

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 3017

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A London paper reports that in New Zealand, owing to the adoption of female franchise, the very existence of the Liquor trade is being threatened in that colony.

The number of strikes that took place in France during 1893 was 634; 170,123 workmen were affected, and the number of working days lost was 3,174,000; 24½ per cent of the strikes were successful, 32½ partially successful, and 43 per cent were unsuccessful.

The proprietors of a cannery factory at Madison, Ind., finding that a large amount of tomatoes could not be canned before Sunday and would not keep till Monday, dumped the whole lot into the river, rather than run their works and compel their employes to work on Sunday.

In Chicago, it is said, 35,000 persons daily subject themselves to injections of morphine, and in St. Louis the number is still higher. In Paris there are 'morphine institutions' after the manner of opium dens, where patients indulge, the morphine inducing a similar blissful condition.

The New York 'Tribune' relates an incident which shows that the zeal of the Salvation Army people is not always according to knowledge. As a prominent professor of Theology in a well-known Methodist Seminary, was walking along a crowded avenue in New York, a member of the army offered him a tract. "I am a Christian and teacher of Theology," said the professor politely. "Don't despair, sir; don't despair, sir, on that account," replied the army man; "salvation is free to all."

A Russian correspondent says that the reports which have reached this country as to the ravages of cholera in Western and Southern Russia, based though they are on the official returns, fall far short of the actual truth. We are confidently assured by our correspondent that the death-rate in Russian Poland and on the Austrian frontier far exceeds that of two years ago, and reaches in these districts to five thousand a week. No reliance whatever can be placed on the official reports, as seem more or less to ignore the villages where the mortality is greatest, and where there is no medical service. Medical students of the University of Kiev in their last year are being drafted off in batches to the infected districts, those who volunteer for this service being excused their last session.

Mr. Edward Jackson, a well-known exponent of secularism in Liverpool, has aroused the ire of the so-called free-thinkers by espousing Christianity. Though recently denying the existence of God, he is now convinced of the "hollowness of secularism in its claims to be considered a philosophical system superior to that of Christianity." He adds that "what the latter supplies, the former ignores—the claims of the heart as well as of the head are met by the sublime life, profound ethical teaching, and awe: influence of that unique character, the Christ of God." Mr. Jackson's resignation from the secular society, which was publicly tendered, was received with shouts of "hypocrite" and "Judas."

The bacillus of the plague that ravaged China lately—the dreaded Black Death, which has been known for centuries—has been discovered by the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Kitasato. Sent by his government to Hong Kong to study the etiology of this disease, he carried on his investigations with great skill and courage, drawing blood from finger tips of dying victims, conducting post-mortem examinations, and inoculating animals with plague-bacilli to demonstrate the truth of his researches. Acting on the intelligence that rats and mice emerge from their holes in these visitations and drop dead, the Doctor gathered up dust from infected houses in Hong Kong and administered it to rats and mice—with fatal results. Great credit is due to this daring and successful investigator. He has discovered and described this deadly microbe, and will in all probability deliver mankind from its scourge.

Anarchist editors, said to be "hundreds in number," were recently arrested in France, and thirty of them brought to trial. The jury, however, failed to convict, and surprise and dissatisfaction are on that account expressed by the European press in various quarters, especially in Germany. One Paris paper, the Temps, speaks of the matter thus:

"The verdict is partly due to the abandonment of the case by the public prosecutor, but also to the inconsistency between the alleged sufficiency of the old law as maintained by the prosecution and its insufficiency, as recently insisted upon by the Government. The theoretical anarchists will not however, be spared by the new law, and the authorities after an inevitable period of hesitation, will enter on a system of cool and methodical repression."

FREE BAPTIST CONFERENCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Continued.)

Foreign Mission Society.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. D. T. Porter. Scripture lesson, by Rev. C. F. Cooper, after which the Rev. J. H. Erb offered prayer. Rev. H. Lockhart, of Lowell, Mass., delivered a sermon from the text, Mark 16: 15, to an appreciative audience. It was a good sermon and, doubtless, made lasting impressions. The constitution was then read. The Treasurers account was presented. Rev. J. K. West moved the adoption of the report, in a short address, and Rev. C. F. Cooper, in well chosen words, seconded the motion to adopt. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, in absence of Miss E. Hilton, was read by Miss Lizzie V. Prosser; also the report of District Secretary. A letter from Miss Edna C. Wile, our own missionary was read by Miss Hattie L. Parker. The graphic description of the voyage to India held the people spell bound. She finds the work of the Master not burdensome but delightful, and is full of hope for the future. She earnestly requested a continuance of the prayers of the members of the F. M. Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. James Cushing, Pres.; Rev. D. T. Porter, Rev. W. C. Weston, and Rev. J. W. Freeman, Vice Pres.; Miss Eudora Hilton, Cor. Sec'y.; Mr. Amiel Durkee, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. John Corning, Treas. District Secretaries, —Miss Susie Smith, Caladonia, Q. Co.; Mrs. H. T. Coffin, Canning, K. Co.; Miss Mamie Knollin, Salem, Y. Co.; Mrs. R. H. Crowell, Barrington, Shel. Co.; Miss Rosie Cohoon, Port Medway; Mrs. N. D. McGray, Centre, Cape Island. The choir rendered good service during the meeting. A collection of \$13.87 was taken, and the meeting, which was a success, closed with the benediction by Rev. C. F. Cooper.

LIZZIE V. PROSSER, Sec'y. pro tem,
The account of the Foreign Mission Society showed
Receipts:
For Miss Wile's salary, \$364.49
" native workers, 146.75
\$511.24

Expenditure:
Miss Wile's passage and expenses, \$317.68
Miss Wile's salary, 400.00
Native workers, 146.75
\$864.43

Of this outlay, \$353.19 has been taken from the reserve fund. A most interesting item in the account is that of Mrs. Leonard Weston's "thank offering" of \$11.75, the proceeds of this aged sister's handiwork during the year. The failure of churches without settled pastors to do their share in the mission work of the denomination is very conspicuous in the particular account of monies received. Were it not for this omission of collections, the year's work would probably have been our best.

E. C.

HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The Secretary-Treasurer's account was, for monies received \$82.40; and monies paid, \$20.10.

Little interest has been shown by the churches, and claims had been made requiring immediate attention and more than all the funds available.

The Corresponding Secretary's report showed,—112 addition to membership, 14 dismissed, 51 died, \$6,121 raised to support the gospel ministry, \$1,561 for meeting house expense, \$1,207 for meeting house improvements, 3,909 total membership, 41 Sunday Schools; 254 S. S. teachers; 2283 S. S. pupils, \$501 receipts of Sunday School.

EDUCATION MEETING.

Rev. G. M. Wilson, President, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, reading of Scriptures by Pres. and prayer by Rev. G. M. Wilson. After singing again, the Sec. read his report. On motion of Rev. D. T. Porter, seconded by Rev. J. H. Erb, the reports were adopted. The Chairman made a few remarks. He was followed by Rev. D. T. Porter, who hoped more laborers would come into the field so that no church might be without a pastor; and hoped the contributions of this Society would be considerably increased; and concluded by showing the importance of an educated ministry.

Rev. A. W. Curriedwelt upon the importance of the education of the Holy Spirit. He then showed that in this warfare we must be "workers together with God." He spoke some weighty words in favor of a theological education and practical christian work. Mr. Joseph Wilson, who has recently received a license to preach from the Yarmouth church, spoke, and by his plain, earnest words created a good impression. Rev. Jas. Smith urged a greater spread of knowledge among the churches concerning the needs of students and the work of this society. Rev. H. Lowden spoke a few words of personal experience and encouragement. Rev. J. Durkee and Rev. E. Crowell, also, made brief addresses. Deacon Asa Robins gave a feeling address, during which the collection was taken. The meeting closed by singing and the benediction.

Report of the Treasurer.—This has been an uneventful year to the Educational Society. The amount of subscriptions and collections has been small, and the demand upon the funds has not been great. This latter fact, perhaps will explain any lack of enthusiasm among us on behalf of this excellent society. When the demand for help is greater, i. e. when we have several young men seeking education, I believe we will rise to the occasion.

C. F. COOPER, Sec. Treas.
Education Society in acc. with the Treasurer:
Balance in hand from last year, \$76 42
Collection at Conference, Clark's Harbor, 17 50
Small sums per Rev. E. Crowell, 7 50
Part of Sabbath collection at Conference, Clark's Harbor, 5 00
Rev. G. M. Wilson, 1 00
Collection at Barrington church, 1 50
Mrs. Jos. Durkee, 1 00
\$109 92
Paid E. S. Parker, 25 00
Balance in hand, \$84 92

Unbiased Testimony to Missions.

The well-known traveler, Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, F. R. G. S., recently gave an address in Exeter Hall, London, on the subject of missions. From a position of indifference she has become by what she has seen an enthusiastic advocate of the cause. We extract the following summary of her remarks from Evangelical Christendom:

After explaining that she spoke not as a missionary, but as a traveler, at one time indifferent to missions, but now much impressed by "the needs of the unchristianized world," Mrs. Bishop stated her amazement, on her return home, "at the apathy and callousness of the Christian church." She had visited many countries, especially in Asia, living as much as possible in the houses and among the tents of the people with an interpreter, winning confidence by the aid of a medicine chest. Everywhere she saw "sin, sorrow, and shame." She could tell of honest work which made her more eager to help the missionary cause by personal knowledge of the mission field. While many would look at the work done, she inclined "to look at the work

left undone," which seemed so vast and appalling. She would have them turn their faces toward the great "waste, howling wilderness," in which 1,000,000,000 of our race are wandering in darkness and the shadow of death, "without God in the world." They had barely touched the fringe of the work; and while it is said that 4,000,000 only have been baptized during this century, the heathen world in that time has increased by 200,000,000. There are 800,000,000 to whom the name of Jesus is unknown, and 1,030,000,000 are not in any sense Christianized. 35,000,000 pass annually into Christless graves. In China alone 1,400 die every hour; and if a missionary were to go there from this meeting, before he arrived there 1,500,000 souls would have gone into eternity. In nineteen centuries only one third of the earth's population is even nominally Christian.

We have in this country 43,000 ordained ministers. Were we treated like the heathen, we should have but 220 workers for the United Kingdom, of which number 70 would be women. In China there is one missionary to every 500,000 people, as if we had but one minister for Glasgow, or Birmingham, or Manchester. The Moravians have one missionary out of every 60 members; we have one out of every 5,000. If equally impressed with love and obedience, we should have 200,000 missionaries, and our contributions would be \$20,000,000 a year. We spend \$140,000,000, or three guineas a head, on drink, in smoke \$16,000,000, and in bread \$240,000,080, while all our contributions for the world's conversion are but £1,500,000, or ninepence a head.

Mrs. Bishop pointed out that the evils of heathenism were underestimated. Missionaries come home and refrain from shocking audiences by recitals of the awful sins of the heathen and Moslem world. Traveling in Asia, it struck her how little we heard or knew as to how sin is enthroned, defiled, worshiped. There is sin and shame everywhere. Mohammedanism and Buddhism are corrupt to the core. There is scarcely a thing which makes for righteousness. These false faiths infinitely degrade women. Having lived in zenanas and harems, she could speak from experience. Women of twenty or thirty were, intellectually, like girls of eight, while the worst passions were terribly developed—namely, jealousy, envy, rancorous hate, intrigue—to such an extent that in some countries she had hardly been in a woman's house without being asked for drugs to disfigure or destroy the favorite wife or her infant son. Nearly two hundred times this request had been made of her. The degradation of men follows as a result. All Asia is corrupt—barbarities, tortures, brutal punishments, oppression. Official corruption abounds, especially under Mohammedan rule. There are no sanctities of home; the only restraining influence a fearful looking for of fiery indignation, dread in many cases of rebirths into obnoxious animals, or infinite tortures depicted with fiendish ingenuity.

Sickness has none of the comforts of Christian civilization. Throughout the East it is ascribed to demons. The invalid is an object of terror, is cast out, wretchedly bound and badly fed, or astrologers and priests beat drums and make hideous noises. The sick person is beaten with clubs or roasted until the skin blisters, and then thrown into cold water. The suffering in such cases is beyond telling; and these woes especially come upon women, who often perish in child-birth from barbarous ill-treatment.

This is only a glimpse of the sorrows of heathenism. What effort can we make? Our duty lies in three words: "Go; Let go; Help go."

Russian Orthodoxy and Morality.

It is a significant fact that those Churches which magnify the importance of sacerdotal theories and human inventions have ecclesiastical ideas of morals. Immorality in their code often means disobedience to the rules of the Church, rather than a violation of the laws of purity and righteousness. There may be great regard for ritual and ecclesiastical observances, side by side with great laxity of life. An English exchange mentions some unpleasant facts respecting the city of

Kief, which is often called the Russian Jerusalem, from the number of holy places within its bounds, and also from the fact that it is the annual resort of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the Russian Empire. It swarms with monks and nuns, and the clanging of church and cathedral bells is heard all day long. One would naturally suppose, therefore, that from the point of view of morals Kief must be a model city. The contrary is the case. A correspondent of the paper referred to, who states that he has before him statistics of the birth rate for the year ending in August, gives some figures. The average birth-rate per mentem in 500. Of these, roughly speaking, 100, or twenty per cent., are born out of wedlock. Of these, ninety five are children of parents professing the Orthodox faith. The despised Jews, who form, probably, one-fifth of the entire population, contribute only one illegitimate birth per mouth.

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 Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

The Annual Meeting.

When this paper reaches its readers the annual meeting of the W. F. M. Society will have been held. The reports, which will appear as soon as possible, will, we trust, show that the year just closed has been better in the work of the society than any of its predecessors—both in the amount raised and in the earnestness of the sisters in the prosecution of the sacred work committed to them. We hope also that it has been resolved to undertake larger things for the present year. Surely, a great opportunity is before us, and we ought to make the best possible use of it, in our Lord's name for our sisters in heathen lands.

MOTTO.—"Pray, plan, push" is the motto of the Woman's Union Mission Society of the United States, for 1894. Let it be ours, too.

—Fifty-six of the one hundred medical missionaries in China are women.

—A Chicago young lady expects to bear the entire expenses of another young lady who goes this fall as a missionary to China.

—The women of the United Brethren Church raised \$14,753 last year for work in Africa, China, and among the Chinese in America.

—Already three Chinese temples in Peking have been appropriated by the Methodists for their missions, and they are about to purchase a fourth.

—The first self-supporting Methodist missionary sent out under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will go to China. She goes as the substitute of a young lady at home, who pays her entire expenses.

—The Golden Rule offers this advice: "Let not your fine boots pinch your gifts to missions, nor your ribbons tie up your plans for beneficence."

—Times are much harder in the United States than in Canada; but the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church over there has raised \$22,258 more during the last three months than for the corresponding three months of last year.

—A pathetic story comes from China regarding the trials of a little girl who was taken out of one of the mission schools to be married. A year or two later she was brought back by her brother, who had found her half starved and terribly abused. She lives now in the mission school, in constant terror of her brutal husband, who makes frequent attempts to get her out wishing to sell her to another man.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A dispatch says that on Friday the upper house of the Hungarian diet adopted by a majority of three the bill granting liberty of worship to all religious beliefs.

At the Home of Mr. Gladstone.

In common with most great men Mr. Gladstone has always been distinguished by his love for young children, in whose prattle he has often found relief from his all-absorbing literary and political labors. And now that in the eventide of his busy and well-spent life he has abandoned the cares of state and of parliamentary warfare, he manifests more interest, even than before in the small folk, and apparently derives more satisfaction and pleasure from the society of his little granddaughter, Dorothy Drew, than he has ever experienced in his intercourse with the many celebrated statesmen and princes of science who have been his contemporaries and associates.

The little lady is his constant companion, and perhaps the only one whom the venerable Mrs. Gladstone in her touching solicitude for her husband's health and peace of mind will allow to remain by his side. And if there is anything more charming than the spectacle of the Grand Old Man's association with his pretty little granddaughter, it is to be found in the contemplation of the happy relations, entirely unclouded by even any passing difference, that have existed for close upon threescore years between Mr. Gladstone and his universally popular wife.

Tobacco Money.

L. P. Hubbard, Esq., who died last month at Greenwich, Conn., at the age of 87 years, began to chew tobacco at twelve and to smoke some years later. When he joined the Church, a friend suggested that he did not become a church member to smoke." He "swore off" at once, and then began to deposit the money he would have spent on cigars had he continued the habit, in the Bank, and with it bought two acres of land and a house. His saving was six cigars at six and one quarter cents a day, making \$136.50 a year, which, at 7 per cent. interest in sixty-one years, footed up \$118,924.26. He spent his money, however, in his family and ben. volent purposes, issued a pamphlet against the use of tobacco, and setting forth his savings, and did active propaganda work with it.—Nat. Temp. Adv.

How IT WOULD LOOK.—"People who send us 'communications' for Publication are 'requested' not to 'quote' and 'underscore' so much. THIS is about the way a good deal of 'matter' would LOOK if we printed it as it is 'written.'"

SMALL.—The smallest republic in the world is Franceville, one of the islands in the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of 40 Europeans and 50 black workmen employed by a French company.

Among Exchanges.

How? If there is no devil, how are we to account for some men's meanness?—Telescope.

TRY IT. There is many a church member who would be scared almost to death if he could feel for his own spiritual pulse and find out how near dead he is.—United Presbyterian.

A SWEET DREAM.

When a skeptic once tried to convince Addison, the English essayist, that the Christian religion was a delusion, "the baseless fabric of a vision," his reply was: "No matter. Call it a dream, if you will. But don't wake me up. Let me cherish the sweet delusion, since it makes me both a happier and a better man.—Zion's Herald.

TONGUE STABBINGS.

A scientist asserts that an injury to the tongue is repaired by nature with greater rapidity than is the case with any other part of the system. This may be so; it would certainly be very convenient. But whether it be true or not, the opposite is the case with respect to injuries done by the tongue. They are repaired with much more difficulty even than those caused by the knife or by poison; for the latter are confined to the individual to whom they are applied. Nothing ever stirred up a scriptural writer as the tongue did St. James, who was ordinarily a plain, practical man. See St. James iii, 1-12.—Ch. Advocate