

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVI.—No 43.

FREDERICTON, N. B, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

WHOLE No. 1861

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

EVANGELIST "SAM" JONES has over-worked, and is now unable to fill engagements. He has been ordered to take at least two or three months of absolute rest.

Of 1000 convicts in a Pennsylvania Penitentiary, only nine are trained mechanics. This is a strong argument in favour of the establishment of industrial schools.

A CENSUS of the Sunday Congregation in three hundred New York Churches, recently, showed 164,526 worshippers—67,249 men and 97,277 women.

NEGRO LIFE is not regarded as very precious in the South. The number of negroes murdered in the Southern States in the last two years is 352. The paper stating this rather startling fact, says that some of these victims of the white man's brutality had their "throats cut; some were shot down in cold blood; some were hanged by their necks and their bodies riddled with bullets; some were dragged over rough stones, being tied to horses which were driven at full speed; some were skinned alive, and their bodies otherwise horribly mutilated; some were roasted over log fires, while their heart-rending screams rent the air; some were burned at the stake; some were lashed into insensibility, from which they never aroused, while some had flesh torn from their bodies." And yet we are told that the Negro is well treated in the South!

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in a recent address, declared that the advance made by Ireland since 1800 was far greater and more remarkable than that made by Scotland since 1707. There had been a prodigious increase of Irish wealth since 1800; the peasantry had millions in the savings-banks, and were far more comfortably off and in easier circumstances than either the peasantry of Scotland or England.

Lord Churchill may know whereof he speaks, but his views are not the generally accepted ones.

A BATH in the Dead Sea, a recent visitor writes: The crystal waters of the Dead Sea was tempting, and we bathed. To feel ourselves floating about like so many corks was delightful indeed. The longing to participate in a really good plunge was strong upon us; but prudence forbade such an indulgence. Woe betide the venture some wight who dips his head in the Dead Sea! His hair will be clotted with salt, his eyes will burn, and, if he chance to swallow a few drops of the bitter brine, he will think a river of molten lead is coursing through his vitals.

BETWEEN the CLERGYMEN and the Lawyer, the Welsh farmer who objects to pay tithes to an alien church, is in a bad condition. If he does not pay promptly a bill of costs is speedily run up against him that may exceed seven or ten fold the original demand. In one case £98 has had to be paid for an original claim of £10 15s.; in another, £71 for a claim of £6 17s. 6d. Four and a half tons of hay, valued at £4 10s. per ton, were in June taken away for a demand of £7 18s. 3d. due as tithe, and no balance has been returned. Two cows were detained on and left in the cow-house for a time to see if the farmer would redeem them. He turned them out to graze, and for this terrible crime of 'pound breach' was served with a writ for thrice the amount originally claimed. In another case a farmer put into consumption a portion of the hay and corn seized and left on the premises. He also had to pay treble value.

THE "MIND CURE" notion is now beginning to have its little day in England. The London World says: Doctors may begin immediately to look out for new employments. Mr. Augustus J. Harvey has issued various printed slips showing how everybody may be his own doctor, and dispense entirely with physic. The patient has simply to shut himself up and turn all his thoughts inward to ascertain if every part of his heart, body, and mind, is healthy, strong, and peaceful. While he is doing this, if any part is not quite up to par, the self-healer mentally forces strength into that part and all is well. Thought is food and medicine, and it is only

necessary to dose oneself with thought until a cure is effected. Nothing can be easier than this. How the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians and the undertakers must be gnashing their teeth to find, like Othello, that their occupation is gone!

THE PERSECUTIONS of Jews in Russia and some European Countries do not abate, but rather increase. In a recent gathering the German Anti-Semites, determined on a programme which seeks to deprive all Jews, including those converted to Christianity, of their rights as citizens and to place them under alien laws. They are not even to be allowed to practice medicine, except in Jewish families; nor to be teachers of any kind, except among their own brethren!

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

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

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to MISS LYDIA J. FULLERTON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

### Some Fishes Of India.

All the streams, tanks and even puddles of standing water swarm with fish, they form a very important part of the native's food. Some of the Brahmins, however, think themselves too holy to take even fish, and are in the strictest sense vegetarians. All Brahmins are not so pious, the Brahmins of the northwest provinces do not eat them. No fish is rejected because it is too small. Two of the low castes make it their business to catch fish, and they are called the fisherman castes. It is a very common sight to see in the fields, children, women and men all engaged in catching fish from the pools and little rivulets caused by the receding tide. They use queer nets or traps for them, some of which look like cages for pet squirrels or little animals. Some look like baskets made of straw or split bamboo. Often they use only their hands, wading into the water and grabbing for the fish. The natives make large nets of twine, something as are seen at home, which they use for fishing in the rivers and tanks. The curing of the fish is a great industry among that caste of people. Very little, if any, salt is used in this process, they are simply dried in the sun, and one can tell a long way before he reaches one of the curing yards, by reason of the stench arising from the putrid fish, but to the native the stronger the odour, the better the quality of the fish, and the best quality for the native would be rejected by our dogs at home.

As I am not a naturalist, nor am able to get at books that will help me in the matter of fishes, in this part of the world, I shall not be able to tell of many kinds. I fancy they are much the same as are found in other parts at the same latitude. There are porpoises in great numbers in the bay, and even in this river, as far up as Chandbali. The sole, the bachi, the mullet, the globe fish and many other kinds are very numerous. The fish seems to be very prolific in these waters; our tank was pumped dry last year, and now it is full of fish again.

During the first rainy season we were in Chandbali; we saw a very curious sight. The tank near our house had not been cleaned out for several years, and the water was getting low. One day we saw scores of fish actually jumping up the sides of the tank and crossing the yard, and one came up into our veranda. But they did not get very far; the natives were soon filling their baskets with them. We put some in a kerosene tin, with a little water in it, one of the fishes actually succeeded in jumping out of the tin. The natives say that perch climb trees. This, however, seems much like a fish story. They are about six or seven inches in length. About a year ago, I read an article in the Independent, in which the writer said this fish would leave muddy tanks in search of clean water, and had been known to travel over a dusty road for several miles. They hop along something like toads, using their fins. They are provided with pouches in their mouth, in which they carry water to keep them alive for several days. He also said that native travellers took these fishes with them on their journeys, and so could have fresh fish every day; and

that fish hawkers at home would put the unsold fish of this kind in water at night, and so have them fresh the next day.

### HELPER.

CORRECTION. In the report of the W. F. M. Society meeting, the names of two of the officers were incorrect. The Vice President for the First District is Mrs. S. Barker, and for the Second District Mrs. E. J. Clark.

## CONFERENCE REPORTS.

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Bro. Moderator:—The Church of Christ is obeying as never before the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and the work of evangelizing all nations is being prosecuted with steadily increasing vigour, and is being attended with most cheering success. The extent of the work being done is shown in these figures.—"There are to-day thirty-four missionary societies at work in Africa, and all its 200,000,000 souls are practically within the reach of Christian missions. Thirty-three societies have begun work in China, and all its 350,000,000 souls may be visited with the message of the Gospel. More than fifty societies have entered India, and the light is rapidly dawning on its 250,000,000. Turkey and Persia and Japan are being filled with the mission churches and schools. Practically the whole world is open, and the grandest day of opportunity for the Kingdom of Christ that has ever been seen has fully dawned."

Of the work in the India field occupied by Free Baptists, the report for the year is fairly encouraging. The health of the missionaries has been fairly good. The missionaries number twenty-one, besides eighteen native preachers and teachers and some Bible women, and other workers. Of the work of the mission in general, the report says that while nothing very wonderful has been accomplished there is much that is encouraging. There has been but little interruption on account of ill-health, and the several branches of the work have been steadily prosecuted, and with good effect. This field is better manned than ever before, and one new station, Bhudruk, has been opened. Other places are open to the missionaries, and they are being invited to plant the Gospel standard in several centres of large populations. There is everywhere an enquiring spirit, and a readiness even eagerness, to hear the Gospel. More men and money are needed to rightly meet the demands made on the mission.

The reports of the native preachers are an interesting feature. It is cheering to note how apparently devoted they are to the work. The fact that the churches of native converts are doing more and more towards the support of native pastors is significant; it is one of the best signs of a well-instructed and genuine Christian life.

The missionaries of this Conference have been doing their full share of work, and have done it with good effect.

The report of Bro. Boyer is appended.

Last year the Executive asked the churches for \$1200 for the work of the year. The receipts are within a few dollars of the amount asked. The treasurer's report will give the exact figures—both of receipts and disbursements.

The Executive's estimate for this year is the same as last—\$1200. That our churches are able easily to raise this amount there can be no doubt. The District meetings have all very readily adopted the plan of apportionment suggested by the Conference last year. This is regarded as a promising sign. Each church has it is presumed, already been notified of the amount asked of it, and we are hoping that no church will neglect to contribute at least the sum designated.

In order to the better instruction of the people in the Christian duty of being "workers together with God" for the world's evangelization, and to stimulate them to generous and systematic co-operation, the Executive suggests:

- 1.—That more frequent reference be made to the subject by the pulpits of the denomination.
- 2.—That it be kept before the people as a subject of prayer in the prayer-meetings and in the homes.
- 3.—That more attention be given to the circulation of missionary literature and news.
- 4.—That there be a well-arranged plan of soliciting contributions in every congregation.

Thankful to God that he has permitted us to share in this great work, we should do well and faithfully our part, to the end that our Lord may soon have the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. McLEOD

Cor. Sec.

Oct. 8, 1889.

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE FOR HOME MISSIONS.

Brother Moderator:—In making the report of the Home Mission work we can only say, that with the men, and the means at the disposal of the Executive we have done what we could. Not that we have, by any means, reached our ideal of what might be

done, or come up to the measure of what we believe God requires of us as a people, but we have endeavoured to use our best judgment in giving every assistance in our power to Churches needing help, both in sending missionaries to labour among them for their encouragement and strength, and in supplementing the salaries of pastors with such amounts as we were able to give, that our weaker interests might have regular care. Your Executive realizes that there was never a time in our Denominational history when greater attention should be paid, and a larger outlay of money devoted, to our home interests, to encourage and strengthen our languishing Churches. Many of them have been depleted in numbers and weakened in ability to sustain themselves, by deaths and removals. Others of them have suffered from church-dividing schisms and proselyters, and others from a lack of ministerial labour and pastoral oversight are weak and discouraged, and are looking to us for help.

It is to be hoped that the Conference will at this session succeed in grouping the weaker churches in such convenient pastorates as to make it possible that all receive stated labour. We believe that all our churches that God has blessed with the ability to sustain themselves, when they thoughtfully and prayerfully consider the needs of their weaker churches, will cheerfully respond by organizing a permanent fund, to enable your executive to supply this need.

During the past year your Executive have made engagements for ten months of Mission labour, and are glad to know that in nearly all the cases where missionaries have been sent the churches receiving their labours have called them to the pastorate before their term of service for which we appointed them had expired. We secured the labour of Rev. T. O. DeWitt for four months. The church at Moncton, being left without a pastor and weakened in numbers and financial ability to sustain itself by the defection of a number of its members, we sent Bro. DeWitt there. His visit was timely and helpful and was joyfully received. After one month's labour there, the church was so encouraged that it believed it possible, if a little assistance were given by this Executive, to sustain Bro. DeWitt as pastor. He was accordingly called. Believing that our interest in the growing town is too important to be allowed to suffer for want of help in this crisis of their experience we made this church a grant of one hundred dollars to enable them to retain the services of Bro. DeWitt for the remainder of the year. Bro. DeWitt also extended regular care to the church at Lutz mountain.

One month's mission was given to Rev. J. Noble, which was expended in profitable visits to Brown's Flat, Stanley, Glenora, Dutch Valley, and Portage. Bro. Noble's profitable gifts and rich experience peculiarly qualify him to encourage the faint, strengthen the weak and confirm the loyalty of the churches, so that wherever he went his labours were gladly received and were profitable.

Three months mission was given to Rev. John A. Robertson. He visited the church at Erb Settlement which was greatly blessed under his labour, six professed faith in Christ, two of whom he baptized. He laboured to good acceptance with the churches at Chocolate Cove, Fair Haven, Lamberts Cove and Deer Island. He baptized three and added four to the church. At the expiration of two months he effected an engagement with these churches till this Conference.

Two months mission was given to Rev. C. F. Rideout. The Executive sent him to visit the church at Beaver Harbour. After one month's labour with them he, too, engaged to be their Pastor until Conference. Bro. Rideout did faithful work with that church, which has resulted in good.

To enable Rev. J. J. Barnes to spend his whole time with the churches in the First District, the Executive made a grant of one hundred dollars to supplement the amount contributed by the churches. This field is an extensive and important one embracing the churches at Lower Perth, Perth Centre, Autherette, Birch Ridge, Long Island and Riley Brook. Other settlements are rapidly filling up with intelligent people, a large majority of whom are the sons and daughters of Free Baptist families, who naturally look to us for religious instruction and care. Bro. Barnes is doing his best to supply labour and i care to this extensive field and feels the responsibilities that rest upon him, and has thrown himself into the work with his whole soul. And God has given him the hearts of the people in his large field. Your Executive is more than ever convinced that money expended in assisting churches to maintain regular pastoral oversight, having the ordinances administered, and the word "faithfully" preached, even though it be but a part of the time, gives the largest and most permanent good results.

A grant of forty dollars was made the weak churches on the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Barnes, to give them stated ministerial labour. This has been timely assistance, and has afforded spiritual help to a large number of God's people.

Five dollars per month for four months, was granted the church in

Castalia, to enable Bro. Babcock to give to them regular care.

Your Executive feels the importance of something definite being done at this Conference to bring our Home Mission interests more prominently before our people. While we recognize the fact that one of the objects of our organization is to extend the principles and teaching of Gospel truth as we understand it, into "the regions beyond," and while we see whitened fields around us on every side waiting for the sickle, we are compelled to the conclusion that permanent success in outside work will be measured by our strength at home, and we cannot hope to do our best work in gathering in this harvest for God while any number of churches are weak and languishing.

We decline making recommendations as to how this should be done, but ask the Conference, in its wisdom, to suggest how the weaker churches can be reached and helped, and how the necessary means can be raised to defray the expenses attending this work.

Respectfully Submitted,  
J. T. PARSONS,  
Cor. Secretary.

### REPORT OF REV. A. B. BOYER TO THE N. B. FREE BAPTIST F. M. EXECUTIVE FOR 1888-89.

Dear Brethren:—My work for the past year has not differed materially from that of former years. The bazaar and village preaching have been kept up regularly throughout the year, books have been distributed and many personal efforts made to win these lost ones to Christ. The bazaar work was never so interesting or so well attended as it has been during the past twelve months: I believe that upwards of fifty thousand people have in that period heard the gospel in this bazaar. A concertina, which I have bought to accompany the singing has been of great help in drawing the people to our stand. Our party consists of Daniel Nayak, the native preacher, Natto Singh, boy-assistant, and myself. Daniel and I preach in turns for about one and a half hours, each turn being usually prefaced by a hymn. At the close we spend half an hour in explaining our books and persuading the people to buy.

Book or rather tract, selling is always an important branch of our work. We have disposed during the year of upwards of five thousand Christian tracts and gospels.

Perhaps the most interesting event during this year has been the return of Gunga Dhara Rath, the converted Brahman. He was baptised in June, 1888, and just a month afterwards was forcibly taken from the mission school here to his home 125 miles away. He was gone eight months and none of us knew what had become of him until one morning he sprang in upon us, his face shining with happiness.

His people had taken his Bible away from him and had persecuted him in many ways. His eldest brother (an eldest brother's authority over the younger brother is as absolute as that of a father) had held a cane over his head, and threatened his life if he persisted in asking a blessing over his food. The boy averted the punishment by asking his blessing silently.

His people had made great preparations to take him back into caste. Large sums of money had been spent, thousands of Brahmans had been invited and by a disgusting ceremony he was to be made a Brahman again. But he had been too well converted to submit to such nonsense and just one week before the day appointed he made his escape, being compelled that morning to walk twenty-five miles to Cuttack without food.

He is now in the Bible school at Midnapore and if he continues faithful will undoubtedly be a very useful preacher of the gospel.

The Balasore Sabbath-School, the largest in the mission, came into my hands in January last. Since that time, it has, I have reason to believe, increased both in numbers and interest. There are now 217 names on the roll, representing 200 scholars and 17 teachers. The average attendance is 156. Oriya lesson leaves following the series of the International S. S. Union have been prepared by myself and are printed at the Midnapore press.

During the last three months there has been great improvement in the children's contributions so that our Sunday-School alone hopes in a few months to be able to support a native missionary.

Mrs. Boyer's health and my own have been fair during the year. Bessie, I am sorry to have to report, has been sick much of the time. Two weeks ago Dr Zorab, the English civil surgeon of this place, ordered a change for her and Mrs. Boyer took her to Midnapore where they both are now. Bessie has now had malarial fever for two and a half months and recent letters from Mrs. Boyer say that she is not improving. It is hard for the little one, and hard for us too; but we have both given ourselves to this work with its consequences, whatever they may be. If Bessie should live until another cold season we will try to send her to America away from this malarious climate. Our work is hard and sometimes discouraging but we are sure to win with Jesus on our side. We want—yes, we need—the prayers

of all the Free Baptists of New Brunswick. Brethren pray fervently for us and our work.

Yours in Christian love  
A. B. BOYER.  
Balasore, India, 22nd Aug. 1889.

### REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE W. F. M. SOCIETY.

Mrs. President and Sisters:—Another year has passed away and we meet today, by the blessing of God under favourable circumstances. Our lives and the lives of our dear missionaries have been spared; for all of which we should render devout thanksgivings to God. Eleven years ago today, in this church, I presented to you my first annual report. Our society then was but an infant three years old, our missionary had just started on her way to India for the first time. We had but few societies and knew but little of the work before us. During these eleven years we have been constantly learning of the needs of those we wish to help and more effective ways of doing so. Today we have societies in each district and every year we come nearer our ideal, a society in every church in our denomination. In the field we have our missionary equipped for the work, a native preacher, bible women and schools all doing good work. We feel today like humbling ourselves before the Lord, "thanking him for all his gracious kindnesses in the past and imploring his help and guidance for the future. In the Annual Report, that comes from the Free Baptist Mission field, we find that all the different departments of the work are being vigorously and effectively carried on, and the most pleasing feature to us, is that some, at least, of the churches are becoming self-supporting. The health of the missionaries during the year has been fair. There being now 21 missionaries in the field. The reports from each one are interesting and cheerful, yet they need more means and workers to carry on the work. Of the 21 missionaries at present in the field 13 are ladies. Seven of these working as wives of missionaries. In the women's department we find that the Bible women are doing a blessed work. "My word shall not return to me void." The day schools, Sabbath schools and Industrial schools are doing a work that otherwise could not be done. The zenana work is being carried on as usual and the wives and daughters of India are learning the way of salvation. Dr. Nellie Phillips is shedding an influence that is widespread from the dispensary and other medical work.

Our own work at Balasore has been somewhat hindered by the ill-health of our missionary, Sister Hooper, who has, for seven months of the year, suffered more or less from a form of cholera. At times it was thought the disease might prove fatal, but by the blessing of God her health and strength has very much improved, and we earnestly pray that during the cold season she may be fully restored. Miss Hooper has charge of four schools beside superintending her Bible women, Oma and Bokoi, who are efficient workers, beside doing other evangelistic work. When our sister was too ill to go out she had the children come to her and she enjoyed having them, as well as making it interesting and profitable to them. The report of Oma, one of your Bible women, will be laid before you; also Miss Hooper's report of schools, etc., so that I need not speak further of her work. Besides Miss Hooper's Bible women and schools we have supported a native preacher under Rev. A. B. Boyer's direction. I refer to Daniel Nayak. Speaking of him Mr. Boyer says, "Daniel is doing nicely. I hardly know how I could do without him. Baudob is now in the Bible school at Midnapore, and Dr. Bachelor says he is getting along nicely. In four years, if all goes well, he will probably be a preacher. Mrs. Boyer's Bible women are also doing good work. In her report she says: "Just yesterday a widow and her two children came to be Christians through their efforts." In her annual report she says: "The High Caste Girls' School, which I reported last year, continued in a fairly prosperous condition until the poojah vacation last October. After the poojahs, owing to the removal of the Babus to other stations, the school was deprived of every Hindoo pupil, and it became necessary to close it. The work was not without results. The girls who attended regularly discontinued idol worship. I have employed two Bible women since last July. That they were called of God to the work I have no doubt. One is the wife of Joseph Fullerton, our native pastor. She is an efficient worker. Her companion in the work is, like her, a devoted Christian. They make regular visits to certain villages, and we have reason to be thankful for the spirit of interest and inquiry that prevails among the women. In one village a prayer-meeting is held, which is attended by twelve or more Hindoo women. Most of them have left off idolatry, refuse to take part in the Hindoo festivals, and declare their faith in the true God. In another village a prayer-meeting is held in the house of one of our Hindoo servants. The first time we went there his wife was very shy, almost afraid to show herself. However, at our request, she called together a few of her neighbors to hear the singing and is—

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