

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No 2479

## THE INTELLIGENCER FOR 1901.

Nearing the end of the year—the INTELLIGENCER's forty-eighth—are looking to our friends to rally round the paper in such a way as to give it a good start into the new year.

It will be our aim to keep the paper up to its long-time recognized standard, making it a messenger of instruction and help to all whom it may reach.

### Renewals Now!

Renewals for the next year should now be coming in. In no way can the friends of the INTELLIGENCER so well show their interest as by quick renewals of their subscriptions. They had better be a little ahead of time than a little behind time. Will they kindly have this in mind, and let us hear from them at once?

### New Subscribers.

There is room for many new subscribers on our lists. And we are equally sure that there are many homes, especially Free Baptist homes, in which there should be room for the INTELLIGENCER.

New subscribers can have the paper till Jan. 1st 1902 for the price of one year.

Any subscriber sending his renewal and sending, also, a new subscriber, can have both one year for \$2 50.

Will the ministers and others interested in the INTELLIGENCER kindly make known the foregoing offers?

We will be glad if the ministers will, also, call attention to the importance of prompt renewals.

### Three Things.

Let us have the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the paper now, in,—

1. Payment of all over-due subscriptions.
2. Prompt renewals for 1901.
3. New subscribers from every congregation.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS

The British Museum has been launched by a complete set of the new coinage from the Pretoria mint.

After 19 years of costly experiments iron growing has become one of the most profitable industries of California.

An effort to ascertain the depth of the famous Pitch Lake of Trinidad has been unsuccessful. At the side of the lake the pitch is hard and cold, but at the centre it is hot and thick and constantly boiling in a liquid state.

The nickname, 'Eob', will hardly be in keeping with the dignity of the commander-in-chief Lord Roberts, which honors the hero of Cabul, Andahar, and Bloemfontein is now promoted. But 'Eob' he will doubtless continue to be, to the rank and file of the British army and nation.

Japan, fifty years ago, without a railway, now has 2,802 miles, 223 of which were built in 1899. Japan is a marvel in the world's history, fifty or sixty years ago a hermit nation, it begins the twentieth century one of the most powerful and progressive peoples on the earth.

A French village, is said to be the healthiest spot in the world. There are forty persons living there, twenty eight of whom are over eighty years of age, and three are over a hundred. There are no graves in the local cemetery and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember seeing a funeral.

About two thousand boys and girls of the Philadelphia public schools are now taught ambidexterity, or the equal use of both hands. The experiment will be watched with great interest, and is of profound importance. The universal use of both hands would add incalculably to human power and welfare.

Besides being the seventy-second anniversary of a New York couple, the day a week or two ago was the husband's ninety-second birthday and the wife's eighty-eighth. Though they 'married young,' at twenty and sixteen respectively, their fortunes appear to have prospered. They have two children living, seventeen grand children, and three great-grand children.

Over one-fifth of the population of the United States is in schools, 16,000,000, according to the late report of the Commissioner of Education. Of these, nearly five-

millions are in public schools under the instruction of over four hundred thousand teachers. Including private schools, fully half a million persons are engaged in teaching. The cost of education is nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

Here are some astounding figures. The London school board is responsible for the education of a population more than double that of Denmark or Greece, and larger than that of Scotland. The children of London outnumber the total population of any European city except five. The sum spent on elementary education in London is equal to the entire government expenses of either Norway, Denmark, or Sweden.

I say, Toddy, said one little news-boy to another, "what are them things those fellows were talking about?—'bacteria,' they call them." "Them are French things. They come from Paris: that is why they call them 'parasites'!" "No," said another, "they came from Germany: that is why they call them 'germs'!" "Not at all," said the third. "They are Irish: they come from Ireland, for I heard Dr. White call them 'Mikrocobes'!"

### PASTORAL CALLING.

We would be the last to underrate the importance of pastoral calling, especially since most ministers, we presume are more in danger of neglecting that than their pulpit work. But there is a so-called 'pastoral calling' which is more social than pastoral, and although sociality is in many ways contributory to spiritual influence, and has the advantage of keeping the channels open between pastor and people, yet the thing may be overdone. The minister cannot be simply a doortrotter, pulling door-bells for a living.

Some ministers cheapen themselves as pastors by their great frequency. They would do better if their dignified forms were like faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The condescending attendance at church once in a couple of months, perhaps of some "offish" individual, who really needs to be ignored more than coddled, is dearly purchased at the expense of two or three nervous pastoral calls.

There is no estimating the value of one soul, because it is so great, but it is equally true that there is no estimating the value of some people's conceit, because it is of absolutely no consequence to consider. Blessed is the man who does not need to be much called on to coax him to church.

### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

This organization has issued, with the program for the Week of Prayer, an appeal which sounds a new and needed note. Here are some extracts from it: These are times of both hopefulness and dread. On the one hand, there are unwonted tokens of the coming of God's kingdom. Light is everywhere breaking forth. In realms material, intellectual, spiritual, there is onward movement. Old ignorances and superstitions and tyrannies are breaking up. The rights and duties of the individual, the office and welfare of society, the mission of the church, the largeness of the kingdom itself, are better and better understood. The brotherhood of man, the Fatherhood of God, the unity in Christ of all true Christians are taking on new meaning and new power. In spite of adverse forces, God is magnifying the witness for himself in every land.

On the other hand, there is a perilous unrest. There is a vast questioning of truths and faiths. There is haughty self-assertion. There is a disposition to count this present world of controlling moment. The sense of the Word's inspired supremacy, of sin's fatal demerit, of God's infinite grace in Christ, of love's atoning sacrifice, of eternity's decisive awards, is far too weak. The veritable kingship of our Lord, the real sovereignty of his teaching and commands, his divine pre-eminence as the way, the truth, and the life, are far too lightly held.

The Alliance asks that the first Sabbath of December be given to consideration of the subject of prayer and that the Week of Prayer at the beginning of the year shall be devoted to the objects following:

Monday.—Prayer for a better realization of spiritual truth and a better estimate of spiritual realities; a clearer vision of the redeeming Christ, and of the actual need and the divinely intended glory of the world which he redeemed.

Tuesday.—Prayer for a church which, through faith in Christ, and by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, shall be wholly Christian, doing God's will and winning the world to Christ.

Wednesday.—Prayer for such Christian character and life as shall be pleasant in the home, honored in business relations, welcomed in the neighborhood, helpful in the church—personal religion being thus manifested in its rightful attractiveness.

Thursday.—Prayer for right relations in society and the nation, with the Golden Rule obeyed as between man and man, and all social and political action guided by the justice and good-will—the Christian ideal.

Friday.—Prayer for all international relationship and all international action, that they may be based on the Christian principles which apply to the individual—the reign of the Prince of Peace.

Saturday.—Prayer for all missionary organizations, that being wholly inspired by Christian devotion and wholly guided by Christian wisdom, they may speedily and triumphantly fulfill the Saviour's last command.

This appeal is a call to prayer for personal and civic righteousness—that the beauty of holiness may adorn the church and her people. It is a call that is worthy of re-reading and pondering. It is an encouraging and helpful suggestion to the country, as well as to the church.

### CATHOLIC BLASPHEMY.

Some Catholics deny that the Pope is placed on an equality with Christ, by that church. But it is no doubt true that the Pope is more an object of worship by the great mass of Catholics than is God himself. Here is an extract from a leaflet said to have been issued by a society of that church:

What pleases the Pope pleases God, and the Pope can will nothing which is not in harmony with the will of God. The Pope really constitutes one moral person with Jesus the Incarnate Word.

Both possess the same identical authority: absolute in Christ, relative in the Pope.

The Pope is the tree of life which, like that wonderful plant of Eden, never loses its vitality.

The Pope is the living fountain from which flow the perennial streams that maintain the smile of perpetual spring in the garden of the Church.

At the see of Peter there ever watches an invisible power which cries to the great ones of the world, "I am the strength of God; let no one touch me."

It is difficult for liberty-loving Protestants to realize that enlightened people anywhere could ever be induced to believe such blasphemous doctrine,

but it is no doubt true that many do. Priest rule in this country is intolerable to Protestants, yet the Catholic church in this country is not so arrogant as it is in many other countries. No enlightened, self-respecting man or woman can believe or endorse such doctrine as the above.—The Messenger.

### THE WEIGHT OF KINGS AND QUEENS.

Everything about sovereigns is of interest to the people. A while ago we were told that Kaiser William had changed his method of brushing his mustache, and this was actually cabled as news across the Atlantic. Now some one has been ascertaining how much the sovereigns weigh. The heaviest sovereign in Europe is Don Carlos I, of Portugal, who weighs 202 pounds. This is not at all an unusual weight. The late Bishop Peck weighed about 300, and perhaps his equal might now be found among the Bishops. Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, weighs 177, and King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, only one pound less. The German emperor's average weight is 160 pounds, but like all excitable men he varies a great deal. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, weighs 154; King Victor Emmanuel III, of Italy, 145; Leopold II, King of Belgium, 143; the Czar Nicholas II, only 121 pounds. John Wesley's average weight was about 125 pounds, and Jay Gould, the financier and dealer in railroads, weighed less than 125. The queens seem to surpass most of the kings. Queen Victoria is said to weigh 190 pounds (we have seen this reported at 160), and the young Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, 150 (she has not yet got her growth). The Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, weighs 180. She has quite a reputation as a poet. President Loubet, of France, would just balance the scales, with her on the other side. The King of Spain, Alphonso XIII, weighs 99. The heaviest of weight is no sign either of physical strength or endurance, nor does the want of weight, except when it is plainly caused by disease, indicate anything.—N. Y. Advocate.

To BE DENOUNCED.—Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, is not mouthed concerning popular vice. "There are no quities to be denounced," he cries, "false practices to be unmasked, and treacheries that are to be hunted down to their proper hell. I want that young man to arise who is by years fitted for this kind of work, but if he does not come, and come soon, some of the old ones may take fire and be made young again by God's renewing grace."

IN FRANCE.—Protestantism is the hope of France. Three hundred French priests have left the Catholic church in the last two years. One of them, Abbe Bouvier, says that in parts of France the population is more Protestant than Catholic in thought. One of the best things we have heard from the Exposit on was that it was used to effect the distribution of 300,000 Gospels and Testaments.

### SUNDAY ON THE UPPER CONGO.

Mrs. Sheppard, of the Presbyterian Church, South, gives this vivid picture of a scene likely to be witnessed almost any day: "On Sunday morning the bell that rings at 6.30 on week days for the workmen to assemble is silent, for to-day the people are entirely free. Some of them sit around in groups, laughing and talking; others are getting out their clean piece of Sunday linen cloth; while the better-to-do, usually the personal people of the missionaries, dress up in their cast-off clothing. In this latter class we often see some very peculiar combinations of men's and women's apparel. One man will have two shirts, but no pantaloons; this, however, is no obstacle to the native, for he puts his legs through the sleeves of one, tying the body of it around his waist with a string. He gets the other on all right, with the exception that the hind part is in front, and the parts usually not exposed to view are left to flutter in the morning breeze. After this his feet are thrust into a pair of cast-off shoes of a missionary, who wears number nines. His costume is very novel and quite original. He was not dependent upon Paris fashion plates for his idea. Here comes another. He is in luck, and feels his importance as he walks up the center aisle of the church in a long snow-white robe, in which people at home do not usually appear in public. Here comes a woman. She is one of the 'high flyers,' and holds her head aloft, for she is wearing clothes made in the great country of the white man, and made especially for a woman. I will not try to describe her costume. It struck me, however, that in making her toilet she must have gotten things on in the inverse order."

An Italian missionary who had just returned to Italy from the province of Huan gives a thrilling account of his sufferings and wonderful escape. An infuriated mob of Boxers seized him, sprinkled petroleum on his shirt, and then set fire to it. Some persons in the crowd, however, perhaps native Christians, trampled on the burning portions and extinguished the flames. He was then dragged out of doors, beaten all over, and left as dead in the street. When, three days later, the Boxers found that their victim was still alive they returned with the intention of decapitating him, but were foiled by the vigilance and cunning of the Governor, who had the missionary laid on a bamboo litter and borne a mile or two out of the city like a corpse. He was still exposed to manifold perils and privations, but his life was spared, and at last he managed to reach Hankow whence he sailed to his own country.

The B. P. of England have already received \$75,000 on the \$1,250,000 they are attempting to raise. At the meetings of the Union in Leicester, \$30,000 was pledged. It is admitted that it will require the most strenuous exertion to secure the whole amount by the end of the year 1901.

### 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. O. McLeod, Fredericton.]

### THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

From the year 1884 to 1888, the Earl of Dufferin and Ava was viceroy of India. His wife, Lady Dufferin, became deeply interested in the relief of the people, and in 1885 established a fund, which bears her name, for the medical aid and relief of the women of India. The fifteenth annual report of this fund has recently been published, and makes a most interesting showing. Its total receipts in the fifteen years have been more than 11,000,000 rupees, equivalent to more than \$3,000,000. This supports 235 hospitals, wards, and dispensaries, all of which are officered by women, and all the patients are from the native women of India. During the year 1899, 2,519,990 women and children received medical aid in these hospitals, which are under the care of 33 foreign lady physicians of the first grade, 73 assistant surgeons, 271 hospital assistants; and practitioners of the third grade are employed in many departments of the work. The report states that, including nurses and compounders, 354 women are at present studying medicine in the medical colleges and schools in the various provinces of India.

### THE BETTERMENT OF WOMEN

The younger generation of Hindus and Mohammedan boys do not believe or act as did those of a generation ago. Heretofore woman has not been the companion of man, and this was greatly to her detriment as well as to his. Now the men are beginning to understand that their women must be trained to share in all the life in the home, and in all the life of the people. An interesting fact is stated that, in Baroda, a purely native state, where twenty-five years ago there were but two girls' schools with 22 pupils, now, under the superintendence of an Indian Christian lady, there are 108 schools with over 9,000 pupils. This is but an illustration of the change that has taken place. The report also speaks of the social change.—Rev. R. A. Hume.

### AMONG EXCHANGES.

JUST AS EASY. It is just as easy to be in time for the beginning of the services in the church as to be in time for the train.—United Presbyterian.

CAN'T DO IT. The time has passed when any preacher, church, or denomination, can thrive on opposition to other preachers, churches, or denominations.—Chris. Register.

NEED "WHALING." It took a pretty severe experience to teach Jon h that he was to preach just the message of God gave him for the Ninevites. It is a pity that some of our modern preachers are not "whaled" into preaching the plain, direct message God has given them.—Baptist Argus.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. There are men as distinctly bought and sold in exchange for friendship, power or prosperity as if their bodies were in chains, or gold was the purchase price, and some of these have sold themselves for bribes without knowing it.—Free Baptist.

MINISTER OR CHURCH—WHICH? In the matter of loyalty to the local church, we fear that with many people it is far too much a question of liking or disliking the minister. If they happen to like him, they are enthusiastic in their devotion to the church, but if they do not like him, they have no zeal for God's house. Just as if the pastor were the church! Pastors come and go, but the church remains. It is those who remain true to the church in adversity as well as prosperity who maintain her historical continuity. No church could live for many years if all persons were controlled by their whims, their likes and dislikes. Thank God for the faithful band who can be relied on, whatever may come!—Herald & Presbyter.

### 'BOBS' AND KITCHENER.

TWO ANECDOTES WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEN.

A photographer who went to the front on behalf of the leading illustrated journals, and has just returned, related an anecdote the other day which very aptly illustrates the different characters and methods of those two great English generals, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. He (the photographer) was provided by his employer with a special tarpaulin-covered cart and a couple of mules for the transport of his apparatus, and, needless to say, the name and style of his paper was writ large all over it. During those fierce days at Paardeberg, peering the surrender of Croja, there was a big run on the ambulance wagons, of which, owing to the rapid British advance, there were none too many. Proceeding cautiously one day with his cart and mules to a spot favourable for snapping a few pictures, the artist was suddenly confronted by an orderly, who signed him to stop, and then spoke as follows:—"Lord Roberts presents his compliments, and would be glad of the immediate loan of your cart for a couple of hours to convey a wounded trooper to the rear."

Of course, there was only one possible answer to such a request. The photographer hastily climbed down and evinced, in the rapidity in which he undid his tackle, how much real pleasure it gave him to comply. But that was not all. At the expiration of two hours, the orderly again galloped up and said:—"Lord Roberts presents his compliments and would be glad if you would extend the loan of your cart for a further two hours." Absolutely flushing with pleasure, the artist could do nothing but blurt out his readiness to lend his cart to so courteous a commander for just as long as he should be pleased to retain it. Promptly at the expiration of the time named, however, the cart and mules were brought safely back, along with an expression of thanks from the commander-in-chief for the assistance rendered him.

But how mark the difference in the case of the Man of Iron. The very next day a precisely similar emergency arose. This time, however, Lord Kitchener himself rode up, accompanied by a troop of Lancashire Fusiliers, upon orders just given, two of the troopers sprang from their saddles, one of them seized and held the mules, and the other proceeded with the utmost despatch, and without so much as a look at the astonished artist, to undo the fastenings at the back of the cart and unload the tackle. "What is my lord?" gasped the photographer, helplessly, from the box seat. "Quick, man get down and lend a hand. Sorry but we must commandeer you for ambulance," was all the reply he received. And before he could quite realize the situation the two mules had been "outspanned," his traps strewn about the ground, and his cart, attached to two mounted troopers, was thundering away in the distance over the veldt. As to when, where, or how, it would be returned to him, was left entirely to his imagination, as Kitchener and his staff immediately galloped away without vouchsafing a word.