

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N. B., JULY 3 1901

WHOLE No. 2509

VOL XLIX.—NO. 27.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

One million and a half men work the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 3,000,000.

Ordinary hot water bathing is a national institution in Japan. In 1890 there were over 800 public baths in Tokyo, in which it was calculated 300,000 persons bathed daily at a cost of about a half penny, with a reduction for children.

A Vermont physician says that the regular drug stores and in 10 of the 172 general stores in that State there is sold every month 3,000,000 doses of opium, besides what is dispensed in patent medicines, and besides what the doctors dispense.

An Englishman recently cooked pudding in the Thames ten feet under water. The pudding was cooked in a tin case, and the case in a bag of lime. The heat created by the slacking of the lime, when it came in contact with the water, cooked the pudding in two hours.

New English words are constantly being made to fill the needs of modern inventions. To give some idea of this tremendous growth of language, the words and phrases under the letter A have increased in 50 years from 7000 to nearly 10,000.

A case of trance, for duration about a parallel in medical science reported from Newcastle (England). For eight months a male inmate of the infirmary has been lying helpless, and for the most part unconscious. He is kept alive by liquid nourishment administered by a stomach pump.

A man counted 200 a minute 10 hours a day, six days a week, would have counted one million in 8 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the same rate he would need 333 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes to count one billion, or 26 years, 5 days, 3 hours 20 minutes, not counting Sundays. To count twenty billions would take 532 years, 150 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes.

It is said that the Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the king, is one of the most expert book-binders England, and spends much of her spare time in pursuing her hobby. She has a small library of books, all exquisitely bound by herself, and as an expert she has won many prizes and much commendation under the pseudonym of "Miss Matthews."

A new metal composition has been made that is proving very valuable in the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles and carriages. It is known as partinium, and is composed of wolframium and aluminum. It is said that the addition of wolframium to aluminum greatly strengthens the latter metal without increasing its weight. It is a French discovery, and is principally used in this country.

Railway employees in Great Britain and Ireland number 500,000; British army in South Africa that number. The deaths in the war up to the first of May were 1,345; the wounded about 100,000. But 612 railway employees were killed in one year, and 15,000 injured. "The London Chronicle" says from these figures that one profession of peace is far more perilous to limb than the practice of war.

The language contest has led to serious tumults in Prussian Poland. It is an axiom of the Polish clergy that the Virgin Mary does not understand German, and that praying addressed to her in that language is no effect. Polish children, therefore, refused to learn the religious lessons set them in the schools, for which the teacher punished them. Hearing this, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Chronicle," parliament stormed the schools, dragged the children out, and flung the German religious text-books at the teachers' feet. The police had ultimately to interfere.

OVER THE SEA

No. XI.

After leaving Scotland our first visit was to the historic city of York. Its old Roman Walls and bars (gates) form one of the most characteristic features of the city. We were told that the present erections were of the time of Edward I and Edward III, in whose reign they were put in a complete state of repair. We make a circuit of the walls, said to be one of the finest wall sights in Europe. On Micklegate Bar the head of Richard, Duke of York, was exposed, as well as many other celebrated personages.

We also visited the Multangular Tower which formed part of the old Roman wall, and is one of the chief antiquities of York; also several Roman stone coffins were dug from various parts of the city. York has many ancient churches, but York Minister, the Cathedral church of St. Peter, is said to be the most striking and imposing specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Great Britain. In length it exceeds St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. The Central Tower is ascended by 273 steps. The Great East Window is as large as any if not the largest, in the world. It is 77 feet high 32 feet wide. The "Five Sisters" Window is of great beauty. There are many tablets and interesting monumental tombs in the aisles and crypt. We particularly noticed the great number of monuments to military men. We were shown through the building by the vergers, who charged sixpence for each person. York has many churches of ancient dates. In St. Michael-le-Belfry, the notorious Guy Fawkes was baptized. On St. Michael, Spurrier gate, the Curfew is tolled every evening at 8 o'clock.

This ancient city is the headquarters of the North Eastern Military District also the 14th Regimental District, and of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry. The Cavalry Barracks accommodate 1,000 men and 800 horses, and the Infantry Barracks 1,200 men. After visiting the Museum and gardens and the Castle (the Foss flows near Castle Yard), we continued our journey to London reaching the Metropolis at 11 p. m.

Our party was quite large, and we had three couriers who looked after all hotel accommodation, luggage, carriages, etc., as well as guides for the different cities and buildings that we visited. On our arrival at the depot in London sufficient cabs to accommodate the whole party were awaiting us, and we were driven to the Inns of Court Hotel. This is a large and beautifully located building. In less than fifteen minutes after entering the Hotel our entire party of 95 persons were assigned to their rooms without confusion or delay. Our names had been telegraphed to the proprietor, and as we entered the hotel one of the clerks stood in the large hall with each name as well as the number of our rooms on a card, and as he called our names we stepped up and took the card which we handed to a porter, who stood in readiness to conduct us to our rooms. After a hasty toilet we came down to the dining hall to a 11.30 p. m. dinner, which had been ordered in advance. The day had been hurried and we had taken our noon luncheon at a dining hall in one of the depots, and in the afternoon had luncheon on the train. We missed our regular dinner, but the full course dinner which awaited us on our arrival at the hotel was a compensation. Out of compliment to our party, who were nearly all Americans, the American flag waved over the hotel each day that we remained in the city. Of course the Americans were very proud of this distinction. And well they might be. I doubt very much if such honors would be paid an English party in any of the large hotels of New York or Chicago.

We were about early the following morning, and at 8.30 o'clock, with our city guides and drivers, took coaches for the day. We felt quite at home as we drove through many parts of the city which we had previously visited. During the day we drove across the London, Tower, Westminster, Blackfriars, Lambeth and Waterloo Bridge. But the most historic of these is the old London Bridge. It is of granite and was six years in construction, costing £2,000,000. It is said that 25,000 vehicles and 100,000 people cross this bridge daily. The lamp posts are formed of the metal of cannon taken in the Peninsular War. Near the London Bridge is seen the monument erected to commemorate the Great Fire of London in 1666. The Tower Bridge is the largest of its character in the world. It took eight years to construct and was opened in 1894. Westminster Bridge is of granite and iron and is very wide. Waterloo is said to be the finest bridge in Europe. Near this bridge is the famous Egyptian obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle. This as readers know, was one of the two obelisks which stood before the great temple of Heliopolis, near Alexandria. The other now stands in Central Park, New York.

We drove to Buckingham Palace, the city residence of our Sovereigns, and to St. James' Palace where King Edward was later proclaimed King. It was formerly the London Palace of reigning sovereigns. We then visited "Guildhall," the Council Hall of the City, in which the city sittings of the High Court of Justice are held. We also visited the Royal Courts of Justice. In this enormous building are the High Courts of Chancery and Common Law. Near the Royal Courts of Justice is the celebrated Griffin monument, which marks the spot where stood Temple Bar, the ancient portal of the city, where our Sovereigns were formally received into the city. Our guide told us that this was an old Saxon custom. In honor of this ancient custom, when our present King was received into the city in Royal Procession on the day of his proclamation, ten strong policemen stretched a red silk rope across the thoroughfare to represent the ancient gate (Temple Bar) which separated the city from without. We also visited Smithfield, Kensington Gardens and Kensington Palace, Hyde Park and St. James and Victoria Park.

In Kensington Palace we were shown the room in which Queen Victoria was born, also her nursery, and the bedroom used by Her Majesty during her girlhood. A doll's house, and several dolls, and many toys of Her Majesty are exhibited here. They are very ordinary, just such toys as may be seen in the plainest of homes; in truth, in these days I think that the toys of the children of any working man would be quite as costly.

In my next I shall write of St. Paul's Cathedral and the second Sabbath spent in London.

WINNING HIS SPURS.

(THE DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN)

In all but one calling the young man must prove himself before he is accepted and given responsible position. The one exception is the ministry of the Gospel. Here the preference is for the young man, the youth fresh from College, with all that makes him a good minister to learn. The man of experience is tolerated as a candidate, and serves to fill the pulpit till the young men are out of College, then, despite his acknowledged rawness the youthful licentiate is chosen in preference to the experienced minister.

After a few years the man who was chosen even before he left the College halls, wonders why he has been selected in preference to the man whom he has come to know and respect. He has been long enough in the ministry to discern his lack of wisdom, and to detect his mistakes. He thinks with confusion of the effort by which he won the hearts of the congregation of which he is the pastor. He remembers with infinite pain the mistakes he has made, and the evil results that have followed. Perhaps he has a dim consciousness that the people are growing tired of the new fad, and would not mind if he stepped aside to make way for another of the young men about to leave the College halls. So he applies for a hearing in some vacancy, and is at once stigmatized as fickle, and too shallow to remain long in one place.

A better state of things seems possible with the introduction of the pastor's assistant. At least four of the brightest of the Presbyterian graduates of the present year have accepted assistantships in our larger congregations. Under the eye of the experienced pastor they will learn to avoid many of the pitfalls that prove so disastrous

to the young minister. As they are brought into contact with a congregation that is well organized, with every department fully equipped, they will receive a practical training infinitely more valuable than the discussion on pastoral theology to which they have listened in the classroom. We do not disparage these, far from it, but practical training is not to be compared with theoretical discussion.

Many a young minister in his first charge would give all that he is worth for the council of an experienced pastor at times. He did not realize the tremendous importance of the work he has taken up, till fairly committed to the charge of the souls under his care. The result of a misstep is seen after the misstep has been taken. That opens his eyes somewhat, but only to see that the possibility for similar missteps is almost limitless. And the more in earnest the young minister is about his work, the more heavily does this sense of his own unwisdom weigh upon him. It is all very well to say that such a sense of weakness will drive him to the only source of strength, and will eventually result in developing a strong spiritual life within him. It is thus that he must win his spurs. But what of those who suffer by his incompetence. Is that a part of the plan for his development? Is there no other way open to success than over the souls of men?

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

"Bless ye women that are at ease. Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. J. C. McLeod, Fredericton.]

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING.

In the afternoon of Saturday, June 15th, the annual business meeting of the Second District W. M. Society was held in the hall at Lower Brighton, C. Co. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the President, Mrs. H. Har t. The sisters repeated in concert the 23rd Psalm; after singing, a number led in prayer. The minutes were read and approved. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz., Mrs. C. Holmes, President; Dr. Secord, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Johnson, assistant Secretary. Eight societies were represented and reported by delegates. A number of churches reported societies and the amount raised for missions; other churches reported which had no organized society. A letter was read by the Secretary from the Rev. Geo. Hamil (India) about Karlos Candra Saren, a good christian young man, 20 years of age, who has declared his call to preach the Gospel, and is now finishing his studies preparatory for his work. Counting from last January, if he passes all his examinations he will have studied in that institution four years. His yearly expenses are \$25.00, although besides this the board of managers is to considerable expense. On motion, it was resolved that this District Society request the present Society to pay the balance for Karlos Chandra Saren's support from the general fund of the District this year. For the future, the following societies and individuals have made these pledges: Connell, \$5.00; Pembroke, \$5.00; Third Tier \$5.00; Woodstock, \$5.00; Mrs. Orser (widow), \$1.00; Upper Waterville, \$2.00; Mrs. Fred Boyer, \$2.00—making the \$25.00, the sum required. The executive of the parent Society is requested to remit the money to Rev. Geo. H. Hamlin, Balasore, India, as it is sent in the general fund. On motion, resolved that the vice presidents appointed in churches where there are no societies be continued in office for the ensuing year. After organizing a Society at Lower Brighton, and directing the Secretary to write a letter of condolence to one of the sisters, the meeting adjourned to meet in the church at 7.30 p. m. for the public meeting.

The public meeting was presided over by Mrs. Holmes, President. Opened by singing "Where are the reapers." Bible reading by the President. Prayer by Rev. Joseph

Noble. The Secretary then read her report, as follows:—

We meet to-night to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Second District. The Society was organized in 1879, at Victoria Corner. Fifteen years ago the sixth annual meeting was held in this place, at which time the total amount raised by the District was \$112.65. This year the amount raised is \$354.81, which is in excess of every other year in the Society's history. Strange to say our ex-president was the one who occupied the chair twenty-one years ago. Since that time the recording angel has chronicled the last work done by many of our dear sisters; but they have "left foot-prints on the sands of time," in the life and work of our Society. With bowed heads and thankful hearts we still keep on the march. God has brought us through the close of the past century, and into the dawn of the new one. During the past two years, our country justly boasts of having sons who were ready to lay down their lives, and did do it, for their country's flag. Where are the young men and women willing to go out and, if needs be, lay down their lives in giving to the heathen the blessings of christianity? No words can adequately express our admiration for what our Canadian sons have done. May we not hope to see another equally noble contingent go out from our shores, not with banners flying and martial music, mingled with the rumbling of wheels bearing heavy guns—not impatient to be borne over the ocean to assert national power; but going out noiselessly, bearing the implements of the Gospel of peace, to place within the reach of every human being a knowledge of the word of God? The urgent call is for volunteers. "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few." Are we praying for the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labourers into His Harvest?

The interest in mission work in this District is slowly increasing, for which we feel deeply thankful. Most of the Societies have this year contributed more than last year. We received from Victoria Corner, \$26.65; it has thirteen members. Woodstock Society sends \$80.03; it sustains a monthly prayer meeting; funds are raised by collections, subscriptions and mite-boxes; a good work is being done amongst the children. Third Tier has raised \$17.00; holds monthly prayer meeting with Upper Waterville Society; held one public meeting, which resulted in reclaiming one church member and spreading a missionary interest in the community; has nine members. Gordonsville sent \$9.40; Brookville, \$7.20; Knowlesville reported \$7.35, which at present has not been received. East Florenceville, \$3.35; Upper Brighton, \$2.00; Hartland, \$15.83; Windsor, \$6.60; Mount Pleasant, \$8.35; Pembroke, \$29.00; A friend, \$20.00. Upper Waterville is a good Society of active workers; has eighteen members; held one public meeting, which we hope resulted in good; sustains a monthly meeting; funds raised by collections, contributions and mite-boxes, which amounts to \$26.75; Lindsay contributed \$15.15; Knoxford has six members; sent \$10.65; Rockland, \$11.00; Somerville, \$4.00; Lower Brighton had a Society organized during the annual meeting; contributed \$21.30; Connell is doing good work especially amongst the children; reports twenty members; have larger meetings than formerly; holds them quarterly; sent \$20.40, \$500 of which goes to the support of our native preacher in his preparatory work. Tracey Mills sends \$18.35; part of its members have removed from the place; it still has ten members, who are trying to do what they can.

"It is a law of the spiritual world that all life that is centered upon itself, that exists for itself alone, withers and dies. Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." This law is as binding for a church as for an individual. A church that wishes to preserve its own life, and desires to know the more abundant life which Jesus offers to His people, must be the church whose life and love unceasingly flows out to others. The great need is more consecration. If it is true that we are not our own, and that we have been bought with a price, we should present all we have and are to God, for we are His and this is our

reasonable service. We owe Him our time, we owe Him our talents, we owe Him our money; and should always remember when about to present our offerings, 'that the Lord sat over against the treasury.' Our money should be followed by our prayers. Out of all the societies only about six hold prayer meetings. We ought to pray for the young recruits, for the old veterans, for the native churches and helpers, and for the noble men and women who are working in these great enterprises at home. If we have more consecration, and crown all with more supplication, then the various departments of both home and foreign missions will be revitalized, and the work will doubtless go forward as 'bright as the sun, as clear as the moon, and as powerful as an army with banners.'

'Then shall Zion awake and the daughters of Judah be glad,' and Peoples and realms of every tongue, 'Dwell on His love, with sweetest song.'

For this blessed consummation let us all study and give and work and pray. Then ours will be the blessedness and His will be the praise.

"Throw out the life line," was sung by the choir. Mr. John Perry jr., gave a Bible exercise on giving. Mrs. McKinney gave a fine recitation. Mrs. Johnson gave a synopsis of our work in India. Mrs. G. W. Slipp read a paper on giving. Miss Pearl Hartt gave a recitation on giving our best to Jesus. Mrs. Hartt made an appeal to missions. All did their parts well, and they were very interesting. A collection of \$7.15 was taken. Dr. McLeod spoke about the work done and of mission work generally as the business of the church. It made a deep impression. Rev. J. W. Clark made a short address on proportionate giving and the blessings which follow it. Mrs. Slipp spoke about the woman's column in the INTELLIGENCER and encouraged the Societies to write more for the column. She emphasized the good influence of the paper on the children in the homes, and recommended all to take the INTELLIGENCER.

The meeting was closed by singing "Work for the night is coming." It was certainly one of the best meetings in the history of our society.

E. C. SECORD, Sec'y.

Acknowledgement.

Received from 2nd, District, per Dr. E. C. Secord, \$354.81.

M. A. VINCE, Treas. W. M. S.

June 27th, 1901 Woodstock.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Fifth District will be held at Wickham Q. Co. on Saturday, July 6th, at 2.30 o'clock. We hope to hear from each church in the District.

SADIE CARPENTER, Sec'y-Treas.

SOME OLD PREACHERS.—Rev. John Spurgeon, father of the famous C. H. Spurgeon, remarks the Belfast Witness, is alive and well, and still usefully occupied at the great age of ninety years. Rev. Theodore Cuyler is reported in excellent health at the age of seventy-nine. Dr. Farrar has been preaching on Sundays for forty-five years, besides innumerable week-day lectures and addresses. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has just preached, at an advanced age, the opening sermon of the great Evangelistic Campaign in London, and with undiminished fire. In the Irish Church there are Dr. Alexander, of Armanh, Dr. Killen of Belfast, and Dr. Baick of Aboghlin, all venerable and venerated. It is not that pulpit work itself is without tax and strain; rather it is that sober and regular living promotes longevity; "godness hath the promise of the life that now is."

AMONG EXCHANGES.

NOT THE BIGGEST.

The best kind of religion to have is not always the kind they have in the biggest churches.—Ram's Horn.

A WORLDLY SPIRIT.

What the Church ought to withstand and fight against as one of the worst perversions of the time, is that spirit which takes account of nothing but financial results.—Dom. Presbyterian.