

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N. B., JUNE 12 1901

WHOLE No. 2506

VOL XLIX.—NO 24

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

Those who drink British beer take two poisons, it now appears. It has been already discovered that arsenic was in the beer, but it was not known till recently that selenium, a deadly poison was also in it. The best way is to let beer alone.

There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, Ontario having seven, Quebec five, Nova Scotia one, New Brunswick one, and Prince Edward Island one. There were seven thousand inmates according to the last statistical year book.

It is reported that the spread of the plague in Cape Colony, South Africa, cannot be checked until the heathens are extirpated. They spread infection so actively that strong measures should be taken everywhere to put an end to the whole tribe.

The main wheel of a watch makes 1,460 revolutions in a year; the second or centre wheel, 8,760; the third wheel, 70,080; the fourth wheel, 525,600, and the fifth or scape wheel, 4,731,840. The number of vibrations or oscillations is 141,912,000 in a year.

During the coming summer the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred the Great will be celebrated at Winchester, England. A statue of King Alfred will be unveiled, and a museum of early English history will be opened as a memorial of the great king.

Last year the Department of Agriculture and Statistics estimated the population of Canada to be 5,378,000. The estimate was the result of mathematical calculations based on census returns of the past without an actual count of the population since the census of 1891. The figures for 1901 will soon be known.

Now's Nest Coal field is situated immediately west of the summit of the Crow's Mountains, on the Crow's Pass. It is all included in the province of British Columbia, except a small portion in the immediate vicinity of the pass, which crosses the boundary into the district of Alberta. The area of the coal measures is about square miles.

Olson claims to have invented a cement which is equal to the best Portland cement, at a very small cost, and it can be sold for \$1 per barrel, or \$5 a ton. He believes it will result in the building of the ordinary dwelling house of concrete, and will be made of one part of his cement to three parts of sand and parts of broken stone. He claims the roof may also be made of this concrete. The house, of course, will be proof against ordinary fires.

"Musical hath charms," even when in the hands of the dentist. So, at a Paris dentist is proving to the satisfaction of patients under the influence of anesthetics being to disagreeable sensations.

Those who experienced in "musical," he has hit upon the idea of throwing away everything unpleasant by means of music. The experiment has been tried with such success that it may be tried with more serious operations. As to where the patient is to come from, even a fashion designer can hardly be expected to band on the premises; but one aid another, and a power-phonograph is all that is required.

It is gravely stated, "a usually operation becomes quite pleasant. And yet, in spite of these attractions, an ungrateful public will continue to postpone its visits to the dentist as long as possible!

The Presbyterian bodies, North and South, are considering plans for the consolidation of some of their educational institutions. It is proposed to unite the primary South at Louisville and the primary North at Danville, and to locate it at Danville. The new school at Louisville; to unite Central College, Danville and Central University, Richmond, South, as Central University of the South, and to locate it at Danville. The advantage in favor of consolidation would seem to be self-evident, and the project likely to be consummated.

OVER THE SEA.

No. VIII.

Our next visit was to the John Knox House. This house is said to be the most ancient dwelling in Edinburgh. It is built of free stone, and the original wood throughout was of oak. We paid sixpence to enter, and were shown his study and other rooms by the elderly woman in charge. The rooms contain books and relics of Knox and the Reformation, and around the cornice of one of the rooms have been painted some of Knox's famous sayings,—“I am in the place where I am demanded of my conscience to speak the truth. Therefore the truth, I speak, impune it whoso list.” “Cursed be they that seek effusion of blood, war or dissension! Let us possess Christ Jesus, and none within Scotland shall be more obedient subjects than we.” The chief events of his life are detailed on a series of tablets, hung on the walls. Born at East Lothian, 17 miles from Edinburgh; educated at the University of Glasgow; ordained a Catholic priest before he was twenty-five; at the age of 40 he attached himself as an avowed adherent of the Reformed Faith. He was condemned and persecuted as a heretic, and sent as a prisoner to France where he was a slave in French galleys, half naked, chained to the oar with other Scotch Protestants. He was liberated on intercession of Edward VI, and after a time appointed Chaplain to the King. He assisted in the revision both of the prayer book and articles of the Church of England, but in the papish persecution of Queen Mary Tudor, “Bloody Mary,” he again fled to France, and while in exile preached in French, it is said, with as great power as in English, and many became Protestants. On his return to Scotland he was tried for high treason, but unanimously acquitted against the Queen's angry protest. He continued to preach in St. Giles Cathedral till his death. Thomas Carlyle, in Hero and Hero-Worship, says, “If this world were John Knox's place of recompense he had made but a bad venture of it; and Knox in his own words wrote,—“What I have been to my country, although this unthankful age will not know, yet ages to come will be compelled to bear witness to the truth.” Regent Morton, at his burial, said: “Here lies one who neither feared nor flattered any man.” He was buried in the grave yard surrounding St. Giles Cathedral. At the present day there is nothing to show that it was a burial place, but in the centre of the street is a small bronze tablet, about a foot in diameter, with the simple inscription J. K. 1572. The grave yard having been abandoned, the city authorities appropriated it for street purposes years ago. We attended an afternoon service in the historic Cathedral. Before the Reformation this church had about 40 altars and seventy priests. At the Reformation Knox was appointed minister of the parish, and from a spot near the present pulpit preached twice on Sundays and three times every other day of the week.

We visited Greyfriars churchyard. This ancient burying ground is now hemmed in by dwelling houses. The Martyrs' Grave is marked by a monument which bears the following inscription,—“From May 27, 1661, when the most noble, the Marquis of Argyll was beheaded, to the 17th February 1688 when Mr. James Renwick suffered, were one way and another murdered and destroyed for the same cause, about eighteen thousand, of whom were executed at Edinburgh about one hundred of noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers, and others, noble martyrs for Jesus Christ. Most of them lie here.” A melancholy interest is associated with an enclosure at the southwest corner of the churchyard. There in 1679, hundreds of the Covenanters taken at Bothwell Bridge, were for five months confined in the open air. Night and day they were guarded by soldiers. Whenever a prisoner rose from the ground during the night he was shot at. The prisoners were allowed only four ounces of bread daily, with cold water. Over 250 were shipped to the Barbadoes, and being wrecked on the Orkney Islands were refused an opportunity of saving their lives, and all but forty were drowned. The National Covenant bound all subscribers to

maintain Protestantism, or Presbyterianism, and to resist “contrary errors to the utmost of their power.” We were told that it was signed in this old churchyard, some subscribing with their blood. Copies of the Covenant are to be seen in the Antiquarian Museum.

We visited the Parliament House, where the Law Courts were in session. The Judges wore crimson robes, and all the lawyers, or advocates as the Scottish people say, were in wig and gown. An important case was in question, and the court was crowded with lawyers both young and old, and every one wore a wig, but only two were present as counsel. The first we had seen of lawyers with these grey wigs was in the Law Courts of London. From here we went to the Edinburgh University. There are in the University forty-two professors, distributed over the four faculties of Art, Theology, Medicine and Law. The students, chiefly medical, average between three and four thousand each term, and hail from all parts of the world. The University has a very large and valuable library, to which an admission fee is charged, but the museum is free.

In connection with the medical department is the McEwan Hall. It was built at a cost of £112,000, a gift from Mr. McEwan, M. P. We were told that £2,000 worth of gold leaf was used in the decoration of this magnificent building. The gentleman who showed us through the hall, speaking of the then recent Graduating Exercises in which H. R. H. The Prince of Wales participated, occupying one of the large oak chairs on the platform told us that many of the fancy headed nails which adorned the seat of that particular chair were carried off as souvenirs of that occasion, by the visitors. We did not attempt anything of that kind, but were quite satisfied to be on the platform, and seated in the same chair that His Royal Highness had occupied only a few days previously. We also visited the Public Free Library, founded in 1890 by a gift of £50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire. Over the entrance to the reading room we noticed a small picture of the Carnegie homestead in Pennsylvania. From here we drove to the Scott monument on Princess street. It is 200 feet in height and has a marble statue of Scott underneath its Gothic arches. It was a warm day, but we went to the very top. We also drove to Scott's birthplace on Guthrie street, and to his town home on Castle street, where he resided for 25 years and wrote most of his brilliant works. We visited a house where Carlyle lived for a time after his marriage. St. Mary's Cathedral, which we visited, belongs to the Scottish Episcopal denomination, and with the exception of St. Paul's is said to be the largest and most beautiful church erected in Great Britain since the reformation. After driving through the greater part of the city, we visited the Nelson monument on Calton Hill. This monument, 102 feet high, and 450 feet above sea level, commands magnificent views of the city and surrounding landscape. At the base of the monument are three canons taken in the Crimean War. Here, again we are told, heretics were burned at the stake—“Glorified God” on Calton Hill. After having many such spots pointed out to us, and also visiting Smithfield in London where in Bloody Mary's reign 250 Protestants were burned at the stake, I think it is little wonder that our British Sovereigns are called upon to take the present Coronation Oath.

Across the street on a much lower portion of Calton Hill stands Burns' Monument, and in the old Calton Burying ground is the Lincoln Monument, a memorial to Scottish-American soldiers who fell in the Civil War. This monument is the first erected to Lincoln in Europe. We were told that Americans and Scottish Americans bore the entire cost of the memorial. The base is of polished Aberdeen granite, surmounted by a life size bronze statue of the great President. At the base is a freed negro slave who gratefully looks upwards toward Lincoln.

Edinburgh has few industries. The most extensive being whiskey distilling and the brewing of beer. Even walking along the streets in these localities one is almost sickened by the fumes of the breweries.

THE PRICE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Already the South African war has cost the British people much in money and precious lives. Is South Africa worth the cost?

Answering this question, the N. Y. Independent says: Certainly the British people think it is. Whether it be the British in Great Britain or in Cape Colony, both agree that whatever the cost the war must be carried on till the conclusion of British sovereignty is attained, and the danger of the loss of South Africa is finally averted. They will pay all the cost rather than fail. They will scold about the blunders of the war, but they do not falter, all parties of them, in their determination that South Africa will be British.

They are right in the valuation they put on South Africa, even taking that alone, and not considering what would be the loss of prestige to Great Britain in Europe and China and India were she to be beaten by the Boers. The question in conflict is the possession of South Africa—the best part, the temperate part of the Continent, whether it shall or shall not belong to Great Britain. A billion dollars would be a very small price to pay for it now, even as landed property, not to speak of its assured future. One of our comfortable cities is worth a billion dollars. The territory in debate is nearly as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi.

Then there is to be considered the relation of South Africa to the rest of the British possessions in Africa. Just as Europe and Asia and North America are dominated from the North, Africa and South America must be dominated from the South. Argentina and Chili are the strong Powers in South Africa, and so the population of South Africa is sure to be the ablest and most most influential on that continent. Great Britain cannot afford for any price to lose her possession of South Africa, so long as she has the ambition to be the principal Power in Africa. The best of Africa she now holds, from Egypt to the Cape. France may hold as much land, but it is mainly sand; the best rivers and harbors and mines and tillable soil are held by Great Britain. To hold all this and develop it with English settlers she needs to hold South Africa; she must hold the way from Cairo to the Cape. And yet it is the mastery of sentiment over financial values that controls in this matter. England could not, would not, forsake her sons in the Transvaal, nor would she yield their equal rights. It was English liberty for all, the right to be represented by equal votes, that was at stake; and for this liberty in the Transvaal she was willing to fight, and when the fight was on to finish it whatever cost. The previous condition was not liberty it was the subordination of the new comer to the old settler. The future condition will be one of absolute equality, British and Boer, a fair liberty such as the Transvaal could never see so long as it was the policy to exploit and tyrannize over foreign settlement and wealth.

The kind of civilization that the British will give to all South Africa is worth many billion dollars more than the kind which the Boer rulers wanted, who would have made it all Dutch of the Kruger kind from the Capo to the Zambesi.

Whether we count money value, or whether we add the worth of British prestige abroad, or whether we take in the worth of that free self-government and equal rights, and those institutions of civilization of which Great Britain and the United States are the best promoters, the value received by Great Britain in the maintenance of British sovereignty in South Africa is well worth the price now being paid.

HOW A CITY IS RUINED BY CLOSING RUM SHOPS.

Santa Monica, California, nearly a year ago decreed the closing of the groggeries. To do so it was predicted would ruin the city. How the city has been ruined, read what the “California Voice” says;

First, a very noticeable increase in the number and character of the population, and visitors to the beach.

Second, business men say that since closing the saloons in May of last year, there is a decided improvement in business, some going so far as to say that their business has almost doubled.

The merchants say that they are now getting more cash in hand for goods than ever before, and attribute this to the fact that the small change that formerly went to the saloons now goes into the legitimate channels of trade. An example or two will show the trend of business under prohibition.

The bank deposits in the Santa Monica bank for the three months of June, July, and August, 1900, under prohibition were \$40,000 more than they were for the corresponding months of 1899 with open saloons. Moody's delicacy store for the months of June, July and August, 1900, under prohibition took in in actual cash, for June \$232.50; for July, \$584.83; for August \$427.23, in excess for the cash receipts for the three corresponding months of 1899, when they had saloons.

In May, 1899, there were fourteen arrests for drunkenness; in May, 1900, only four, and all other cases traceable to saloons have fallen off correspondingly. So that summing it all up, Santa Monica can very well afford to do without saloons, and the good people of Santa Monica say that they can never again afford to have another saloon in their little city by the sea.

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.]

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN

[Paper read at Marion, O., Free Baptist Quarterly Meeting, by Mrs. D. Shorts.]

The pressing demand for woman work for woman has begotten the modern Woman's Missionary Society. The heart cries of millions of degraded women in far off lands have so moved the women of our own country that thousands of them have been aroused to duty, and are rendering loving service to those sitting in darkness. The purpose of the Woman's Missionary Society is to give the Gospel of the blessed Christ to the world. How is this plan to be executed? By the physical and spiritual power of our womanhood.

It behooves us to remember that when we allow self and self interest to stand between us and our duty we not only hinder the work we are set to perform, but we hinder our own advancement, and fail to receive the blessing the Lord has pleased to bestow upon us.

We must work to His plan. We find it in the second Psalm, where he says: “Ask of me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.” There is one thing alone that will excite an interest in missionary work and that is love to God. The moment anyone, even a little child, begins to love God with the whole heart, it becomes a missionary. It works to save men. We need first of all to look steadfastly to our light, Christ Jesus. His love and power in our hearts will show us plainly the depth of sin and darkness from which we have been removed, and when we turn our gaze to the countless hosts dying without His salvation we shall hasten with the message entrusted to us, saying: I cannot, I dare not go up to the judgment till I have done the utmost God enables me to do.

When Christ said to the blind men: “According to thy faith be it unto you.” He not only touched a law of spiritual but also of intellectual growth. In mission work a growing faith is a constant need; to see that faith is due the good already accomplished. It is often too much pride, rather than too little faith, that hinders progress; people are ashamed to do all they believe possible and that lies in their path, because it is too small to suit their ambition. Waiting for a larger work to present itself, the small one is neglected and even the faith which deemed that possible may die. Faith needs to grow like anything else; every grain is precious and should be cultivated. Today a heathen world sits enslaved in sin and degradation, and the worst slave of all is a woman. Our sisters in heathen

darkness are crying, come and help us, and shall we who live in the full light of the Gospel glory refuse to hear their calls? Shall we not rather go forward from victory to victory until every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Christ is king?

I think there should be an increase of interest in regard to home mission work. Home mission work ought to interest every Christian mother who has children, to consecrate to Christ's service. We feel today that in the minds of the women of our churches a sense of the great importance of home mission is growing and that this feature of our work demands more time and money and effort than formerly. Yet when we see the great amount of work to be done all through the western and southern states we cannot help crying, Lord send men and women to labor in thy vineyard.

Dear sisters, let us earnestly ask God's blessing to rest on the spiritually destitute places in our own land and work and pray and trust that Christ's kingdom may grow until it fills our fair land from shore to shore.

INDIA GETTING READY FOR A GREAT AWAKENING.

A lady missionary in India writes: “Some of our Zenana women who have been studying the Gospels of Luke and John and also the Book of Genesis asked me to question them, so that I might know how well they had understood them. My heart went out to them, as they seemed not only to understand the letter but the spirit of what they had been taught, and I longed that they might come out for Christ definitely. Many no longer worship heathen gods, but although they pray and read God's word they fail to take a direct stand for Christ and seem to be waiting for a touch of the Spirit of God to carry them on. Special prayer is being offered all over India, and it seems as if a great awakening cannot be far distant.”

COULD NOT BE BRIBED.—At a recent hearing before a committee of the Maine Legislature in Augusta, Rev. Mr. Pearson, Sheriff of Cumberland County, stated that he had been offered thirty-thousand dollars to allow two brands of beer to be sold in Cumberland county during the year 1901, and that he had received another offer of a large sum, if he would allow 250 barrels of beer to be brought in, he to reserve the right to seize 25 of them in order to deceive the people. But Sheriff Pearson cannot be bribed.—National Advocate.

—There are over 300,000 Bohemians in the United States. In the old persecuting days, Protestantism was drowned out in the blood, and Bohemia has been nominally Catholic ever since. The Presbyterians, Reformed Methodists, Congregationalists, and Baptists have been doing mission work among the Bohemians of the United States, and a good degree of success has crowned their labors. As many as 4,000 are members of the fifty-one churches which have been gathered together, and the converts are said to show great zeal in mission extension, both in gifts of money and in personal consecration.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

SHOULD GIVE UP.

When a man isn't willing to practice what he preaches it's about time for him to give up preaching.—Chicago News.

EASILY GULLED.

“I am Elijah,” says “Dr.” Dowie. One difference that suggests itself is that, whereas Elijah was fed by the ravens, Dowie is fed by the gulls.—New York Herald.

CLASSES OF CITIZENS.

There are three classes of citizens: the man that knows and cares, the man that knows and doesn't care, and the man that doesn't know and doesn't care. Of the last two the latter is the better. The cynic in politics is the man that has lost faith in others' doing right because he has lost faith in his own right doing measuring up to his knowledge.—C. E. World.

THE PASTOR'S SALARY.

Is the financial support promised to your pastor paid promptly? Do you know whether it is, or don't you care? If he is not paid, even though you have paid the amount you individually promised, you are yet under obligation to see that others also pay promptly. Your full duty is not done until the promised amount is placed in his hands at the promised time.—Lutheran Observer.