

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XLI.—No 16.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 18, 1894.

WHOLE No. 2091

## READ--- THEN ACT.

1. SOME HUNDREDS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS are yet due. They ought to be paid at once, and we are expecting them.

2. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS ONE OF those due, kindly send it now.

3. ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MAKE serious inconvenience and sometimes embarrassment for the management of the paper. If you are in arrears make an earnest effort to pay at once.

4. DO NOT THINK TO ECONOMIZE BY discontinuing your religious paper, if you are a Free Baptist you need to know about ministers and churches and of denominational work and interests generally, and the INTELLIGENCER is the only paper devoted to these things. No other paper can make up for the loss of the organ of your denomination.

5. IF YOU ARE A MINISTER, TELL your people about the INTELLIGENCER next Sabbath—and on some other Sabbaths too. Talk to them about it in their homes and on the streets, also. Urge those who are now subscribers to renew at once. Persuade others to subscribe.

**FINALLY. Let everybody whose subscription is due determine to send it immediately.**

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

It is said that Maine is less affected by the financial and industrial depression of the country than any other Northern state. The question arises: Has the prohibitory law anything to do with it?

There are a number of wealthy colored men in Washington. Among them are John F. Cook, worth between \$150,000 and \$300,000; Frederick Douglas, \$150,000; two sons of the late James Wormley, \$100,000; P. B. S. Pinchback, \$80,000; John R. Lynch, Dr. C. B. Purvis, and Dr. John A. Francis, \$75,000 each; and the children of Lee, a feed-store man, \$600,000.

At length the Dead Sea is to be navigated, and two sailing boats, one rather large and heavy, for freight, and the other smaller and neater for passengers, have just been conveyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail, and thence onward by road. The boats belong to the Sultan, as does also the Dead Sea, which forms part of the crown property, and it is his intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen, and sulphur which abound in its waters and upon the shores.

The American Colonization Society was organized seventy-six years ago, began to send colonies to Liberia four years later, aided fifty to emigrate thither last year, and from the beginning 22,135. Just now one important part of its work is found in agitating for more direct, more frequent, and cheaper communication, in order that the freedmen may more easily exchange the United States for Africa.

Schemes for a Pacific Ocean cable, says the *Guardian*, are being thought out, and are attracting increasingly favorable attention. It is felt that this continent, especially the northern half of it, should have a cable connecting it with Australia, by way of Hawaii Samoa and New Zealand. The idea finds influential support in the capitals of Europe and in Washington. If the North American terminus should be in Vancouver there is little doubt that the project would also be regarded with favor by Canada, if it is not so regarded already. The movement is one in harmony with the desire for increased communication with foreign lands, and with the development of a great system of international news agencies, by which the pulsations of national life are registered and flashed round the globe with more than the speed of thought.

A German computation of the Jewish population makes the number of Jews on the globe 7,403,000. In Europe there are 6,800,000 Jews, of

whom 3,600,000 are found in Russia, 1,860,000 in Austro-Hungary, 568,000 in Germany, 400,000 in Roumania, 97,000 in the Netherlands, 80,000 in Turkey, 56,000 in France, 46,000 in Great Britain, 40,000 in Italy, 24,000 in Bulgaria and East Roumania.

The general public is entitled to the maximum of security for the property and person. It pays for that. It wants sober conductors, engineers, firemen and switch-tenders. As a rule, its wants in this respect are gratified. No railroad company would dare to employ an inebriate in any one of these positions. But the tendency is to go further, and to refuse to employ any drinking man, whether a drunkard or not. No rational man will employ a drinking engineer, supposing the business to be well managed. Few will employ a doctor who is known to drink habitually, and to an extent to cause remark. These consequences may deter some from evil-living.

One of the great railroad corporations in the United States, a few weeks ago discharged a number of its employees, among whom were eight engineers, because they had been patronizing saloons. This was just and right. The men knew it was in violation of the rules when they visited the saloons, and the company owed it to their own interests and to the safety of the public to discharge them. How many wrecks have been caused, on sea and land, by liquor no man can tell, but transportation companies are getting their eyes open to the awful ruin it is causing, and are seeking to protect themselves against it.

English is destined to be the universal language of commerce. Since 1800 the number of those who speak the German language has increased from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000; the Russian started with about the same figures, and increased in about the same ratio; the French increased from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000, while the English, starting with less than 20,000,000, has grown to the stupendous figure of 125,000,000. Such a growth is unparalleled in the history of the world, and furnishes excellent reason for the belief that in less than a century English will be spoken and written wherever any extensive business is done.

Canada promises, says an Exchange, to offer notable treasures to future historians of this continent. The Archives Department at Ottawa now presents for reference 1,200 volumes of original correspondence, and many hundreds of copies of documents bearing upon the history of the New England colonies, Acadia, French Canada, and the more western regions. The British War Office handed over to the department some time ago eight tons of valuable historical material, comprising 490,000 official documents. Canada has set aside \$6,000 for the purchase of historical papers. The work of collection began in 1872 with three empty rooms and very vague instructions.

The Japanese, it is said, have begun to follow the example of the Chinese in the matter of emigration. The government looks with favor on this change in the customs of the people, and encourages it as much as possible. Last year, according to the statistics recently compiled, 24,000 men and 18,000 women left Japan to find homes for themselves abroad. Most of them went to Hawaii and Australia, and a few to Canada and to this country. In Australia the Japanese easily find employment and are fast superseding the natives in the plantations about Cairns, Dungeness and Mackay. They accustom themselves quickly to the new manner of life, learn the language readily and work diligently. Many Australians already prefer them to the Chinese as house servants, gardeners and coachmen.

In the Salford Iron Works, Lancashire, England, the experiment has been tried for one year of reducing the labor day from nine hours to eight without reduction of wages. The Works employ 1,200 hands, and they have turned out a larger product on the shortened-day system than under the old plan. The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges a trial of this plan in every factory in the kingdom. Its success in

this particular instance cited, is certainly encouraging.

The court of the Emperor of Russia says one of the St. Petersburg papers, consists of one chief chamberlain, five chief court masters, one chief gentleman-of-the-table, one chief hunting-master, one chief court marshal, one chief carver, one chief stable master, thirty-five court masters, seventeen stable masters, six hunting masters, one director of the Imperial theatres, two chief masters of ceremonies, eight assistant hunting masters, nine assistant masters of ceremonies, one hundred and seventy-three chamberlains, two hundred and forty-nine assistant chamberlains, twenty-four court physicians, twenty-three court priests; ten ladies in waiting, four ladies of the bedchamber, and one hundred and eighty assistant ladies in waiting.

## Rational Memory Training.

Written for the INTELLIGENCER by Principal Austin A. M., B. D., of Alhambra College, St. Thomas, Ont.

### CHAPTER VI.

## How to Train and Strengthen the Memory.

"Surely an art of memory may be made no more destructive to natural memory than spectacles are to eyes."—THOMAS FULLER.

"The extent of the memory depends: first, on the daily use we make of it; secondly, on the attention with which we consider the objects we would impress upon it, and thirdly, on the order in which we arrange our ideas."—HELVETIUS.

"If any one ask me what is the only and greatest art of memory, I shall say that it is exercise and labor. To learn much by heart, to meditate much, and, if possible, daily, are the most efficacious of all methods. Nothing is so much strengthened by practice or weakened by neglect as memory."—QUINTILIAN.

That the memory, like all other powers of the mind, is capable of training and development by rational methods, is a proposition that few will dispute. To what limit it may be extended and strengthened has not been determined, but there can be no doubt that the mass of mankind have faint conception of the great possibilities in the way of the development of memory, that lie before them. Weak memories may be strengthened and good memories made better in the same way that flabby muscle may be made firm, and strong muscle fibre may be made stronger, viz., by appropriate exercise, regularly followed, under the right conditions, and with intervening periods of rest.

Artificial systems of memory training, that profess by revealing wonderful secrets, and recent discoveries, to fit out the student with a new memory in the course of a few days and teach him the art of "never forgetting," may be classed with the wonderful patent medicines that produce full beards on smooth cheeks in a few weeks. As a means of training the memory and rendering it serviceable in the battle of life, these systems are worse than useless. It may freely be admitted, however, that by means of mnemonics the student can commit to memory more quickly certain classes of subjects.

If memory like all other powers is capable of vast improvement by proper methods, is it not as much obligatory to train and keep in good working condition this most wonderful faculty, as it is to give proper food and exercise to the body? The serene way in which most people speak of the possession of a poor memory shows that this ethical view of memory training has never occurred to them, or that they must regard memory as an entirely unmanageable factor in their mental life. How startling it would be to hear one of these persons say, "I have a poor faculty of speaking the truth, or, I have great difficulty in refraining from theft, and yet a bad memory may be, and often is, a moral defect as well as an intellectual one. Yet how coolly and with what utter absence of any thought of merit or demerit, does your average man declare, 'I forgot all about it,' as though this were an unchallengeable excuse for some neglect.

We have seen in the chapter on the practical value of a good memory, that a man's success in society and in business is largely dependent on a good memory; while every one knows that the student, the scholar, the minister,

the public speaker are dependent in a large measure on an active and retentive memory, for success in their work. If memory, then, is so essential to proper performance of life's duties, how can its neglect be looked upon as other than a sin?

Again the fact that attention is requisite to good memory and lack of attention the one great source of defective memory, seems to trace memory defects back to volition where we again reach the realm of ethics. The statement, "we remember best what interests us," needs no other confirmation than is found in every man's experience yet it clearly implies a moral quality in memory, because our likes and dislikes spring not only from inheritance, but from habit, education and choice, which are clearly ethical. Interest is often a dominating element in our memory of persons. We remember some persons because they interest us; we forget others because they do not excite our interest. The case of a Southern lady is cited, who testified in court that she could not identify a certain negro "because all negroes looked alike to her."

Memory is for use rather than ornament, for daily help in fighting life's battles, rather than mere exhibition of power in the performance of memory feats.

The question may then assume this form: What constitutes a really serviceable memory? The answer to this is not difficult. A good memory is one that firmly retains in orderly arrangement what is committed to it, and produces readily its stores at the command of the will. He is a good steward who receives what his master commits to him, preserves it in good condition and order and cheerfully and promptly obeys his master's command, when ordered to produce it. The office of memory is to receive, preserve, restore. Many memories are good in one respect and decidedly inferior in others. A man's memory may be retentive, but if his knowledge is not arranged in an orderly manner, his power of recollection may be so slow that for practical purposes his memory is often valueless. In modern life, we crowd into our three score and ten years more experience than seven centuries of life gave to the early patriarchs. We have such a multitude of engagements to-day, and business and social life passes with such a rush, that a memory that does not respond at the hour or at the moment the will makes demands upon it, is practically useless. One great need of every one to-day is a ready memory, one that requires but a hint to effect an immediate response. The memory that is always an hour behind time, always lagging with a load of after-thoughts, is like the train that arrives a day after the fair. Memory should be like drafts made payable on demand.

"Ah," says the merchant, "if I had only remembered that item of business with A., and spoken to him when he was in my store this morning, it would have saved me a twenty mile journey and half a day's time."

"Alas," says the minister, "if that illustration had not escaped me just at the moment, how much more interesting and forcible I could have made that part of my sermon!"

"How provoking," cries the woman who has just returned from town, "to think that I attended to all the minor matters and forgot the things I most needed until I came home."

While most men admit the value of a ready memory, some have questioned whether it is really necessary in our day for the memory to have such strong retentive power as men seemed to have possessed in earlier times. Before the age of printing a good share of the knowledge of mankind was preserved in the storehouse of memory. Even to-day very much of the traditional knowledge of many nations is retained in this way, and handed down from generation to generation. But among civilized people, it is argued, where books and papers abound, and where copious works of reference in all departments of human knowledge are available, it is not necessary to develop the retentive powers to the same extent as in earlier times. Doubtless it is neither necessary nor advisable to-day to make the mind an intellectual pack-horse, and it is possible to burden the memory with many things

for which we might better consult works of reference. Yet after due allowance is made for all this, it will be seen that the demands of modern life are such that every man, to be successful, must carry a vast fund of such information as his calling demands, in his mind; and the readiness with which he can produce and use these stores will be to some extent the measure of his success.

Having then settled it that memory is more capable of vast improvement by appropriate training, and that it is of the highest importance to possess a strong and active memory, what is the first requisite of rational memory training? We answer without hesitation, a strong determination, based on a clear apprehension of the value and importance of a good memory and of the correct methods of improving it, to persist in daily exercise of this faculty until it is brought to the highest efficiency. There is no royal road to the possession of so great a treasure, as there is no short cut for the masses to riches, fame and power, so the majority of men can only reach heights of mental excellence by continued effort backed up by an iron will. Let the student then firmly resolve to have a well scored and ready memory. Let him remember, that like all his other powers of body and mind, memory is a talent which will improve by use, or shrivel by neglect. Let him remember what strength has been developed by physical training, what wonderful powers of mind by education, and let him resolve not to be handicapped in the race of life by a treacherous memory.

While there is no royal road to the possession of a retentive and responsive memory, there is an open road to every one who has will-power enough to form a firm resolution and patience enough to follow steadfastly a course of daily exercises.

The will must be cultivated as a part of proper memory training. The memory must be trained to act promptly, and loyally obey every command of the will, and it will be assisted in this if the will is made strong and unbending. As a means of developing this will power one prominent teacher recommends the following: Resolve to rise every morning for three months an hour earlier than usual and devote a stated time to some particular work, say, memorizing a few verses, and do it. It is simply impossible to overestimate the amount of knowledge that may be acquired or the degree of mental power that may be reached by a course of daily studies, planned and unflinchingly pursued by an unyielding and victorious will. The majority of men who fail in life, fail for lack of will power. This will power transformed the little Corsican into the great Napoleon who was accustomed to say to men, who failed: you have not half enough will-power. When told that the Alps stood in the way of his victorious march into Italy, he said: "there shall be no Alps," and the Simplon Pass was the result. "Impossible," he said, "is a word only found in the dictionary of fools."

When the student has once firmly resolved to develop a good memory, the battle is half won.

## 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.]

### So Much to do at Home.

I saw my brother lie  
Fast in the grasp of death;  
I heard his feeble, pleading cry,  
"Come o'er and help, or I die!"  
I saw him gasp for breath.  
I left him there to die alone,  
There was so much to do at home.

I knew my sister there  
Was doomed to live a slave;  
Her heart was full of dark despair;  
No ray of light bade joy come there,  
Nor hope beyond the grave.  
There was for her a freedom bought  
With precious blood; she knew it not.

Oh! when the time shall come,  
For which I daily pray,  
And Christ shall come to welcome home  
His servants who his will have done,  
Can I, oh! can I say—  
"I could not let him die alone,  
There was so much to do at home?"

M. S., in *Missionary Echo*.

## The Mite Box Nest.

It was so long ago, that it seems as if "when I was young," were the way to begin, for I am not so old yet, but that twenty years ago seems a long time to me. But at that time in one of the Southern counties of Ohio there was manifested the true missionary spirit. An earnest hearted woman, with a husband and large family of children, worked hard on a farm to have apples and potatoes sufficient to supply their needs until the spring vegetables should come. Some of the daughters had grown to young womanhood, and were earnest faithful Christians like their mother.

Though so poor, they were readers. The eldest, saw in her church paper accounts of a new society which had been started among the Methodist women. She read of the plans for work and for organization; but there were no other women around her interested enough to help form an auxiliary, and she could learn of none near enough to which she could send her name. But she must help that society—she must do something.

What could she do to help that work? Then she read of "mite boxes." Yes, she could have a box; so when the holiday time came, and she went home from her busy days of sewing, she spoke to her mother about a family "mite box." It was in the days of paper collars. A little round paper collar box was soon found, the cover fastened on, and a slit cut in the top; a string was passed through the side, and then the box was fastened to the wall in the sitting room. On this was written "Mite box for the W. F. M. S."

Then she said to her mother, "I will mark some of God's blessings to me by sending offerings to go in this box with those of the rest of the family. At the close of the year please open it, and send the money to the nearest society." The mother gladly accepted the trust, and husband, daughters, all were urged to make sacrifices, and droppings, dimes, etc., into the box when they could, as thank-offerings for special blessings. They promised as soon as the box was full the contents should be counted and sent off.

Sometime after, it was noticed that the box began to look heavy, then that the bottom was beginning to break away from the side. Cord was wrapped around it from back to front. It grew heavier and more cord was wrapped round and round, from side to side. Still the weight increased, and the strain on the box grew greater. Again cord was tied around from back to front, then over the nail in the wall, then round the box again, and so it was braced and wrapped, and tied, till I don't know whether there was more box or cord. A mother bird, repairing the ravages of time in the nest which sheltered her birdlings, could not have watched more anxiously, nor cared for them more tenderly, than did this mother in Israel watch and care for her treasure, the precious box which held a little help for the perishing sisters so far away.

Month after month the pennies dropped, and the strings were wound. Sometimes it seemed that the box would give away but in spite of all, it held, and finally the mother said the box was full. With great interest, and curiosity, you have tenderly taken down. Moist eyes watched the counting of the sacred pennies and silver, for each piece meant some sacrifice, or some special reason for thanksgiving. When it was announced that over twelve dollars had been sheltered in this oddly woven missionary bird's nest, there was great joy over their first collection. Where could it be sent? There was no Society near, and this sacred money had to be sent out of the state to find a channel by which to reach the waiting ones who knew not Christ.

But its work was not all done over the seas, for more than once has this story of a woman's faithfulness and earnestness deepened the feeling of responsibility in other hearts. And if a broader circle now read of the box and cords, we pray that the interest awakened, may bind other hearts to those "who sit in darkness, with a three-fold cord of love."

I have thought the foregoing story might help in the mite boxes work undertaken by the Second District Society. The boxes in the District have been distributed by the President, who lives in Caribou, Maine. If any Society has been overlooked or has not had a sufficient supply, please inform the President.

Although it will not be long before the annual meeting, yet we hope our sisters will redeem the time and use the boxes as a depository for the Lord's money, laying by in store as the Lord has prospered us, praying and believing that their contents will be blessed to the conversion and uplifting of our heathen sisters. "He gave His life for us." What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits?

If each of the Presidents would arrange for a meeting and concert, at which to have the boxes opened. It would greatly add to the interest of the work.

ONE INTERESTED.