

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2090

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.

Another effort is to be made by Bishop Taylor to promote the emigration of colored persons to Liberia. It is to be understood that this is no scheme for a wholesale transfer of the negro race, which would be impossible; but simply for the sending of a few hundred or at most a few thousand colonists to this little republic.

This is likely to be a great year for Arctic expeditions. Negotiations are in progress at St. Johns, N. F., for steamers to take three expeditions outward, and to carry a small relief party to Bowdoin Bay, where Lieut. Peary and party are wintering. Then there is the Wellman, or newspaper expedition, led by Americans in the interest of the United Press Association, which will start from Norway, besides other expeditions which have a smaller chance of success.

Chili proposes to sell its extensive nitrate beds at auction—a very foolish proceeding, since it is certain they will not bring what they are worth. In fact, no one can tell what such deposits will be worth in years to come, and the true course for any government which owns such beds is to hold them, allowing private parties, to work them on short leases, thus deriving a revenue forever. Most governments kill the goose which lays golden eggs. These are almost the only extensive nitrate beds in the world. The nitrate is found in a desert plain, 7,000 feet above the sea. Some fifty millions of private capital is already invested by private parties, and nearly a thousand tons are annually shipped to Europe. Germany is a large buyer, taking one third the entire product.

"If Christ were in Chicago" is the striking title under which Editor Stead, of London, is going to send forth in the near future his new book. In it he reveals much respecting the unemployed and criminal classes, the social evil, city politics, and the saloons, that is of thrilling, startling interest. Just how he could, in so short a time, possess himself of such a vast fund of information on these dark subjects is a mystery to many; but he knew what he wanted, and how and where to look for it. Mr. Stead believes firmly that a living faith in Christ is the only power capable of effectually regenerating society and politics. He turns the electric light of an open *expose* giving names of men and places, upon some of the darkest chapters in Chicago history. His book is sure to have a large sale.

Letters from American residents at Bluefields, on the Mosquito coast, show how much they owe to the British war vessel for landing a few troops which

preserved order and gave protection. When the British troops landed the Spanish soldiers were driving women and children in the houses at the point of the bayonet, and there were frightful fights between the Spaniards and the natives. Women were in the greatest danger. The British commander compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege, and afforded full protection. One American writes, "If it had not been for our British cousins, things would have gone hard with us; for had the Spaniards once gotten the upper hand they would have spared nobody."

In France, it is said, the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence over all others.

New Zealand is the first of English colonies to give women equal political rights with men. The law gives to all women, married or single, the same right to vote as is now possessed by men. The first election under the new law was held in December. The only other state in the world in which men and women have the same political status is Wyoming in this country.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, eminent in literature, philosophy, and medicine, on being asked if a young man desiring to attain success in life should smoke, answered: "Certainly not. It is liable to injure the sight, to render the nerves unsteady, to enfeeble the will, and enslave the nature to an imperious habit likely to stand in the way of duty to be performed." Boys and young men will do well to clip this item and paste it in their hats. The fact is, a young man may just as reasonably expect his watch to keep good time after he has poured tar or vinegar into its wheelwork as to expect his brain to work quickly and accurately after he has benumbed it with tobacco smoke, or his nervous system and his digestion to continue healthy while persistently subjected to the prostrating, debilitating effects of the poisonous nicotine.

The Prohibition Deputation.

THE PREMIER INTERVIEWED.
On Tuesday of last week the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons was crowded with delegates, gathered from all parts of the Dominion, to urge the Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition. The room, although a large one, was too small by far to hold the crowd. Many members of both Houses of Parliament were present. Major Bond was chosen chairman and Messrs F. S. Spence and J. H. Carson acted as secretaries. Many of the leading prohibitionists of the Dominion were present. At noon the following members of the Government entered the room: Sir John Thompson, and Messrs. Bowell, Ives, Tupper, Costigan, Smith, Daly and Carling. Sir John Thompson made a brief speech of welcome to the unexpected large delegation. He said the Hon. G. E. Foster was unable to be present because he was busy with the budget.

Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, occupied the front seat. Col. Bond, in a brief opening address declared that the time had now come for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. This large legislation had come voluntarily for the benefit of their fellow citizens. Could such a law be enacted was often asked. After studying the question he had no hesitation in saying it would be easier to enforce total prohibition than a license act. (Applause.) The delegation represented every part of the Dominion.

Mr. F. S. Spence delivered a strong address. The people had spoken by an overwhelming majority. In Ontario by nearly eighty-two thousand, Manitoba by twelve thousand, Prince Edward Island by seven thousand, Nova Scotia by forty thousand and New Brunswick by a unanimous vote of the Legislature. He contrasted this enormous majority with the majority of the present Dominion Government at the last election of only seventeen thousand, but which the Government considered sufficient to justify it in moulding public policy. He read a resolution that this deputation urges the Government to take steps to secure the immediate enactment by Parliament of a prohibitory

liquor law. I present this resolution, said Mr. Spence, endorsed by a majority of 150,000. He also read a resolution of the deputation urging the Government to resist all attempts in Parliament to secure the endorsement of the French treaty as it would be detrimental to the welfare of the country, opposed to the wishes of the citizens and an impediment to securing total prohibition.

The chairman introduced Mrs. Alexander, as representing an organization of enormous power, the W. C. T. U. That lady made an excellent speech, urging the Government in the name of 10,000 women to put a stop to this traffic.

Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, made a strong, carefully worded address. He intimated that while they spoke with proper courtesy they were resolute in their determination to press forward this reform and if necessary going so far as to elect a Government which would carry out the reform.

Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, said he wanted the Government he supported to have the honor of introducing a prohibitory measure. He did not want it left to the Reform party. (Laughter.) Referring to the Royal Commission, he said they should not depend too much on what the Royal Commission would have to tell them. Most of them knew as much about this question as the members of the Royal Commission.

The Rev. Mr. Heustin, of Halifax, presented a memorial from the convention of Nova Scotia prohibitionists protesting strongly and earnestly against the ratification of the French treaty.

Sir John Thompson made a long reply, carefully worded. He had listened with pleasure. If he could make any distinction he would express the deepest respect and sympathy for the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In reply to what had been said, he would be frank. It might be pleasanter for them if he told them one-half of what he intended to say, but he would not then feel that he had discharged his duty if he did not tell them what was in his mind. It was out of the question that any prohibitory measure could be propounded this session. The requirements of the revenue and many other considerations made it imperative that any such measure should be carefully studied before Parliament met. "In regard to the future," Sir John continued, "I must tell you frankly that I can make no pledge at all. I must do that out of respect to you. I could do as some others are said to have done, thank you and give a pledge. I could walk out to-morrow with both arms akimbo but I would be false to you and the respect I entertain for you if I gave such a pledge."

A Royal Commission had been at work and accumulated a mass of evidence which he was sure would be found exceedingly instructive, not, perhaps to the delegates, who knew more of the question than one-half the witnesses examined, but for public men, including himself and for the general public. A preliminary report would be presented by the Commissioners in a few days and a final report before the end of the session, and the evidence and reports would be carefully considered. He agreed that the report was not to be conclusive. It was for advice and information. In advance of that it would be impossible for him to give any pledge as to what measures concerning prohibition would be taken by the present Government.

The Premier said that he would not for a moment swerve from his sense of duty by introducing in consideration of a majority of the votes of the people of this country a measure that they could not defend in the House to their fellow-countrymen and defend for all time to come. He would not say whether the French treaty would be ratified or not, but if it was ratified there would be no provision adopted which would prevent the adoption of prohibition, if adopted in the future. There are no obligations in the treaty which would restrict or hamper Parliament in the least, and if necessary to remove any doubt it would be made perfectly plain when the Government announces its policy. He concluded by assuring them that the Government would give every possible weight to their utterances.

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.]

From Miss Gaunce.

Dear Intelligencer:—A short time with you this evening before the week closes. Six weeks to-night since I reached Balasore. I can hardly realize it has only been that length of time, yet the calendar says so.

The kindness and welcome extended by the missionaries in the field made us realize we had come among friends, who were ready to receive us into their homes and hearts. Nor would I forget the welcome from our dark brothers and sisters. How my heart was filled with gratitude as I listened to their greeting and clasped one after another by the hand.

I know my friends are anxious to know how I like my new home, etc. I can assure them that my room looked very pleasant and inviting, after spending weeks in a cabin. I do not know as anything seemed to fill me with more pleasure than the vase of roses, which had been placed upon the table by Mrs. Boyer. It is not always the great things that appeal so wonderfully to the heart.

The next morning, Sunday, at half-past eight, I attended the native service. Not one word could I understand. The music especially, seemed so peculiar. I wish some of the home friends could take a look into the church some Sunday morning and behold the women and children sitting on the floor, the men in the seats. At the close of morning service is "the teacher's meeting." At half-past three Sunday-School; at seven English service and at the close the young people's prayer-meeting generally led by Saul Nayak, is held at Mrs. Boyer's. Sunday, you see, is a busy day for the missionaries. The teacher's meeting and Sunday School I do not attend. One evening, two of the boys, who seem to be my special friends, on account of help rendered them in their studies, wished me to call upon some of the natives. Accordingly, I went, forewarning them, that they would have to do the talking. We called at three of their friend's homes. They seemed greatly pleased to see us. The only thing that marred the pleasure was my inability to talk Oriya. I accompanied Mrs. Boyer one evening, on her visit to two sick houses. While she did the talking, I did the watching and thinking. I know I felt thankful as I never had before for the blessings and comforts that surround those who have been brought up in Christian lands.

How am I progressing with the language you ask? Sometimes I feel quite satisfied and again somewhat discouraged. At present I am studying with punctiliousness three hours per day. The thought of doing nothing often presents itself. It seems hard for me to remember always, the words of Milton:—"They also serve who only stand and wait." Yet, I am daily trying to learn that lesson and of being willing to be just what the Master would have me. I have had to cling very close to Him. It is such a strength and help to me, when I remember of the many home friends, who are praying for me and the work. The distance instead of separating us, has seemed to bring them nearer, and dearer.

We are enjoying very pleasant weather. A few days ago it was very warm in the afternoon. We have had several showers of rain.

A few Sabbaths ago, while returning from Church, I saw a man measuring his length to Puri, where the temple Juggernath is. It was a spectacle to fill one with sorrow, but such scenes one will become quite accustomed to here.

Now I must say good-bys
Yours,
LIZZIE E. GAUNCE,
Balasore, Feb. 24th, 1894.

Miss Gaunce sent with her letter, a copy of the address presented to the newly arrived Missionaries, at a reception tendered them by the native Christians. It was first given in Oriya and then translated into English. It is signed by Joseph Fullerton, who, Miss Gaunce says, "is our native

pastor, and Saul Nayak one of our most prominent as well as most intellectual native Christians."

The address is as follows:
To the Rev'd. and Mrs. G. H. Hamlen, and the Misses Gaunce and Barnes.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We the members of the Christian community at Balasore beg respectfully to come with this cordial address of welcome, on the occasion of your arrival at this station, and do hereby convey our sentiments of profound gratitude to that body called the Foreign Mission Board, which has been taking such a keen and active interest in the welfare of the Christians and in spreading the sacred religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and also to you all personally, who have come to live amongst us, in order to help us in matters both ecclesiastical and secular.

We hereby wish to assure you that we fully appreciate and acknowledge the valuable service to the country, of the late missionaries and of those who are still in the field, and wish here to express our profound gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the same.

We are deeply grieved to mention here the most lamentable and irreparable loss we have sustained by the untimely death of our beloved brother Rev. Mr. Boyer, who will ever be remembered as one of our best friends, for his rare qualities of heart and mind and especially for his establishing the Mission High School, in connection with which you have come to give effect to that noble scheme which was thought to be dead and lost sight of, on the sudden removal of Mr. Boyer.

We beg once more to most cordially welcome you all to this town and also to this church, which is the oldest church of the Free Baptist Mission in the grand province of Bengal.

One word more and we will have more than taxed your patience, after the fatigue of a long and tiresome journey by sea.

May our Lord Jesus Christ spare you for His work in this field, for many years to come and grant His blessing on your labours. We beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours most truly in Christ,
SAUL NAYAK,
JOSEPH FULLERTON.

A Working Church.

Christian growth from the very nature of things must depend in no small degree on Christian activity—an activity implying both thoughts and endeavor. There is a spiritual rest for every believer in Christ, but this does not preclude activity. The strong church is the one which has a work for each one of its members. The one who does not want to do anything should have no place in such a church.

Some months ago the writer spent a Sunday in New York City. Walking up Madison Avenue in the morning looking for a convenient place of worship, we came to "The Church of the Heavenly Rest." This was not the church we were looking for. We were looking for a working, aggressive church. We walked on, and soon came to a church the name of whose pastor on the bulletin board was an invitation to go in. We knew him to be an earnest, aggressive man, and we were not disappointed to hear from his lips a sermon of great practical interest and power. It is to the working churches people are drawn in these times.

In harmony with these observations are the following suggestive words found in a recent issue of the *Christian Intelligencer*, published in New York City:

"A few years since a lady connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church came to this city to reside. When asked with what particular congregation she proposed to connect herself, she said she did not know yet; for she was looking for a working church. She did not want to get among a set of drones, but among folks who were up and doing for the Master. About the same time a Baptist layman from the South settled here. He did not look out for the most fashionable church, or one that had the best preaching or singing, but for the one where he could be of the most use. Why, oh, why, are not all evangelical believers, no matter what their denomination, of the same spirit as the lady and gentleman we have mentioned?"—*The S. op.*

A Whiskey-Selling Priest Fined.

A press dispatch is our authority for saying that Father Eskert, a German Catholic priest of Wesley, Iowa, has pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a nuisance and selling liquor contrary to law, and has been fined three hundred dollars and costs—the smallest fine that could be imposed for that offence. The dispatch says in substance that this law-defying priest built a large church, incurred a heavy debt, and, with a view of raising money to pay it, he held festivals and fairs in his church, and had a bar-room in its basement, where he sold intoxicating liquors to the patron of his fairs, all in violation of the prohibitory law of Iowa. By prosecuting him the good people of Iowa have honoured themselves. But what is to be thought of a church which tolerates a priest who is not only a high-handed violator of the criminal laws of the State, but is at the same time a debaucher and poisoner of the people of his parish, both old and young—all for filthy lucre's sake? What a model follower of St. Peter is such a one! It is well known that three fourths of all the saloon keepers are Roman Catholics, and that the authorities of that church have it in their power to banish the rum traffic from the country; but, instead, some of its priests turn saloon keepers to raise money to pay the debts on their churches, and nine-tenths of them are wine bibbers. This is in exact keeping with the old jesuitical doctrine that "the end justifies the means." What must be the effect of a saloon-keeping priest upon the morals of the people! Is it any wonder that Voltaire, knowing nothing of Christianity except what he saw of it in the corrupt priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, fired his terrible invectives into its ranks?

The World's Gold Fields.

Australia headed the list in the production of gold in 1892, the United States, Russia and Africa following closely behind. The returns for 1893 are not yet in, but it is estimated that the total production of the yellow metal for the year will reach \$150,000,000. Recent information from South Africa proves conclusively that the region is auriferous to a degree almost incredible. At Johannesburg the reef of gold quartz extends fully thirty miles on each side of the city, and at 2,000 feet below the surface the yellow veins are as rich as at the top. But even this wealth of deposit is far surpassed by the discoveries made in Mashonaland. Indications of ruined cities and of mining operations carried on in a remote past seem to support the conjecture that this region was the Ophir of King Solomon's time. The country appears to be a vast gold field. Already a total area of 260 miles long by 150 broad has been thoroughly prospected and claims have been staked. The argument of the bimetalists that the gold supply is not equal to the demand for monetary purposes, is confuted by every mail that comes from South Africa.—*Herald.*

Rational Memory Training.

The series of articles now appearing in these columns on the subject of Memory Training from the pen of Principal Austin, M. A., of Alma College has been issued in book form. They make an interesting book of 12 chapters, 124 pages and will be invaluable to students and all who desire to improve their memories. The volume costs only 25c. and may be had of The Journal Co., Publishers, St. Thomas, Ontario. Agents Wanted.

Among Exchanges.

MERE PRETENSE.

Entering a large bookstore in our city one day last week, we noticed in a conspicuous position a "grip" which some visitor had deposited there. In large red lettering, covering nearly the whole of one side, were these words:—

"HOLINESS TO THE LORD."
And on the other side, in fully as conspicuous position, we read:—

"THE BLOOD CLEANSETH."
We know not who the owner of the satchel was, but we are very certain that he should be classed with those whom the Saviour condemned as making a pretense of their religion. We are equally certain that he is an offense to all who have caught the spirit of the meek and lowly Nazarene.—*Zion's Herald.*