

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON N. B., MAY 22 1901

WHOLE No 2503

OVER THE SEA.

No. V.

Sunday dawned clear and bright. In the morning we attended service at the Temple. This is the oldest Congregational church in London. It was founded in 1640 by the Rev. Thomas Woodwin, D. D., president of Magdalen College, Oxford, a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. The present building was opened for worship in 1874. Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., one of London's greatest preachers, is the pastor. We started early, but on our arrival found a crowd at the gates, and, as in all large cities, the doors were kept locked until a certain hour, and then seats held for the pew-holders, but of course the galleries were accessible as well as the seats in the rear of the auditorium. Fortunately, we were with a gentleman whose friends attend the church regularly, so we simply gave the number of that particular pew, and were shown into one of the very best seats for location in the building. That morning the choir contained forty ladies and gentlemen, including three soloists. The Rev. Dr. took for his text, "As in former years," Malachi 4. I greatly enjoyed the discourse. The sensational was absent, and the more emotional was not appealed to; there was a deep reverence in every word which seemed to bring one into the very presence of God. Eternal things were uttered as solemn, momentous truths, too sacred to be trifled with. In the course of his sermon he exhorted the people to "leave off this non-worship-of-self-idolatry." He also denounced the theory of "white lies," and said "the very look or action that gave the impression of a truth as a falsehood, even looking one straight in the face might be the most advanced form of lying." He added, "We want the simple, direct and absolute truth every time." "Let your yea be yea and your nay nay, the very sound of the Kingdom of God." Parker's noon-day services, every Sunday, are one of the noted religious "functions" of the city and are very largely attended. After the service we were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Victoria. This is one of the best hotels in Europe. We rested a time in its magnificent parlors, and then went to an afternoon service at Westminster Abbey. Services were in progress when we reached the Abbey, and it is needless to say that they were interesting and impressive. The sound of the human voice echoing and re-echoing among the great arch-ways and the solemn tones of the wonderful organ, coupled with the inscription upon monuments and pillars, which mark the resting place of persons who died centuries ago, all touched the senses with a feeling of the supernatural, and as one remarked, "only a faint exercise of the imagination was needed to make one feel that this was the very ante-room of the spirit-world." While it certainly is interesting, I cannot say that I would like to worship amidst such surroundings. We returned to the hotel to four o'clock tea. All English people indulge in this afternoon lunch. It is always served in the parlors even in hotels, consists of tea, buttered bread, and a variety of cakes. The English dinner served at 7 p. m., or later. At our dining place dinner was served at 8 p. m. during the week, and at nine on Sunday. About five we set out for Dr. Clifford's Church (Baptist). I heard Dr. Clifford preach in September, 1898. He was at that time on a mission, on this side, and occupied the pulpit of Tremont Temple, Boston, several weeks. I remember very well his farewell sermon on that occasion, and the references he made to the Spanish-American war, which at that particular time seemed to be a very serious aspect, and the fact that Boston and New York were being laid with mines. The pulpit of Tremont Temple was draped with both the British and American flags, and the enthusiasm of the vast audience was great, and at the close of the service "God be with you till we meet again" was sung, by special request, the great choir and congregation. The entire service was very interesting, when I reached London I wanted to hear the Rev. gentleman from his pulpit. We found his London church quite small and very unostentatious when compared to Dr. Lorimers'

great Temple, but still it is an ordinary sized church, and a good congregation. We thoroughly enjoyed the service, but it was altogether unlike the sermon I had heard him deliver in Boston, which was quite to be expected, as nearly all sermons preached in London on this Sunday were more or less of an eulogy on Mrs. Gladstone, who had died the previous day.

It was on our return from church this evening that I for the first time saw the degradation of Sunday saloons. We drove some seven or eight miles. It was an hour or more before dark, as June evenings in England are much longer than in N. B. Every saloon was crowded with men, women and children—children in arms, and children clinging to the mother's side. In some instances we saw as many as four small children with the mother and father entering the saloon. I think I am safe in saying that we passed one hundred saloons "running at full blast." I believe they have a partial Sunday law, or a law that prohibits for a few hours in the day.

Some English people were greatly amazed when Rev. Mr. Sheldon said "he had seen more drunkenness in Great Britain in three weeks than he had seen in Kansas all his life." I was at F. B. Meyer's church the evening Mr. Sheldon made the remark. While hundreds of people applauded loudly, not a few looked doubtful. But after my stay of three weeks in London, including four Sabbaths, I would not doubt Mr. Sheldon or any other man who might make a similar statement. To add horror to this abominable traffic, eighty out of every one hundred bar tenders (we were told) are pretty young barnmaids; and also in these saloons is a step at the counters for children to step up on so as to place their kettle or mug for beer or what ever drinks are wanted by the parents at home; the children carry it to them.

According to previous engagement, on Monday we were conducted through the Parliament Buildings by Mr. Cameron, M. P., and visited the House of Lords as well as the House of Commons when in session. The Houses of Parliament cover an area of 12 acres, contain no less than eleven hundred apartments, and one hundred staircases, and the corridors are more than three miles in length. We were told that architecturally it is the greatest and most elaborate Gothic building in the world used for civil purposes. The Royal Entrance is beneath the Victoria Tower, the public entrance by Westminster Hall. This ancient hall was originally erected by William Rufus, but many improvements and alterations had been made, and in 1840 it was transformed into a grand vestibule for the new Houses of Parliament. It is said to be the largest hall in the world with a roof unsupported by pillars. The first English Parliament sat in this hall. Royal festivities, coronations, banquets, when the "Champion of England rode into the hall, and threw down the glove against all comers," were held here. A small brass tablet in the floor marks the spot where Charles I was tried and condemned. Here Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector; and here a few years afterwards his head was exposed on the point of a pike. It was the scene, too, of the long trial of Warren Hastings. Ranged along the sides of the hall are many statues.

The House of Lords is a superb hall lighted by twelve windows. The Throne has a gorgeous gilt canopy, but the decorations of the House are beyond my power of description. Between the windows are niches in which are statues of the Barons who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta. Before the Throne is a cushioned seat, the famous "woolsack," on which the Lord Chancellor was seated. The seats of the Peers are covered with red morocco. The Peers' Corridor, which we entered on leaving the House of Lords, contains beautiful frescoes. Among others, I particularly noticed "The Departure of the Mayflower for New England." "Speaker Lenthall Defending the Rights of the House of Commons against Charles I., when he attempted to arrest five members," and the "Parting of Lady Russell from her husband, Lord William Russell, before his execution." In the Octagonal Hall we saw a statue of John

Bright among many others, also a white marble bust of Lord Randolph Churchill.

The House of Commons is less richly ornamented than is the Chamber of the Lords, and while there is nearly seven hundred members, it only contains seats for four hundred and seventy. But Mr. Cameron explained to us that on the occasion of an interesting debate, or of an important party division, chairs are placed in every available spot, and many gentlemen seat themselves on the steps or in the gallery. Besides all this, I noticed that it was possible for them to do a little more crowding than in our Canadian Houses of Parliament, for each member does not have his individual chair and desk. They use long upholstered seats, accommodating six or eight gentlemen, and no tables, excepting the Speaker and those occupying tables in the middle of the House. There was ample space the day we were there, for there was nothing very important under discussion. The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Hon. Mr. Balfour, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and others, were especially pointed out to us. Of course we were "behind the bars"—an ornamental lattice-work which prevents ladies from being seen. Ladies are supposed, by a Parliamentary fiction, not to be seen in the House, but there is no objection to their being present. The great Clock Tower is at the north western portion of the building, and is 320 feet high. The Clock, which is wound up by water by means of a self-acting apparatus, has four faces. Each dial is 22½ feet in diameter, weighs four tons, and is automatically illuminated at night. The minute hand is sixteen, and the hour hand is nine feet long. It takes five hours to wind up the striking parts. The hours are struck on the celebrated bell "Big Ben," which weighs thirteen tons. Visitors are admitted to view the Houses on Saturdays when Parliament is not in session. When Parliament is sitting admission can only be obtained by means of a member's order, so we were grateful indeed to Mr. Cameron for his kindness.

Our next visit was to the "Old Curiosity Shop," immortalized by Dickens, and in the evening to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Here we saw all the English Sovereigns, distinguished statesmen, and famous men and women, of the present age, as well as of the past centuries, in wax cast and life size. We paid six pence extra, and visited the Napoleon rooms and Chamber of Horrors. In the Napoleon rooms were many pictures and relics of the Emperor Napoleon, his favorite Garden Chair used at St. Helena, a piece of the celebrated willow tree under which he used to sit, and under which he was afterwards buried, a glass case containing the gold watch, cameo ring, diamond pin, handkerchief and necker worn in exile, the celebrated Military Carriage of the Emperor captured on the evening of the Battle of Waterloo, and the State Carriage built for his coronation, as King of Italy, at Milan, 1805, the camp bedstead of the Duke of Wellington, on which he slept the night before the Battle of Waterloo, also coat and waist-coat of the Iron Duke, and coat worn by Lord Nelson at the Battle of the Nile; a large drawing of the Battle of Waterloo and a picture of Napoleon on horseback crossing the Alps; and last, but not least, the melancholy relic of the first French Revolution—the original knife, the identical instrument (guillotine) that decapitated 20,000 persons, amongst whom was the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. No person should leave London without visiting Madame Tussaud's famous Exhibition, but I would not recommend any person inclined to be nervous to visit the Chamber of Horrors.

In my next I shall write of the conveyances of London, the stores, etc., and a day spent in the country.

REGRETS DELAY.—A long-time Nova Scotia subscriber writes: "Am sorry to have kept you waiting. Have been taking your paper for a long time, and it seems like an old friend. Forgive delay in remitting. Hope to be more prompt in future." We hope others who have had to delay payments will forward them now.

PARLIAMENT is expected to pro-rogue this week.

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.]

CONNELL SOCIETY REPORT.

A resolution was passed at the last meeting of our Auxiliary to have the following report printed in the Missionary Column of the INTELLIGENCER.

DEAR SISTERS:

Since we last met in annual meeting many important changes have taken place. We have seen the closing of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth—periods long to be remembered for the wars in Africa and China wars in which many brave lives have been sacrificed for Queen and country. Then at the beginning of this year and century our beloved Queen has passed away, whose death ended the longest and best reign in English history, and a life whom all nations honoured and revered, and who as wife and mother has given the world an example of highest and truest womanhood. Considering all things that go to make goodness and greatness, she was the greatest Sovereign the world ever knew. We are all glad to give honour and praise to the memory of our late Queen, and to our brave soldier boys who fought and died for our Queen and country. But there is one whom we should honour and revere above all others, whose life was sacrificed to save a sin-cursed world. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." He is the same "yesterday, today and forever." And His command nineteen hundred years ago was, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Should we be less ready to obey the call of the King of Kings than soldiers of our country are to obey the call of their King?

A century ago very little was known of foreign mission work. Though great things have been done during the last century, greater things remain to be done, and if this century is to do more than the last, Christ's followers must be up and doing, because there are yet millions who know nothing of God's wonderful love to Man.

This meeting brings us to the close of the third year since the reorganization of our society, and we are again called upon to report a year's work. As we review the year, we realize that much more might have been accomplished had we been more earnest and devoted. Yet we know that God blesses our efforts, however feeble and the fact that the benefits arising from them will be felt while endless ages roll should give us renewed energy and courage for the future. While we cannot recall the lost opportunities and privileges of the year, we can commit our success and failures to our heavenly Father, assured that for the good done He will commend us; and wherein we have failed we will hope for his forgiveness. We are entering today upon a new year. Meeting under such favorable circumstances our hearts are filled with love and gratitude to God that our lives have been spared and that we have been permitted, though in a very small degree, to do something for the Master. We thank God, too, that the life of our missionary has been spared to carry on the work for which she is so eminently fitted. One missionary has said "she is to them father, mother, teacher, lawyer and judge." While we are thankful that sister Gaunce has been spared to the church in the India field, let us not forget that she needs help and workers to assist. To that end we must pray and work; and, in so far as we have succeeded financially, let us determine by Divine help to make the coming year exceed the past, and so help to save those who are yet in heathen darkness. We cannot go to India, but there is an abundance of work within our reach. May we each, so far as we can, improve upon this great privilege of aiding in sending the Gospel to heathen land,

and thus show our love for Him who has said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

Again as we review the year, we note the changes that have taken place amongst us; and some have been very sad. Though death has not broken our ranks, it has come very near us. One sister passed through a severe affliction in the death of her husband, and in her sore bereavement, I am sure she had the sympathy and prayers of each sister—prayers that she might realize as never before the gracious, abiding presence of Him who has promised to be the widow's God, and a father to the fatherless. Since then that sister and family have gone from among us, and we wish to record our sense of loss at her removal. Another sister lost heavily through fire. In a few minutes she was deprived of home and all its comforts. She and a number of others of our sisters have been on beds of sickness—some seriously sick; but amidst all these trials we trust that each one has been graciously sustained by Him who has said "My grace is sufficient for thee." While our hearts have been saddened by these events, we feel that we have much to be thankful for. The life of each member has been spared, our temporal wants have been supplied, and, inasmuch as we have come to God with humble hearts, spiritual blessings have been showered upon us. Let us, as we thank God for these blessings, remember those who are perishing for the "Bread of Life" which is so freely given to us, and let us help them not only by our prayers but by our means. Now is the sowing time; by and by the harvest will be gathered. We continue to meet at the homes of the respective members. Our meetings are well attended, interesting, and, I trust, profitable. We have singing, reading the Scripture and prayer, a larger number than ever before participating. We hope at the close of the year now beginning to be able to report a still greater increase in the number of members, which means an increase of funds, and perhaps a little more sacrifice on the part of each sister.

Let each so live and work during the coming year that we may attain to greater results.

Respectfully submitted,
ADA F. PERRY,
Secretary.

Connell, C. Co.
May 7th, 1901.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—The whole time of the house was devoted to a discussion of the Manitoba railways. The bill was finally read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.—The house considered Mr. Fielding's motion to grant \$1,000,000 to the Montreal harbor commissioners for the purpose of erecting elevators in that city.

Mr. Fisher announced that efforts were being made to induce the imperial government to purchase remounts in this country.

The house considered the supplementary estimates for 1902.

The railway resolutions were brought down. They authorize a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the following lines.

From Sunny Brae to Country Harbor, thence to Guysboro, 80 miles, \$256,000.

Quebec and N. B. railway, from Chaudiere Junction towards the present terminus of the St. Francis branch of the Temiscouata railway, N. B., thence to mouth of St. Frances river, 63 miles, \$201,000.

From Windsor to Upper Musquodoboit, 40 miles, \$128,000.

From Pubnico, N. S. to Port Clyde, 22 miles, \$99,200.

Chipman station to Gibson, 45 miles, \$144,000.

Inverness and Richmond Railway Co., from Point Tupper to Broad Cove and Cheticamp, 98 miles, \$313,600.

Restigouche and Western railway, from Campbellton to Grand Falls, 20 miles, \$64,000.

Grandique Ferry, N. S., to Arichat, 8 miles, \$25,000.

Wolfville to Government Pier on Minas Basin, one mile, \$3,200.

Bridgetown, N. S., to Middleton, 11 miles, \$35,200.

Between Halifax and the Central railway of Nova Scotia, from 49th mile from Halifax to junction with

Grand Central, 30 miles, \$96,000.

Restigouche and Western Extension from 50th mile from Campbellton to effect junction with its line 22 miles east from St. John river, 33 miles, \$99,600.

WEDNESDAY.—The railway estimates were taken up. Mr. Haggart stated that the arrangement which the department proposed to enter into with Clergue was entirely different from that which the order in council provided for. The contract is for 25,000 tons.

Mr. Blair said there was no difference. He admitted that the government was under a moral obligation to buy 125,000 tons of steel and that they intended to do so.

The militia estimates were passed. The interior estimates also went through.

FRIDAY.—A resolution to grant a sum not exceeding \$75,000 per year for the establishment of a Canadian mint was passed.

The house by 99 to 12 rejected the motion of Mr. Richardson expressing the opinion that the government on submitting the C. P. R. contract to the courts for interpretation should contend that the period of immunity from taxation of the company's lands ended 20 years after the date of ratification of contract by parliament.

SATURDAY.—The government were asked to explain their position in regard to bonusing railways. They had come into power with pledges by Cartwright, Laurier and others that no subsidies would be granted.

Additional supplementary estimates were brought down amounting to \$1,240,476, making a total of \$60,000,540 for 1901-2.

Premier Laurier will move on Monday a resolution to make the sessional indemnity to senators and members of the House of Commons \$1,500 instead of \$1,000.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Authoritative statements of the census returns have not yet been made but some figures are getting out.

The Toronto Star intimates that it has a tip concerning the population of Toronto, which is a little over 222,000. The population of Toronto in 1891 was 181,220.

La Patrie says: "The county of Hochelaga increased 55 1-2 per cent. This indicates a very large increase in the district of Montreal."

Westmorland county, N. B., will show a considerable increase in population over 1891, though Moncton's share of the increase is said to be small.

Fredericton is expected to show an increase of about 1000 in the last decade.

One of the St. John city enumerators has been making an estimate based on partial returns and believes the population will be 50,000, or more.

It is understood that the census will show Moncton's population to be about 9,200, or only 500 more than in 1891. This increase is smaller than might have been expected from the number of new buildings erected.

THE ST. JOHN FREEMAN thinks, in the event of Sir Louis Davies being appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in succession to the late Judge King, that Mr. Costigan should get the vacant seat in the government. The reason urged for his appointment is that he is a Roman Catholic.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

IT PAYS.

Doing good, regardless of who gets the credit of it, is one of the rare, noble Christian virtues, but it pays in the end. Alas, so many are anxious to have their names and their good deeds trumpeted abroad.—The Telescope.

NOT YET.

The people who are always talking about what they had to give up for Christ haven't given up all yet.—Free Baptist.

A FALSE NOTION.

The dream that some people cherish that if they only could escape work and had nothing to do they would be happy is false to every faculty and fact of life. Work is a gospel that saves us in many ways. Young men especially should beware of idleness, and bind themselves down to systematic and steady service.—Presbyterian Banner.