

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XLIV.—No 39.

FREDERICTON N.B, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

WHOLE No.228

A Good Time to Pay.

The ministers may do the INTELLIGENCER a good service by speaking of it next Sunday and at other times between now and their starting for Conference. If they will intimate to their people that they will receive subscriptions and take them to the editor at Conference, probably many will avail themselves of so convenient an opportunity to pay. Kindly do this, brethren, and collect as many subscriptions as you can—old and new.

Subscriptions whose payment fall due about this time, and those past due, will do us a kindness by sending them now, either by ministers and others going to conference, or direct to this office.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Newspaper men are proverbially poor, but Whitelaw Reid, of the N. Y. Tribune, is said to have \$2,000,000 to his credit.

It is stated that there are yet \$4,000,000,000 of gold in the Transvaal mines, and that beyond the Rand is a district to the east which will yield remarkable surprises. Coal also exists in great abundance.

An old family Bible, charred and crumbling, was taken from the ruins of a burnt building in Rockland, Me. Part of one page only was intact, and the owner removed it as a relic. He was surprised to find among the verses the words, "This shall be the time of the most holy things reserved from the fire."

The postoffice department of Great Britain had a profit of over \$18,000,000 last year. The number of pieces handled was 3,030,000,000, and the telegrams sent were 79,832,610. The deposits in the postal savings bank were \$2,225,000. Nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property went to the dead letter office.

The city council of Topeka, Kan., has enacted a curfew law. It provides that all children under 16 years of age, found on the streets or in public places, unaccompanied by guardians, after 9 p. m. in summer and 8 p. m. in winter, shall be arrested and fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. The fire bell will ring every evening 15 minutes before the hour.

There is a stringent law in Japan that, when one camphor laurel is cut down, another must be planted in its place. The tree is hardy and long-lived, attaining to an enormous size. It is covered with a small leaf of a vivid dark green color. The seed or berries grow in clusters, resembling the black currant in size and appearance. And the wood is employed for every purpose, from cabinet-making to ship-building.

Li Hung Chang, as observed by the English reporters, goes to bed at 9.30 o'clock. This is the habit of years, from which there is no deviation. He rises at 5.30 o'clock. This is the rule, subject to occasional variation. His personal attendants stand silently in his room at the time named. If, as occurs at long intervals, he does not wake then, he is left to sleep on. His attendants continue motionless, for they have orders not to arouse their master.

"The Railroad Collision Exhibition Company" is the awe-inspiring name of an American Corporation, which makes an honest penny with complete safety to the public. Old engines and cars, which are destined to be broken up, are made to smash each other on short lines specially laid down for the purpose, in front of a grand stand full of ticket-holders. Nearly 20,000 persons witnessed such a wreck at Columbus Ohio, the other day, and the next performance is soon to come off at Detroit.

A writer in the Paris Revue has just made a study of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions in the German Empire, and finds the Protestants to number 31,000,000 to 17,000,000 Catholics, who are more numerous in Bavaria than elsewhere. Among Protestant provinces Brandenburg is most famous for its thorough-going

Lutheranism; in Brunswick and Schleswig-Holstein religious indifference is almost absolute. Hamburg and Berlin are described by Lutheran pastors as spiritual cemeteries. It is reported there has been manifested recently a toning up of religious faith.

With the modern tendency to make all things new a new English grammar has made its appearance. It hails from Tennessee, and will be welcomed by those who object to being corrected in their syntax by precise friends. Its principle, that usage is the arbiter of speech, is sound enough, but it is shockingly lax upon the crucial question, Whose usage? 'T was him. 'Who did you see?' the three first, 'these sort of books,' are all justified on the authority of common usage. This is, no doubt, common enough in English as 'she spoke' "down in Tennessee," but it is rather shocking to find a professor of English, even in Tennessee, holding a chair in the Vanderbilt University for the promulgation of such anarchy. The men of Massachusetts, it is but just to say, have risen up in indignant protest against it, but it will probably suit the Southern market.

Speaking of the military rivalry in Europe, the 'Standard' says,—The financial question is ever present, and nations otherwise impregnable may succumb to bankruptcy. Here the advantage of Great Britain over most of the other powers is significant. While they are growing deeper in debt she is paying off the enormous burdens from former wars, and retaining her naval superiority as well. At the close of the French War in 1817 the total debt was \$4,433,360,185. Later was even this up to \$6,267,395,950. The present indebtedness is but \$3,273,948,570, or an average reduction of \$38,000,000 annually since 1817. If the recent increase in naval expenditure had not been determined on, it was calculated that the debt would be diminished \$65,000,000 annually. Even under the great expense of the new navy the reduction will be \$25,000,000 yearly. All this shows how vain are the predictions of England's decadence.

How D. L. Moody Rests.

There is a delightful bit of description entitled "Mr. Moody 'resting,'" given by the Rev. C. I. Scofield in the London Christian. This correspondent says:

"It is amusing to see Mr. Moody do what he calls 'rest.' The day's 'rest' begins at five o'clock in the morning with a simple breakfast, and ends seven hours later, when tired and happy, the great evangelist retires for the night. By six o'clock in the morning he may be at Mount Hermon, bursting into the kitchen where the busy cooks are preparing breakfast, inspecting the food, tasting of 'every dish to assure himself of its quality; or down at the great barns where the boys are at work, looking over the large herd of cows, scrutinizing every detail of the farm, and then meeting the students in chapel with a stimulating talk or tender exposition of Scripture.

"Hurry back to his home, he opens his mail, always immense, and writes or dictates answers. Then he gives attention to the innumerable details of the administration of the three great Northfield institutions—the seminary, the training school and Mount Hermon School—and to the careful planning of the summer conventions. It has often been remarked that the charm of these great gatherings is largely in their freshness and spontaneity, and this is true of the result; but the throngs who feel and remark upon that charm do not know that it is a result achieved by long months of most painstaking preparation. In nothing, perhaps, is Mr. Moody's genius for command more manifest than in his capacity for details. Nothing is too minute for his best thought, for he well knows how much results may depend upon little things.

"Of course, along with this genius for details go remarkable quickness of insight and of decision. When it is remembered that June, July and August each brings its distinctive gathering at Northfield, it will readily be understood that the preliminary work is enormous. Mr. Moody would find his own industry and capacity inadequate to the accomplishment of all

this work, if he had not able and trustworthy lieutenants. These he finds in his eldest son, William R. Moody; his nephew, Amos G. Moody, and his son-in-law, Mr. Percy Pitt. Each of these energetic and capable young men, trained in Mr. Moody's service and familiar with his methods, is implicitly trusted to execute his plans.

"And beside these things, which are local, no inconsiderable part of Mr. Moody's 'rest' is taken up with the affairs of the Chicago Bible Institute, the Colportage Association, the Prison Evangelization Society, and with the stream of visitors from every part of the world. During the conventions all his work must go on, and in addition, the conduct of the meetings. And this is Mr. Moody's idea of 'rest.' When this is over, his work begins."

The Protestant Societies of France.

Evangelical Christendom supplies some notes of the annual meetings of Protestant Societies of France. The Societe Centrale d'Evangelization supports 140 agents, has 300 places of worship, and visits 195 localities. It records the conversion of 387 Catholics, and the opening of four new stations during the year. The Mission Interieure has been at work for a quarter of a century. It conducts evangelistic meetings in different districts, leaving to the care of the nearest churches those gathered in. The work is being prosecuted with revived activity. The McAll Mission still holds on its way. Though several stations have had to be abandoned for lack of funds, there has been much success. In particular, the work done by the Mission Boat on the Oise, the progress of temperance work, and the steady ingathering of converts from Catholicism give cause for thanksgiving. The Societe des Missions de France has enjoyed financial prosperity, all the expenditure having been met. Other agencies in France are carrying on their work with success in a noble spirit of self-sacrifice, and with great helpfulness. In all directions the outlook is bright.

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.]

Letter from Miss Gaunce.

I was unable to write last week, in continuation of my letter of 31st July, I but know you will pardon the delay. It rained so this afternoon that I was unable to go out to work.

Uma, a Bible woman, and I had planned to visit one of the villages, where I have a Sunday School. One day, when going among the people of this village I became acquainted with an elderly woman, who Uma told me, knew the Lord's prayer, the Commandments and several Bible stories. It had been some time since a European had been to see her, so she naturally made inquiries about me, and began to tell about the last Missa Baba, who used to often visit her, and whom she loved. She had forgotten her name, and I would have been unable to have given her any information, if Uma had not told me it was Miss Hooper. She said, "you have never been here before?" I replied that I had many times been to the school, but had not been to the houses in the village. I want you, she said, to come and see me,—to come often. I promised I would not forget her. She is very fond of music. One day I sang as many as three hymns to her. I hope to be able to visit her, with others, to-morrow afternoon. Sometimes it has seemed to me to be more encouraging to work among the poorer class. In the days of Christ, "the common people heard Him gladly." May not the same be true in this day?

Such dirty, ignorant, little naked children I often meet! They are always much interested in the Bible pictures. Many of them, I suppose, have never seen the like before; even the smallest detail seems to be noticed. If it were not for the expense of mounting them on cotton, I would give some of these little ones the pleasure of having one each as their possession. They have very few playthings. Let me give you this as an illustration. In one of the houses visited yesterday, I saw a small image of Jagannath, gaily decorated with yellow flowers, which grow in profusion in this part of India. I thought some one had been doing puja. When I mentioned it, the mother replied, "O! the children were playing." May God hasten the day when the children of India will be

brought to Jesus, who in the days of His flesh, suffered the little children to come unto Him, and forbade them not.

I know your readers will be interested in the "latest arrival" at the Orphanage. To-day the police brought him to Mr. Hamlen. His father, so they say, has been dead some time; his mother died of cholera about five weeks ago. As no one seemed to claim him he was given to the Christians. He may be four years old; he was very dirty, and much reduced in flesh. But he has a strong pair of lungs, as he yelled most lustily, and tried to get away. It was some time before he was pacified. It may be he was afraid of white faces. One of the older boys has taken charge of him, and he appears, now, to be quite contented.

By the way, I should like to correct the impression some have, that the Superintendent of Orphanage goes into the high-ways, hedges, etc., and bring stray waifs into the Orphanage.

This season there has been an unusually high flood in Balasore district. Embankments have given way, and the water has overflowed some twenty miles, sweeping away dwelling-houses and cattle. For three days we were without mails, and the telegraph line was down, so there was no communication with Calcutta. The home mail, of July 10th, was received this afternoon. Any one who has been far from home understands how eagerly letters from home and friends are read.

It is time for me to cease writing. With kindest regards to all my friends, and the prayer, that we may be "one in Christ."

Yours sincerely,
L. E. GAUNCE.
Balasore, Aug. 13th, 1896.

—The Presbyterian Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Maritime Provinces held its annual meeting in St. John last week. The reports were encouraging. The receipts during the year were \$7,731.91. Three returned missionaries were present, and added much to the interest of the meeting.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the F. C. Baptist Woman's Mission society, in the F. C. Baptist church, St. John, North End, on Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1896, at three o'clock p. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

R. M. C. A.—The Railway Men's Christian Association, at McAdam Junction, N. B., held their annual meeting, Sept. 17th. The financial statement showed that the society had no debts. Henry Harvey Stuart, school Teacher, and J. W. Hoyt, Collector of Customs, were chosen to represent the society at the R. M. C. A. convention in Montreal, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. The officers elected are as follows:—H. P. Timmerman, honorary pres.; E. A. Cunningham, local pres.; V. Presidents, R. McKenzie, J. W. Hoyt, Luke Lawson, M. I. Spaulding, W. K. Thompson, John Stewart, W. H. Blackaller, J. H. Barbour and Mrs. F. H. Hale; secretary, Henry Harvey Stuart; treas. R. McKenzie; Com. of management, Thos. Armstrong, E. A. Cunningham, Geo. Moffatt, Merritt Nason, A. Williams, Wm. Baker, sr., J. R. Gilliland, J. W. Green, Geo. Love, Jas. McCloskey, Robert Bartlett, Chas. Lamoureux, C. Johnston, B. Shorten, R. M. Dow, Ernest Whempley, Beverley Dibblee, George Smith, Harry Waters, J. Ryder and Allan Bartlett; room committee, C. E. Thompson, Geo. Bulmer, E. A. Cunningham, Luke Lawson, R. McKenzie, Henry Harvey Stuart and J. Henry Adair; committee on programmes, E. A. Cunningham, J. W. Hoyt, Luke Lawson, R. McKenzie, H. H. Stuart.

Parliament.

Monday.—Replying to Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Laurier said the government knew nothing about any further conference with Greenway on the Manitoba school question. Replying to Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Laurier said the Chignecto Marine company had made a recent application to the government, but that it had not yet been considered by the cabinet. Replying to Mr. McMullen, Mr. Blair said the government had not yet been able to take up the subject of the Fredericton Bridge company's indebtedness.

GLADSTONE.—W. T. Stead, writing in McClure's Magazine, summarizes the secrets of the vigor still shown by Mr. Gladstone though he has reached the age of eighty-six. These secrets are (1) His strong religious faith. In his bedroom is emblazoned the text: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." (2) His wife, so careful of her husband that she has been known to sit down upon The Times for a whole evening, that newspaper containing an article which she thought might disturb him. (3) His sleep, which he can always command in an instant, and of which he always takes seven hours. And he sleeps with all his might. (4) His methodical habits. He insists, for instance, that every piece of meat should be bitten thirty-two times. (5) His power of concentration of mind. If he reads a book, he is oblivious of all else. But he can shift his attention at will to another book. (6) His variety of interests. (7) His fondness for outdoor life.

FOR THE MOTHER.—A special correspondent of the London Times, on duty in China, was imprisoned and slowly tortured to death during the Tiao-Ping rebellion.

The full details of his tragic fate were printed in the Times; but, after the regular edition was issued, the presses were stopped, and a single copy, containing merely the announcement of his death and an eulogy on his life and noble courage, was struck off and sent to his old mother in her lonely country home, that she might not know through its columns of the cruelty under which her son had died.

WHO WAS THE LOSER?—Speaking of the currency question, has any one seen this curious problem? It happened at one time that the Mexican silver dollar was worth 65 cents in the United States, and the United States silver dollar was worth the same sum in Mexico. A man on the border in Texas purchased 35 cents worth of goods, gave a United States dollar and received in change a Mexican dollar worth 65 cents. He then went over into Mexico, made a similar purchase, and received in change a United States dollar worth 65 cents there. Then he recrossed the line and repeated his financial transaction as before. By going back and forth, at the end of the day each store keeper had made a good profit, the man had a supply of goods and still had his dollar in his pocket. Can some of you who are good at figures tell us who was the loser by this operation?—The Advance.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—A very attractive Descriptive Circular for 1896-97 is that issued by the St. John Business College and Short-hand Institute, of which S. Kerr & Son are the proprietors. It gives much information as to the advantages of a Business College course, testimonials as to the proficiency of the graduates of this particular institution, the terms, etc. Circulars will be sent and other information given, to those who address S. Kerr & Son, St. John.

GONE TO BRAZIL.—Several hundred of people, chiefly French Canadians, sailed from Montreal last week for Brazil. Some who had booked for the passage were persuaded to remain at home. An excited crowd witnessed the departure of the steamer, hooting the ships officers, cheering those who gave up going, and using all their powers of persuasion to induce others to abandon their foolish undertaking.

MISSIONARY MURDERED.—Rev. Mr. Reynhart, missionary to Tibet, has been murdered, and Mrs. Reynhart, an Ontario lady, has been carried away by the slayers of her husband.

Among Exchanges.

THE RIGHT KIND.

The religion that would rather be poor than touch a dishonest dollar, carries the divine life within.—Tennessee Methodist.

PTILABLE PEOPLE.

The most pitiable of all people are the aimless, purposeless, miserable mortals found alike among rich and poor.—Lutheran Observer.

FOOLISH PARENTS.

Money, in the eyes of foolish, match-making mothers and their aspiring, susceptible daughters, "covers a multitude of sins," when possessed by a rakish young man.—Rel Telescope.

LOWERED HER FLAG.

England has lowered her flag on the island of Trinidad, which rightfully belongs to Brazil. That is brave, for the Republic could not have coerced her. Such deeds add to England's glory.—Independent.

THE HOME HERE.

There are many persons who profess to "think of the home over there," who would do well to think more of the home over here, and of how it can be made more heavenly-homelike. He who has no real religion for use in any place; and to such, heaven itself would not be home.—The Lookout.

Mr. Craig (Conservative) moved that the speaker be requested to "issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within the precincts of this house."

He held that the country had a false impression that the sale of liquor had been stopped, as it was still sold in the restaurant.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wilson, conservative.

Mr. Laurier defended the speaker's action as the best possible in view of the conflicting opinions of members on this grave question. If the sense of the house was against selling liquor even at meals the government had no objection to the motion.

Sir Chas. Tupper supported the motion.

The resolution was carried without a division.

Tuesday.—The conservative caucus today dealt with two things. Mr. Riviere was chairman. It decided to bring up the matter of the governor general's warrants for discussion, and to test the sense of the house on the government's failure to announce its proposed trade and tariff policy.

Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Laurier said the portfolio of the interior had not yet been filled, but the government were still considering the matter.

The house spent the afternoon in supply, the item of the experimental farm occupying most of the time.

The house sat till a late hour, and passed a number of items.

Wednesday.—This was private members day and the afternoon was taken up with miscellaneous business.

In reply to Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Davies said the government had the Chignecto Marine railway matter under consideration.

The Premier replied to general questions asked by Mr. Foster based on reports of Mr. Laurier's speeches concerning the changes his party would make in the trade arrangements between Canada and the United States. He could not remember in every case exactly what he had said, and was not willing to be governed by the reports.

Thursday.—Sir Adolphe Caron had called attention to a paragraph in La Presse, which related to a visit now being paid to Rome by Abbe Proulx, and which printed a telegram from Mr. Laurier to the Abbe. The telegram was in French, and translation is: "Everything is ready. Be here." Sir Adolphe desired to know if this telegram had been sent. Mr. Laurier admitted the authorship of the telegram.

Friday.—When the estimates for the I. C. R. were under consideration Mr. Blair explained the course he intended to pursue regarding the dismissal of officials on the road and those who were employed as laborers. If any responsible gentleman on the liberal side of the house or who had been a candidate in the liberal interest at the last election, and whose advice the government would consider it safe to act upon made representations to him that of his knowledge persons employed by the government had taken an active part in the last election, he (Blair) would accept the statement thus made and permit officials of the road to allow such men to go. It would be impossible to adopt any regular system of investigation. He would, therefore, accept the assurances of gentlemen supporting the government.

This statement of policy gave rise to a discussion which occupied the whole of the session, which was condemned by members of the opposition and supported by Messrs Cartwright and McLeall.

An order-in council has not yet been passed renewing the subsidy to the Allans for the Port and service, but it is expected that the order will go through. The Grand Trunk influence is being strongly exerted in its favor. Protests against the government's action in making Portland Canada's winter port are flowing in from all sections of the maritime provinces.

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