 convention. Dr. Harris has been a teetotaler seventy-three years. Another imposing-looking veteran, Mr. William Saunders (84), of Market Lavenden, Wiltshire, has been a teetotaler seventy years, a vegetarian sixty years, and has never smoked. Dr. Burns, in his reminiscences, said in the 1846 Congress among the distinguished delegates were William Lloyd Garrison, Elihu Burritt, Frederick Douglas, and Dr. Lyman Beecher. On Sunday, temperance sermons were preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the bishop of Stepney; at Westminster Abbey, by Canon Wilberforce; and in St. James' Hall by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

### HEATED DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. W. Bramwell Booth presented a paper that induced considerable warm debating. His subject was "Strong Drink, and Work for Christ," and he urged that instead of attacking the drink trade, which is what the nation makes it, they should attack the churches for their apathy and their complicity with it. Ministers who drink themselves, or draw dividends from breweries and distilleries, should have their names published; officers of churches who are interested in the trade should be expelled from their offices, and drinkers should be expelled from the communion table. However small a minority temperance men might form, they should attack the trade in every House of Convocation, every Synod, every corporation, and every denominational assembly. Rev. A. Graham Barton (Baptist), Rev. Peter Thompson (Wesleyan), and Rev. John Pyper also read papers, in which was strongly urged the necessity of a Christian being an abstainer. The chairman, Canon Barker, lamented the church's lack of moral earnestness in the matter. He rejoiced in the enormous proportion of Nonconformist ministers who are returned as abstainers.

### THE PRIMATE'S MESSAGE.

At an evening session in the City of London School, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered his message "to all who are interested in the work of promoting temperance throughout the world." He congratulated the delegates on the steady progress of their cause. Temperance has not yet

achieved a final triumph but it has silenced most of the objections which long hindered its advance. It has made ridicule ridiculous. They had still, however, to encounter the indifference of men in general, and even of very good men, to the duty of helping their fellows who have yielded or are in danger of yielding to this most terrible temptation. To those who have studied the subject it is a cause of unending astonishment that there should be so many to pass the whole matter quietly by. "We earnestly appeal," the message concluded, "to all who have any sense of duty to look into the question for themselves, and then decide whether they can disregard it any longer. There are, undoubtedly, other sins which may be pronounced more mean, more polluting, more deadly, but assuredly no other so terribly mischievous. Look, we beseech you, and judge, and then ask your consciences whether it is possible to stand aloof and leave the evil to take its course."

### LORD ROBERTS ON TEMPERANCE.

The greater part of one day's meetings was taken up in dealing with the scientific and economic aspects of temperance. Mr. W. S. Cairns spoke on "Temperance in India and the Far East." Two hundred and eighty-three Indian temperance societies are affiliated to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. One distinguished Brahmin induced a whole caste of 36,000 persons to take the pledge at Benares. The Army Temperance Society is doing a magnificent work. Lord Roberts told him that the temperance movement added what was equal to two battalions to the effective strength of the Indian army, which was equal to a gift of £400,000 a year. Lord Roberts once said to him, "Give me a teetotal army, and I will go anywhere and do anything with it." Pundit Dewan Marendra Nath, M. A., of Umritza, in the Panjab, evoked cheers by his statement that ninety-five per cent. of the native students in the colleges are abstainers.

### THE NATION'S LOSS THROUGH DRINK.

On the economic question, Mr. James Whyte entered into statistics, endeavoring to show that the loss in productive power through the shortening of life and incapacity caused by drink is 280 millions sterling a year in Great Britain, to which must be added 120 millions net cost of drink consumed last year. Adding other losses, he estimated the annual loss of the nation through drink at 500 millions. Mr. George Blaiklock said 80 million bushels of food are destroyed yearly in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of drink. The capital invested in the liquor business in Great Britain amounts to between 250 and 300 million sterling.

### THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Considerable time was given to the discussion of educational work among children, and to women's work for temperance. The review in these branches of the work showed most encouraging results. Miss Agnes Slack, representing the W. C. T. U., said that their membership numbered 250,000, with nearly half a million children enrolled in the Loyal Temperance Legion. Madame Legrain told of the formation of the French Women's Temperance Union in Paris during the 1899 Congress. The objects are to start Bands of Hope, and open temperance refreshment rooms and other counter-attractions.

Mr. John R. Dougall, M. A., presented the report of the movement in Canada in the meeting of the "History Section."

One cannot follow the account of this wonderful, world-wide gathering, and read the splendid addresses of representative men and women from almost all the civilized nations, and note the enthusiasm that was manifested throughout, without being impressed with the fact that the temperance cause is moving, slowly, it may be, but surely, to final and complete victory.

SUNDRIE.—Nearly 20,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States, the greater part coming from Philadelphia factories. About 40,000 ounces of gold are used with this output. . . . An ocean steamer of the first class, going at full speed, cannot be brought to a halt in less than three minutes. In the meantime she will traverse a distance of about half a mile. . . . Queen Victoria now has thirty-five grand-children and great-grandchildren.

## 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. J. M. McLeod, Fredericton.]

### THE FIFTH DISTRICT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Upper Hampstead, Queens County, at 3 p. m. Saturday the 30th ult. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. There was not much business done other than the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers. The committee of the society requests the Vice President of each church to devise means to get the sisters and children interested in mission work. . . . In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held, presided over by Mrs. Scott, in the absence of the President, Miss Slipp. The Scripture lesson was read by Mrs. Scott, and prayer offered by R. v. T. O. Dewitt. The President's address was particularly impressive. The Secretary read the following report:

It affords me much pleasure to present another annual report of the work done by the Woman's Foreign Mission in the Fifth District. We regret the financial part is not a larger amount, but feel very grateful to our Heavenly Father for the many kindnesses and mercies he has granted each of us during the past year. . . . Nineteen centuries have passed since the Captain of our Salvation came down to this straggled earth a stranger in an enemy's country, without home or friend, save his Father in Heaven. Single handed he fought the powers of darkness, shook Satan's kingdom to its foundation, redeemed the world's millions of souls, established on earth his own kingdom of light, peace, and good will to men. And triumphed over death, hell and the grave. All human glory and deeds of earthly heroes with their grand and noble acts are nothing when compared with man's redemption, so perfectly planned and carried out that you can add nothing to its beauty nor mar its sublimity. . . . When Christ's Mission on earth was finished, standing on the slope of Olivet, He blessed his disciples and said, "All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Lo, I am with you even unto the end of the world. Then he ascended to His Father, leaving the work of evangelizing the world to his followers. If Christianity had continued to have spread with the same rapidity that it did in the first century, paganism and idolatry would have been swept from the face of the earth, long before this time, and the light of Christianity would have penetrated every part of the earth.

Why has it not been accomplished? Is it not because the church of God has lost the zeal, faith and love that characterized the early Christians? Is there not too much conformity to the world, marching with banners furled for fear they will be called the followers of Jesus? Come out from the world my people, saith the Lord, and be not partakers of its sins; unfurl your banners, and march boldly forward. Then will truth conquer error, and superstition bow to christianity, and all the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our Lord before the twentieth century expires. It is with feeling of deep humility we bow our heads before our Redeemer, and acknowledge that after so many centuries there are more heathens in the world than Christians. There are one billion heathens in the world. Every tick of the watch sounds the death-knell of a heathen, not having heard of Christ.

We thank God the church has awakened to the great mission upon which her Lord sent her. Grand work has been and is being done for Him. Brave missionaries have carried the standard of the cross farther and farther into the dark regions of idolatry, proving to the skeptic that Christianity is the power of God unto salvation to all that believe. While we thank God for all this, there is still much to be done. Commerce and diplomacy have opened to us countries that were barred against the Christian worker. The people of Japan killed the first missionary who carried to their shores the glad tidings of salvation. For generations superstition and caste kept the gospel from the millions of India. Conditions have changed in those heathen countries. We see to day the walls of China levelled to the ground, and a new life dawning upon the old sluggish Empire; Japan has flung open her barred gates to civilization, and religion; English laws are breaking up caste in India; the south sea islands continue no longer cannibals; Africa is surely awakening to its heritage in Christ, and is coming to be ruled by religious

laws. With the advantage of wealth, education and all the forces of science for spreading the gospel, accompanied by the Holy Spirit, the world can be taken for God in the next century. While we are standing upon a new century's threshold we can with an eye of faith look into the coming years and exclaim victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. We ask all those who believe in a living God to pray that he will send more laborers into this vineyard, that he will inspire the hearts of his persons for service in our mission fields. We beseech you further that your arms accompany your prayers, for God wants your money with your prayers. You cannot expect God to hear and answer your prayers to send missionaries unless you provide him with the means of supporting them. Christians are giving at the rate of one-tenth of a cent a day. On every dollar given for Christian work, we spend ninety-eight cents on our home work, and two cents for the heathen. We give one cent a year for each heathen soul. It is astonishing how many Christians (r they call themselves such) take so little interest in the spiritual welfare of those in heathen lands. They listen to the needs of those who are suffering in heathendom, but heed not. It is to be hoped that the Lord will show them their duty. There are others who will tell you that they only have five, ten, or fifteen cents to give, and they object to having their names opposite so small an amount. It is not so much what we give as the spirit in which it is given. "God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." It takes a small sum to purchase a Testament or Bible, and how often we read of many heathens being converted, and after a short time churches being established just by one of these small books, perhaps not costing more than five cents. God will bless every cent given to him in the right spirit. From all parts of the vast country of India come home letters. The circulation of the Bible in that land has been very great, and the special work of the Bible women appears to have been abundantly fruitful.

The reports received from the different churches are: Narrows Society \$5.00. The sec. writes that their society has become more firmly established in the affection of the people. It has become a recognized power for good in the community. They hold a regular monthly missionary prayer meeting, which has not only been productive of good in their special work, but has become a rallying centre for greater activity in all departments of their church. Tennant's Cove, \$1.00. Carpenter, \$6.50. Perry's Point has no Society, but makes annual collections, and sent \$3.99; Wickham, \$2.70. Mrs. Gotham, Vice President of Brown's First church, says she has been unsuccessful in collecting for the W. F. M., but hopes to receive some on Central Hampstead Society was organized in 1877, has seven members, raised during the year \$12.35. Shannon sent \$2.70. Hibernia Society has five members, sent \$11.00. Half of collection at Public Meeting, \$3.75. In conclusion, we extend the call for means to forward on our mission work, to every man, woman and child, that has ever heard the gospel preached. Whether your names are written upon a church book or not, you are responsible to God for the great privilege of hearing his Gospel preached, therefore you are not released from the obligation of giving your money to mission work. God speaks: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

S. J. Carpenter, Sec-Treas.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mrs. A. E. Slipp, seconded by Mrs. W. H. Perry. Rev. Jos. Noble addressed the meeting in a very able and impressive manner. A reading, by Mrs. A. E. Slipp, "Good Tidings." Dr. McLeod gave an address on mission work, followed by Rev. A. D. Paul. "Bringing in the Sheaves" was sung during the taking of the offering, which amounted to \$7.50. The doxology closed a very interesting meeting. The thanks of the members of the Society are due to the choir who gave such efficient aid in the musical part of the programme.

S. J. CARPENTER.

### THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE.

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago once more announces a special course of Biblical instruction, covering the summer months, under the conduct of the Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., of Boston. The great benefit which this course has proven to certain special classes of persons hitherto, led Mr. Moody to plan for it again this year almost immediately after its close last year. While it extends from June 1st to October 1st, the curriculum is of such an accommodating character that pastors, public school teachers, and others can arrange to take in part of it during their vacation, and as a matter of fact, many of them thus avail themselves. There are day classes which number three hundred

or more, and evening classes twice as large, or larger. A Dispensational Study of the Old Testament Prophets is announced for Tuesday evenings to extend through the whole course; while on Thursday evening Sunday School workers are instructed in the use of the International Lessons. The day teaching is at present in the Poetical Books of the Old Testament to be followed by a comparative study of the Gospel, and the analysis of two or three of the New Testament Epistles. As opportunity offers, lectures may also be given on such themes as Comparative Religion and Inspiration. Dr. Gray's method is particularly helpful in assisting beginners to expound the Bible for themselves and prepare Bible readings and religious addresses.

Students who enroll for the Special Summer Course are entitled also to the full privileges of the regular departments of the Institute, which include the musical work, instruction for Primary Sunday School teachers, and practical experience in tent, open air meetings, jail work, mission services, etc. These privileges are free to all. Enquiries about further details including terms for board etc., may be made directly to the Institute, 80 Institute Place, Chicago.

GROWTH OF MISSIONS.—The first missionary society in modern times was organized in 1762. The first offering for this cause amounted to about \$40. There are now three hundred societies at work in the foreign field. These employ 6,364 male missionaries, and 6,282 female, and 61,897 native helpers. There are 5,217 stations, and 13,587 out stations. The communicants number 1,585,124; the adherents number about 4,000,000. There are not less than 100,000,000 who are more or less enlightened and affected by the preaching of the gospel on foreign soil. These societies received last year \$15,350,693. Of this amount less than \$5,000,000 came from the United States.

A GOOD WORD.—"Forward," the wide-awake organ of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a vigorous advocate of prohibition, says the following of the INTELLIGENCER:

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER comes to our sanctum as regular as clock-work. It is the organ of the Free Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, as far as Forward's experience goes, the wealthiest, measured by evidence of generosity and magnanimity, of any of the denominations. One of the essentials of a paper of any kind is liberality on the part of its contemporaries in exchanging. The INTELLIGENCER is singularly generous. It has come since Forward first started. It is the only denominational paper that has not refused this practical sympathy. We appreciate the generosity, and we appreciate also its steady support of the temperance cause. It is outspoken and fearless like the denomination it represents, on this subject, and we wish it success.

### AMONG EXCHANGES.

GO TO THEM. If two or three people go wrong in the matter of cards, or dancing, or theatres, the preacher has no right to lambaste the whole congregation on account of the acts of the few. Let him go in person to the offenders and talk to them kindly about the matter, and in nine times out of ten he can remedy the trouble without calling even public attention to it at all.—Texas Advocate.

### DON'T STARVE THEM.

Our missionaries have enough to bear in their loneliness, exile from friends and contact with the difficulties and evils of heathen life. Let not their burdens be increased by a lack of support and appreciation on the part of their Christian heathen home.—Morning Star.

### NOT FAR OFF.

"Mamma," said a little boy, "how far off is God?" "Why, my son," said the mother, "he is everywhere, and so he is very near to every one of us. Why do you ask?" "Oh," said the boy, "I was just thinking he must be very far off from Mr. Brown or he would not have to holler so loud to make him hear when he prays."—Telescope.

### "Hot Hearts."

One of the speakers at the great missionary conference told of a request which came from the natives for preachers with hot hearts. Such preachers are needed at home as well as in foreign fields.—Free Baptist.