LL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."-Peter.

Smtelligencer,

VOL. XXXIII.-No. 21

To every new subscriber, paying One Dollar, the "Intelligencer" will be sent till January 1st, 1887.

EAGER TO HEAR. - A Christian preacher living in the Province of Hizer, Japan, recently rented a plac and appointed a preaching service But the crowd was so great, and ther was such anxiety to hear him that h was surprised and asked the cause He was told that the "Yaso Taizi," Jesus Opposer, had been there an lectured against Christianity, and no they were anxious to know the trut The police also forbade speaking against the Christian religion, and to the lecturer that they could no long charge two cents admission fee. heretofore.

A PRAYER. - A Methodist pastor in Albany, New York, evidently thinks the Legislature of that State in a bad way. On a recent Sunday he offered prayer thus :

" And oh, Lord ! have mercy on our legislature. Be with them and bless them even if they know Thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify Thy name. Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct consolations of God that Eliphaz was their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect

pared with "Small with thee." We could not overlook the use, in the Revised Version, of the qualifying adjective, " Too small for thee," altering, somewhat, the sense of the passage and making the question more emphatic and complete, and, on the whole, giving us a better understanding of the text, as it regards the character

oassage - 100 small for the

and the far-reaching influence of the desirous that Job should enjoy. We were led to the reflection, that, if these consolations of God were not of no practical assistance to the mind reverent mind, and they will abide

ΓJOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

their votaries into large distress. Yet | cannot be that the consolations of God are "too small for thee." If the mind they will be sought after and enjoyed. The thirsty will drink of muddy and is impure, if the motives are sinful and impure water if they do not know of corrupt, no permanent or abiding nor where to find pure water. Some kind of comfort they must have, mind be filled with grace, the consolaand they relish the impure, if they do | tious are holy and the recipient will not understand where the pure is and be comforted, and the comfort be abid-

in God are altogether different from | pel the consolations intended to help those named above. As they spring us, and in ther place will be produced from God they possess in themselves a state of disquietude and dissatisfacsome of the elements of mind that | tion with ourselves, with our condition gave them birth. The act of comfort or | and with all our surroundings. Abidsarily partake more or less of the nature of the fountain from which they life. Impurity in any form, ungodliflow. And they will be found to con-

duce always to the benefits that consolations are designed to impart. The consolations of God, then, are not in themselves "too small" to meet the wants of Christian life ; and in their operations will always secure a large benefit. And here it is best to note two things that may assist in understanding the operations of God's consolation; for by one or by both of these things we may render the conso-

and holy are offered, the mind is in a

condition of love and purity in greater

or less degree, then an abiding conso-

lation is the result. Again, if the mind

be in a state of purity, in a greater of

less degree, and the consolations of

fered to its reception be sinful or

worldly, the mind will turn away from

such things with a great loathing.

But, if the mind be impure, and the

offered consolations be impure, then

the two, being in harmony, the person

will receive what is offered and in

sense enjoy it though its effects be

deceitful and in the end destructive.

Now, we think it is easy to see that

the consolations are pure and holy

and the mind to receive the benefit of

these consolations be in the same

state, then true satisfaction will be ob-

tained, the mind will be helped, an

increase of holiness and of love will be

the result, and God in all be glorified.

If the above suggestions are correct,

ungodly men have the amount cf

the things offered

are

on

nd

good need be expected. But if the ing. Indulgence in sin of any kind, Consolations that have their source | disobedience to God will quickly disthe condition of satisfaction and solace | ing satisfaction can only be enjoyed by being of a moral character they neces- holy conceptions, by pure feelings, and by a decided, practical, Christian ness in any way, and unbelief in any shape, is sure to produce a disordered state of mind, and anxiety and trouble be the result. In concluding this article, let me urge the needy-and all are needy-to seek the consolations of God. You will find that they are not "too small" for any condition you may be called to occupy. As we are partakers of the sufferings of Christ, so shall we be partakers of the consolations abounding by Christ. Be sure lations exceedingly insignificant and to seek these consolations with an earin their operations so small as to be nest purpose, and a pure, humble, and

the church which could be heard outside, and to give effect to this order persons were sent to stand at the doorway and listen, making it impossible that there should be any singing at all. The mission boat and stores were seized upon an utterly false precext, and when Mr. Welford went to make enquiry about his boat, he was refused an interview with the Acting Governor in a most insulting manner. Mr. Welford then wrote this gentleman calling his attention to what had been done, in his letter characterizing the treatment he had received as ungentlemanly and insolent. This letter was at once made the ground of an accusa. tion against him, and he was arrested for incivility to the governing authority. Of course it was necessary for the preservation of the traditional hatred of Protestantism by Spanish Romanism that the element of brutality should have fair prominence, and therefore instead of being kept a prisoner on his own premises, Mr. Welford was placed on the guard-ship in the bay, where he was subjected to un healthful conditions, and as much cruelty and indignity as it was safe to practice upon a British subject. Here he was kept a close prisoner for about a month until the arrival of her Majesty's gunboat "Flirt," whose commander soon persuaded the Acting Governor that Mr. Welford might be allowed to be a prisoner in his own house until the Governor's return. He was, however, prohibited from passing beyond the mission premises. and was not allowed to conduct any services in the church. It required the visit of another naval commander to secure permission for him to walk in the town and to conduct services. For some time after the Governor-General's return he paid no attention to the matter, but finally sentenced Mr. Welford to banishment from the island for four years, four months and one day, and to pay a find of 1,000 pesetas, a further charge of 160 pesetas being made for medical attendance, though the only medical attendance he had had was a visit from two doctors at Santa Isabel, who reported there was no need for a sea voyage he had desired to take. Failing to pay the lation in Christ ; He is the source and fine he had again to be imprisoned, and was finally banished from the island on the 21st of January last, and is now in England. The Missionary Society of the Primitive Methodist Church has laid the matter before the English Government, and several despatches have been forwarded through the British Minister at Madrid to the Spanish Government pressing for an early inquiry into, and settlement of the case, for the securing of which the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office has assured the committee there shall be no time lest, at the same time in timating that the Spanish Government were manifesting an increasing interest in the case, and had declared their willingness to make such reparation as the nature might demand.

WHOLE No. 1684

1.4

would the mind without intelligence. What the mulberry leaves are to the silk-worm which feeds upon them, so is thought to the mind. Mind is a builder and the habitation which she constructs will be either a pa'ace or a dug-out. Mind must have thought, good or bad.

Parents should exercise the greatest care in collecting the papers and books for their children to read, because of this constant moulding process which finally fixes their destiny. Books and newspapers give thought to childhood and it is the duty of parents to regulate and control that thought and cause it to flow in its proper channel. Books constitute one of the most intimate companionships. Show me a man's newspapers and books and I will show the man. What are the relative effects of good and bad books upon their readers? A few facts would aid us to answer this question. Out of 3,813 inmates of houses of refuge, between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, nearly all who could read were readers of dime novels. Seven-eights of all the inmates of our juvenile asylums were under the same baneful influence. Jesse Pomeroy confessed that before he committed his horrid crime, he had read not less than sixty dime-novels. It is said there are six hundred thousand copies of story-papers for the young published weekly in the city of New York. Three New York publishing houses have issued six hundred and seventy different trashy novels. The great dailies of our leading cities. owned often by respectable and churchgoing citizens, and edited by keenthoughted and scholarly men are largely filled by gilded descriptions of crime-murder, arson, theft, abduction, adultery, divorce, political dishonesty and domestic infelicities. The details are written out by a masterhand. College men, professional artists, experts in sensational discriptions are employed to serve up the different dishes for the public palate. Crime is gilded, sin made attractive; and this induces recklessness of life, cheapens female virtue and leads young boys to become heroes in crime. The great dailies come to all our families and the children read them. They thus become familiar with the criminal methods and are attracted and influenced by the glittering glamour of terrible deeds. It is the duty of parents to study their children's minds and furnish them with proper newspapers and books of travel, of history, of romance, of adventure, and of religion. Above all, keep them from the stories of criminals who are gilded heroes. Keep them from the sensational novel which inflames the imagination and weakens the mind. It is a well-known fact that habitual novel-reading dwarfs the mind by perpetual appeals to the emotions, and this of necessity leads to insincerity of life, of purpose, of motive and of feeling.-Rev. Mr. Travis in Standard.

how obtained.

NA A ANANS

men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people of the State from the disgrace which must follow if this same crowd should again come here and make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer. Amen.'

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS. - The In dependent tells of a new movement lately inaugurated in New York and vicinity which promises important results. It is called "The King's Daughters." The first band was organized in January. Several ladies have decided to organize a sisterhood of service to consist of various bands of ten under the general title of " The King's Daughters." Already over one ' hundred separate " Tens " have been formed in New York, and at least onequarter of that number in Brooklyn. These earnest, zealous women are engaged in the Master's field, caring for and clothing the needy, modest poor, ministering to the sick, and endeavoring to find employment for those out of service. In this manner they reach many whom the churches fail to unearth, finding a particularly fruitful harvest among their modest, shrinking, and quietly suffering sisters.

THE MOHAMMEDANS. - The Bible Society's Reporter has the following general remarks of encouraging interest with regard to the present attitude of Mohammedan nations toward the Holy Scriptures : "In general they are more ready to receive it than at any previous time. The Turks are losing faith in their own religion more and more. Many are becoming infidel; many are inclined to look to the Bib'e. The social and political difficulties that meet them all have a tendency to weaken their hold of Islamism and render them more amenable to influ ences from the Bible. That those influences are being felt is evident in many ways ; noticeably in the increasing bitter hostility of the Government and its constant efforts to check and hamper our work. The Armenians are in not a few cases learning that the Bible is by no means the enemy of Armenian nationalism that they have supposed, and that a man can read the Bible, and even become a Protestant, and still be none the less an Armenian. Not a few of the high ecclesiastics recognize the paramount importance of the Scriptures, and are willing to encourage their sale and use so far as they can consistently with the hold which they wish to retain upon the people. The Bible is getting an increasingly strong hold upon the Greeks, and not only inland, but along the Black Sea coast, those who have long seemed the hardest class to reach are accepting the Gospel gladly. There has always been not a little difference between Greeks of Greece and those of the colonies, especially the inland colonies. The latter are far more ready to read and study the Bible, and it may be that they will be the ones to carry it to the mother country. Of the other races, the Jacobites rank about with the Armenians, as also the Chaldeans ; the Turcomans, Yezidees, and Seazes are on a par with the Kurds, and the Ansairych are the hardest of the hour of trial they are found we all."

too small for Job when his trouble was great so that his heart was in danger of being led astray and his spirit was in danger of being turned against God, then surely they are not too small for us, no matter in what circumstances the Providence of God may place us. As we reflected we came to the con-

clusion that God's consolations could never be "too small" for His children, though surrounded by the difficulties, sorrows and temptations of this present life. And so it has come to pass that we are writing a few thoughts on the general subject of consolations, and more particularly the consolations of God. And we approach this subject the more readily as no one, we think, can help perceiving that it has an important practical bearing upon true Christian life. The dictionaries define consolation in its general meaning to be " an act of comfort, a state of satisfaction, or a condition in which a solace is applied to the mind." This definition we accept. It must be a help to men in time of need, or a stimulant to the soul in seasons of trouble. But when we come to apply it to practical life in a general way, it is found that consolations are of two kinds-one springing from sin and a sinful condition, and the other from right and has its source in God. We can hardly think that any one will doubt that consolation of some kind is a necessity of our nature, to help and comfort us in some way amidst the conflicts we meet. And, also, when we reflect that society is so sinfully constituted and so selfishly inclined, and that we have our own infirmities and our peculiar weaknesses to contend against, it will be seen that difficulties will beset us and troubles of various kinds harrass and distress us ; that these must be met and, if possible, overcome. Now, it would appear reasonable that consolation or

it is not hard to understand how comfort of some kind, and in some form, should be present to assist us. satisfaction they appear to possess. That the mind of man needs, from outside itself, a stimulant in the rows to which it is exposed, is a

which I think will be denied by no We have asserted above that conso tions are of two kinds, one spring from sin and a sinful condition, a the other having its source in G This proposition may be question Let us see if it be correct. Take first. Probably no one will affi that there is no kind of satisfact drawn from a sinful state, or from s ful pursuits. Observation and expe ence declare the contrary. The sat faction may not be vital or real, : may be evanescent and fleeting, but is none the less real to those that en it. It is true that these consolation sinful in their source, will be worl in their nature, deceiving in their t dency and ruinous in their end ; for all that they will be sought aft and we must allow that they will a sort of help to those who trus them. It is true, too, that som these consolations that have source in a sinful condition prop well, have a radiance of beauty, seem to indicate large success ; bu deura anne A gan

in time of need. The first of these and abound. God's consolations are deep in the mind, in the heart and in things is that the consolation must needs be in harmony with the mind the spirit of the Christian ; and are not a mere excitement of the passions, needing help; and the second is that nor do they consist in simply shouting, the mind must be in a state of adapta. " Glory !" cr " Hallelujah !" they are tion to the consolations offered to it. deep and effective operations that help A lack of this harmony will be a sure us in the conflicts of life. The storms preventative to obtaining the strength may rage on the surface of the mind, necessary for its comfort in the strug-" without may be fightings, and withgles and sorrows of this evil life. As in may be fears," but a sure consolation God is a pure and holy being, whose will be amidst it all ; Christ will reign name and nature are love, it follows supreme. We must find all the consothat whatever comes from Him, must be morally like Him partaking of His the expression of it all. And we may moral character. And so it is that the increase in it and enjoy it if we only consolations of God partake of holiness, purity and love. Now, if the take the course that God's Word enjoins; and we shall be persuaded with mind of the person to whom consola-Eliphaz that the consolations of God tion is to be applied is not in a state of are not too small for us in the conflicts holiness, purity and love in a greater and trials we meet in this vale of tears. or less degree, then it is not in harmony with the consolations prepared A. TAYLOR. to it, and the comfort arising therefrom will be small indeed. If, on the PERSECUTION IN FERNANDO PO. other hand, when consolations pure Fernando Po is a small island on the

west coast of Africa, near the equator, and is under Spanish rule. The population is about 30,000-until recently all heathen-and the only town on the island at all civilized in Santa Isabel, which is the headquarters of the administration, the residence of the Spanish Governor being there. Until within the last twenty years the Romish priests had no rivals, but about the year 1868 a British ship called at Santa Isabel for repairs, the ship carpenter and captain of which were Primitive Methodists. The former being a local preacher, and finding a few people who understood English, began to preach to them. He also learned that a few of them had come from places where the Gospel had been preached, and further, that some years before a Baptist missionary had visited the island whose words, notwithstanding his expulsion by the priests, had found lodgment in some hearts and the fruit yet remained. When the ship left Santa Isabel it bore

a petition from those whom this faithful ship carpenter had gathered about him, to the Primitive Methodist Conference in England, asking for a missionary. This appeal was responded to, and in January, 1870, the first missionaries were sent out. Arriving at Santa Isabel, a church, school-house and minister's residence were built, chiefly by the Missionary Society, and the good work of evangelization began. Since that time missions in the interior have been opened, and at great expense the society has continued its operations. From the first the work was opposed by the priests, who do not appear to have done much, if anything, for the natives, and the success of the mission only further intensified this opposition which recently has taken the form of persecution. Last year Rev. Mr. Welford was sent out to Fernando Po as a missionary, reaching his station, Santa Isabel, in April. Upon arriving he found the school closed, and not long after was compelled, by order of the Governor, to cut down the trees growing upon the mission premises. Then the bell is hungry to know and finds pleasure in of the church had to be taken down, knowledge. The body must have food and all procession and service at the burial of the dead in the cemetery were prohibited. Then followed an material for thought. As the body "Why persecutest thou Me ?"-Zion's it order that no singing must be held in would perish without nourishment so | Herald.

IMPURE LITERATURE.

"Train up a child in the way he should go," is not only the voice of the Old Dispensation but the new as well, and comes with especial force upon the last quarter of the nineteenth century. One of the most touching acts in the earthly life of Christ was when he took young children in his arms and blessed them. But why all this interest in : young life? Did he not see all the vast possibilities of childhood ? Did he not note the tremendous sweep of the developing and blossoming life? As is the child so is the man. One of the saddest thoughts which comes to us in visiting our penitentiaries and homes of refuge is that all of these striped-dressed prisoners, who have gone astray from virtue and fallen into vice, were once innocent and beautifu! children resting on the bosom of affectionate mothers. Upon the other hand, one of the most hopeful and inspiring thoughts is to know that all the men and women who have risen to distinction and blessed the world, filling positions of responsibility and trust and bringing great honor to the Chris tian church, were once innocent little children. Why then should not the Saviour have blessed the little children of that day and poured upon them a heavenly benediction ? Many weighty reasons will at once occur to us why due attention should be given to the papers and books our children read. The child is a traveller in a new world. His curiosity is constantly excited, every thing appears new to him and many are the questions he asks. The world of nature which is familiar to his parents is new to him. The constant prayer of childhood is-" Tell me a story," and the appeal is not so much for amusement as for information. The youthful mind to sustain life and the mind must have

Among Our Exchanges.

SIMPLE FAITH.

Our reconciliation with God is not brought about by drudging penance, but by our simple faith of Christ as the "Propitiation for our sins."-Herald.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE ?

As for ourselves, we could never see the difference between a game of cards for money in the back room of a saloon, and a game of cards for a prize in a parlor. - Christian World.

THE SEXTON.

It pays to secure a competent sexton for your church. Stupid or careless sextons keep many away, and seriously less n the profiting of many who attend. There will yet have to be a training-school in this line. - The Wesleyan.

FUNNEL HEARERS.

In all congregations of religious worshippers there is to be found a plausible but dangerous type of charity. It distributes with liberal hand the preacher's message, reserving for personal use about enough to perish on respectably. - Richmond Advocate.

AS KING STRET.

THE OTHER EXTREME.

In their reaction against what they regard as extreme views, some preachers speak of holiness with an infraquency in strange contrast with the frequency with which it is urged in the Word of God. The consequent loss is both subjective and objective .- Nashville Adv.

' RULE OR RUIN.'

There are some men who could cheerfully see the cause of Christ injured, a church broken up, and the work of years of prayer and toil hindered, or utterly destroyed, rather than to have their own persistent plans fail of accomplishment. Indeed, there are men who, when their p'ans are frustrated, deliberately set themselves to defeat all endeavors to sustain and strengthen Christian enterprises. Offences must come in this imperfect state, but woe unto them by whom they come ! Our Lord may well address them as He did Saul and say :