

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON N. B., SEPTEMBER 25 1901

WHOLE No. 2521

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The government of South Australia is anxious to secure a Canadian to the position of government professor of agriculture.

The shallowest of all seas are the Adriatic and the Adriatic, which average forty-three and forty-five yards, respectively.

The full baptismal name of Alfonso XIII. King of Spain, is Alfonso Ferdinand Marie Jacques Isidore Pascal Antoine Bourbon.

John Livingstone, a cousin of Dr. Livingstone, the explorer, who is living on the Isle of Mull, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, has just completed her 106th year.

A suggestion to progressive road managers is to build freight cars ten feet gauge with 200-ton engines and cars holding 200 tons which make express speed.

Nicholas of Russia, is one of the most industrious potentates of Europe. He works about fourteen hours a day, and seldom retires before two o'clock in the morning.

There are now in Norway 383 sawmills, employing 12,073 people, and 196 pulp mills, employing 7,720 people, with at least 25,000 other persons engaged during the winter season stripping the mountains and turning the forest land into wastes.

One of the largest works of man's hands is the artificial lake, or reservoir, in India, at Rajputana. This reservoir, said to be the largest in the world, is known as the great tanks of Dheera, and used for irrigating purposes, covers an area of twenty-one square miles.

The railway returns of the United Kingdom for 1900 show that during the year the number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,142,276,686, an increase of about 35,500,000 over 1899. The amount of goods conveyed shows an increase of over 13,500,000 tons.

Mrs. Richard King, the largest land owner in the United States, who is known as the "cattle king" of Texas, has just added to her already immense domain by the purchase of 110,000 acres of land. Before this purchase was made, Mrs. King had in her pastures considerably over 100,000 acres, from which have been sold this year 22,000 young steers and calves, and there are now 100,000 head of all kinds of beef cattle on the ranch. Mrs. King paid \$3 an acre for the 100,000 acres just purchased.

It is beyond the limit of any mere human descriptive powers to do justice to the timber wealth of the Pacific Coast. It has been calculated with reference to British Columbia that at the present rate of consumption it would take 700 years to exhaust the most available supplies of timber; and as under the husbandry of Nature forests will renew themselves in less time than 700 years, the calculation is merely a way of indicating that the timber resources of the Pacific Coast are practically inexhaustible.

Now that Queen Victoria is dead the Emperor of Austria, who was 71 years old on August 18, is the sovereign who has had the longest reign in Europe at the present time, for he has been on the throne for nearly 53 years. He has the reputation of being one of the hardest working sovereigns in the world, and this has been characteristic of him all through his long life.

It is about nine hundred years, we are told, since forks were invented. A princess was married to the prince of Venice; for the wedding breakfast she provided herself with a silver fork and a gold spoon. This set the fashion, and wealthy families soon provided themselves with like table furniture. The greatest excitement followed their introduction, and the church condemned the use of these

articles, without which nowadays no one would be able to eat with comfort. It is said that it was six hundred and thirteen years later that the fork and spoon entered England.

## EVANGELIZATION THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

BY REV. M. W. DODGE.

Membership in an organized church implies something more than enrollment on the "church records," more than simple assent to certain doctrines held by that church. It implies assuming all the responsibilities involved in its policy and enterprises, planning and toiling, praying and paying for its success. The church in its original design was not instituted for the defense of certain tenets of creed so much as for the accomplishment of definite results. It is a body drawn together by unity of interest and purpose, and co-operating for greater accomplishment. The servants of God were early taught that while one should chase a thousand, two should put ten thousand to flight. Its object was plainly defined in the great commission: "Go ye and disciple all nations." This was the work of the Master. He declared "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." This is the great central thought—to win souls. Toward it every true gospel effort and enterprise must point.

This work the Master handed over to those who had believed in his name. They were to carry it forward earnestly until the consummation of the great Gospel plan, the world's evangelization. When the Master had declared that he had finished the work that the Father had given him to do, he said: "I have manifested thy name unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world." "For I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me." "As thou hast sent me into the world even so have I sent them into the world." Every true follower, then, must bring himself into line and become a soul-winner. Every church made up of true believers must recognize this as the prime object of its existence.

If churches to-day are losing sight of this, and are seeking to entertain or amuse men, and thus gain their following, without bringing them into the fold by regeneration, then have we fallen on degenerate times, and God will raise up some other means to sound the cry, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." That some churches will not heed the warnings or tolerate the admonitions of faithful messengers is plainly seen in such instances as that of a Denver pastor resigning his pulpit because he could not tolerate the wine suppers, card parties, and dancing of his members. We know there are churches to-day that "will not endure sound doctrine," that have no use for a pastor who will not condone their crookedness, but ceases not to declare the whole counsel of God, and that say, as one did of the prophet of old, "I hate him for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil." When churches care more to draw crowds and be popular than to save souls, they have drifted far from the Divine intent. When they seek the wealthy and the well-dressed alone, and give no welcome to the poor, then have they forsaken the Divine plan and ceased to follow the example of the Master. One of the characteristics by which his works were to be recognized was that "the poor have the gospel preached unto them."

Evangelization is the duty of the church. The church may drift away and by so doing prove truant to its trust, but God's great plan through Jesus Christ will sweep on to a grand consummation. I am not sure but the day will come when the work will have to be carried forward by men unhampered by official boards who say, "Don't preach this," and "Don't preach that," by men unincumbered by families dependent upon their support, who can take their lives in their hands, trusting God for all things needful, asking neither the endorsement nor financial support of any body of men,

and going out to do what many churches dare not do, nor allow their pastor to do, viz, condemn sin in high places. We must preach the much neglected but essential doctrines of repentance, regeneration, restitution, and godly living—doctrines blessed of God to the saving of men, and giving them to know that they are saved.

These doctrines never have been "popular." The heralds of them may not be called to popular churches or well-paid pastorates. But they will find places to proclaim the saving power of the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." Some preachers are men-made; others are called of God, have a divine message burning in their hearts "like fire shut up in their bones," and they will tell it out so that the sinner can hear. Some of the powers that be are ordained of God, some are not. Some men will have the endorsement of official boards; from others it may be withheld; but if God sets the seal of his approval on their work, in the salvation of souls, he carries the certificate of the Lord of Hosts and the Court of Heaven!

"Evangelization the duty of the church!" Every true follower must keep this ever before his mind. Every organization in the church must have this for its object, and every department work for this result. If this were universally done what changes would be wrought in some churches! How many sermons would have to be rewritten! What new methods would have to be adopted in the Sunday school and in the Christian Endeavor! How it would change the run of some prayer meetings and the character of some church entertainments! Are not these changes that ought to come and must obtain before the church comes fully in line with the plan and teaching of its Divine founder? If this conclusion is true, God grant they may come speedily, and every minister preach in every sermon a message of salvation to dying men. Bring men to face the issue, to see their need, and make them feel that by that very service Christ is seeking them their souls to save.

I am not sure we are not making a grave mistake when any Gospel service is held and there is not somewhere in it an opportunity and invitation given for sinners to come to Christ. If "evangelization is the duty of the church," then it is the duty of the Sunday school teacher to keep it in mind and teach with this definite end in view—the salvation of the class. The C. E. Society, if it fulfills its mission, will be a mighty agency to save the young. There ought to be conversions as a result of their work. The prayer meeting ought to glow with salvation fire, be the birthplace of souls born into the kingdom. Brethren, we ought to expect it, and our hearts be burdened if we see it not.

A church may have all the appointments of luxury and wealth, its pipe organ and artistic music by a well-trained and highly-paid choir; its attendants may walk on plush carpets and sit on velvet cushions; and yet God not walk there. They may get their light through stained-glass windows, and yet the light of salvation never shine in their proud and sin-stained hearts. A church may worship in a schoolhouse or in a hall all undorned save by the carving of children's penknives, and yet be filling its mission and carrying out its duty of evangelization.

## 'THE POWER OF DARKNESS.'

In the terrible tragedy at Buffalo was manifest "the power of darkness." Not only a great nation, but the world, is staggered, by the awful deed. There has been a sowing, now comes the direful harvest. Ideas grow, take root, and bring forth fruit—good or bad. For years red-handed anarchism has been nurtured and propagated in the centres of population of the United States. The utmost sympathy has been expressed, by the press and political leaders, with the spirit of anarchy, as it related to another nation. Racial hate, also, has been nourished in high places and lynch law, the sad deformity of a land claiming the highest national ideals, has not been seriously discouraged. The inevitable outcome of these

things seems to be such dread experiences as three times have smitten our neighbors, and caused the nation to reel under the terrible blow.

This ripe fruit of lawlessness should cause men to ponder, and to enquire what is beneath this feverish haste for great possessions, and the glamour of astounding material wealth. It is clear that democracy is no security against the power of darkness; that within all forms of government the evil spirit works, and is only stayed or changed by the moral forces that alone are the stability of nations.

The real law of a land is in the home in its sanctities. Moral foundations are the security, safety, and salvation of a nation. Ignorance is darkness, vice is death, and anarchy is hell. The whole brood of evil spirits only the law of grace can fully cast out. Law may chain or circumscribe, but grace transforms. With no fear of God, there must be lawlessness. And the anarchist is a sad illustration of one possessed by the devil. The utter wickedness of anarchist teaching and acts can only be so explained.

Surely this unspcakably sad and dastardly deed will arouse men to think to ask what forces alone can save the nation from such harrowing experiences, and to realize that "God must build the house," of the nation. Wealth and fame are but danger signals, without a heart of righteousness. Lasting good is in the way pointed out in the Book of God's wisdom and blessedness—the statesman's manual, a nation's sure anchorage, and the good man's guide to heaven.

S.

## 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.]

## INDIA LETTER.

Balalore, India, August 13th, 1901.

DEAR MRS. McLEOD.—In my last letter I promised to write you something about Puri. I do not remember whether I wrote that it is situated on the Bay of Bengal and has a population of 28,000, over 5000 of which are Telegues. The difficulties of communication with this town have recently been overcome by the construction of a railway, which connects it with Calcutta on the north, and Madras on the South.

Puri is world-renowned for the famous temple of Jaggarnath "Lord of the World." A pilgrimage to this temple is believed to be of great merit. The temple is approached by Lion Gate, which is the only part visible from outside. Europeans are not permitted to enter, so have to be contented with what can be seen from without. The temple, together with many minor temples and other buildings, is surrounded by a very high wall; the great tower is said to be 192 feet high. In front of the temple stands the Sun Pillar, brought from Kanarak on the sea-coast nearly 20 miles north of Puri, about the beginning of the 18th century. "The material is chlorite, a hard kind of black slate; the total height of pillar is 33 feet; it consists of a base, richly and delicately carved, a monolith shaft, which is a polygonal of 16 sides, and a graceful floral capital surmounted by a small figure of a monkey. The fine proportion of each part to the other's and the taste and beauty displayed in the execution and decoration of the whole must be pronounced exquisite." It is said to be one of the most beautiful columns in the world. To the north of the temple is a broad road, called the Burra Danda, along which Jaggarnath his brother Boloram, and Subhadra, his sister, are dragged in their cars at the Rath Jatra, or Car Festival, to Garden House about a mile distant. These cars are ponderous structures and are dragged by great cocoa-nut cables by thousands of people. Jaggarnath's car is about 40 feet high, and has 16 wheels; the cars belonging to his brother and sister are

smaller. The cars are decorated with tinsel and red cotton.

There are many festivals in connection with this temple, but the Car Festival is one of the greatest. It is attended by great numbers of Hindus from different parts of India. This year, on account of some confusion as to the date of the Festival, the number was less. Along the Burra Danda numbers of neat sheds are erected for the use of pilgrims who can not get lodging elsewhere. Their food is cooked inside the temple enclosure. It is a common belief among the Hindus, that the rice is cooked without the aid of fire. The food is offered before the idol, and is called the Mahaprasad, or Great Offering. The most exciting time during the whole Festival is when Jaggarnath is brought out of the temple attended by his priests. The great cry "Jai, Jai Jaggarnath Swami ka jai," which, being interpreted, means, "Victory, victory to Lord Jaggarnath," arises from thousands. These words are shouted not only at the beginning of the pilgrimage, but at different stations en route. More again.

Yours sincerely,  
L. E. GAUNCE.

## NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Baptist Woman's Mission Society of New Brunswick will be held at Marysville, York County, on Friday, Oct. 4th, 1901, commencing at half past two of the clock in the afternoon.

MRS. C. W. WEYMAN,  
Cor. Sec'y.

Apohaqui,  
Sept. 21st, 1901.

## Programme.

The following is the order of meetings at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of New Brunswick:

Friday, Oct. 4th, afternoon, meeting of the Board of Managers.

Monday, Oct. 7th, at 9 a. m. meeting of Board of Managers.

Monday, 10 a. m., Society meeting.

Monday afternoon, public meeting.

All meetings are preceded by devotional exercises.

Further notice of meetings will be announced by committee on Friday. A full attendance is requested.

[Per order of committee]

## LITERARY NOTES.

A study of political hysterics by Mr. William Allen White, beginning in the September 21 issue of The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, is the story of a State gone mad. The scene is a Western State laboring under the burdens of a panic year.

"World Wide" is a weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. This remarkable and most readable journal, published by Messrs. John Dougall & Son, of the "Witness," has pushed its way, in a few months, beyond all expectation, chiefly owing to the goodwill of its rapidly-growing constituency. "World Wide" has found its place on the study table. Preachers, teachers, writers, and thinkers generally, have hailed it as a new and most welcome companion. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind, "World Wide" has no peer—at the price, no equal among the journals of the day. Regular readers of "World Wide" are kept in touch with the world's thinking. Fifteen cents will bring this most interesting and valuable paper to the end of the year. Address all communications direct to the publisher, John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

"The Great Awakening in Japan" is described in The Missionary Review of the World for September; Rev. Theo. M. MacNair tells graphically of the new and vital interest which the people of the island Empire are taking in Christ and his Gospel. Dr. Pierson writes of the life and work of "John E. Iot, the Apostle to the Red Indians." The story of his zeal and the results of his labors is inspiring. An interesting description of "Hawaii and the Hawaiians" is given; their physical and moral characteristics and their political and religious history are dwelt upon especially and are given in a fresh and striking manner. Other papers of importance deal with Korea, China, and India. The general intelligence department covers the world in its items of news and pointed paragraphs. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnall's Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2 50.

There are two important and distinctively Canadian articles in the September Canadian Magazine. Dawson As It Is describes the rise and growth of that new city of the north. Cape Breton, Past and Present, is a

good piece of descriptive writing. For centuries that island was a battleground where the French and the English struggled for supremacy, and the article times this struggle. There are bright stories and the usual current comments on men, affairs and books.

In an early issue of The Saturday Evening Post, Doctor Nansen, the eminent Arctic Explorer, will describe the various pole-seeking expeditions of the year. The importance of this paper lies in the author's comments, and this prediction as to the success of the different parties.

The Ladies' Home Journal for September is the "Special Autumn Fashion Number" of that excellent magazine. It devotes seven pages to a complete setting forth of the styles-to-be in dresses, bodices, hats and wraps. The most important literary feature, perhaps, is the initial installment of "Miss Alcott's Letters to Her 'Laurie'—letters which have never before been printed. They are edited by "Laurie" himself—now grown up. Three articles—"Cats That Draw Salaries," "Famous People as We Do Not Know Them," and "How a Village Changed its Name" combine to make an exceptional page. "The New Wedding Stationery" is shown also some of the photographs which won prizes in The Journal's recent rural contest. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Readers of the September Century will not complain of any lack of variety in its contents. The opening pages of the magazine are taken up with an illustrated paper on "Mid-Air Dining Clubs," "Louis Philippe in the United States traces the foot-steps of the exiled prince who became King of France and his two brothers, on a memorable visit to America a hundred years ago. 'The Crown of the Continent,' to which George Bird Grinnell directs attention, is a little-known region of northern Montana whence water flows to the Arctic and the Pacific oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. 'Fighting Frost' is a paper of scientific interest and practical value. Bishop Potter records his 'Impressions of the Hawaiian Islands. Fiction abounds.

A very modest looking little girl is "A Florentine Princess of the Sixteenth Century," whose portrait faces one as the frontispiece of the September St. Nicholas. The Career of Danger and Daring described this month is that of "The Dynamite Worker," which affords some thrilling tales of heroism. The "Two Strange Animals," are the water antelope, described by an African explorer, and the water hare, there is a short story, "The Imp and the Drum"; and the department's team with prose and verse and pictures.

'The Builders of Nova Scotia,' by Sir John Bourinot, and 'The Story of Architecture,' are continued in the Methodist Magazine for September with a score of illustrations. 'The Romance of Missions,' and 'Romance of The Killing Time' in Scotland, furnish interesting and instructive reading. The life-story of 'Tiyo Soga, the Kafir Missionary, is good. The remarkable career of 'Sir Henry Fawcett the Blind Postmaster-General of England,' is interesting. Toronto; William Briggs. \$2 00 a year; \$1 00 for six months.

THE DELINEATOR.—The easiest and simplest way to get a good idea of the styles that will be popular this winter is to buy a copy of The October Delineator. In addition to the fashion features and practical dressmaking advice, the October number is full of good general reading well illustrated.

## AMONG EXCHANGES.

HIS NAME.

It is quite possible that the effort to try and remember how to spell his own name may have unhinged the mind of Mr. Czolgosz, and made him ripe meat for receiving the teachings of anarchy reduced to practice.—Mail and Empire.

## GOOD ENGLISH.

Let no man claim to be educated who does not speak and write his own language with reasonable accuracy. No matter how many colleges he may have passed through, or how many diplomas he may boast, if his speech is noticeably ungrammatical, and his letters and manuscript are defective in spelling, punctuation, and the use of capitals, he is not educated. Some who are pursuing special studies in law, medicine, and theology, would do well to give less attention to Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and more attention to English grammar, elementary rhetoric, composition, and elocution. No amount of proficiency in the former can or will atone for serious deficiency in the latter; and it is by what scholars note in regard to proficiency or defects in the knowledge of these common branches that they determine whether a man is educated or not.—Rel. Telescope.