Religious Intelligencer.

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

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An Important Matter.

Here is what the *Christian Advocate*, of New York, says to its subscribers, and we cannot do better than repeat it as an appeal to INTELLIGENCER subscribers:

"The time for the renewal of subscriptions has come. Already scores of subscribers have given attention to this important matter. Some have delayed. Such should be urged to give immediate attention to it. Every old subscriber should renew. There is every reason to hope that such will be the case. Then every subscriber should show his interest in the paper by endeavoring to persuade some other person to subscribe. The paper is entitled to this manifestation of loyalty and affection on the part of its subscribers, which would greatly lengthen the subscription lists."

Let every subscriber take the small responsibility of renewing early in January.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Of the new stars discovered in the last three centuries and there have only been fourteen, the honour of having found four of them belongs to a woman, Mrs. Fleming of the Harvard Observatory.

The President of Cornell University says: "Let me say that I never knew a young student to smoke cigarettes who did not disappoint expectations. I have watched this for thirty years and cannot recall a single exception to the rule."

In British Columbia there are 10,000 Indians who are not only not evangelized, but who have no missionary among them, and there are hundreds of children all over the country near at hand, who are growing up in ignorance and superstition almost as dense as that in which their fathers have lived.

Ninety per cent of the thousands in Glasgow that live, a whole family in one room, are compelled to do so because of their wasting their wages in drink. Strong drink is the curse of the British Isles, especially of Scotland. The gin palace always, everywhere, is a palace of sin and shame and cruel selfishness and besotted weakness.

The notorious gambling casino at Monte Carlo is responsible for fifteen suicides every month. It is some satisfaction to know that this gambling hell is not so well patronized as it was some years ago, the receipts of the company showing a diminution last year of $600,000. The charter of the company does not expire till 1913.

Newspaper gossip makes the extraordinary statement that the entire site of Babylon has been purchased by two Jews. If this is true, the purchase has been made for purposes of excavation; but we do not wholly credit it. But think of the children of the captives by the rivers of Babylon buying the whole of the ancient capital of the world!

George Muller, of Bristol, England, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. His orphan houses, which are known all over the world, have been wholly supported by prayer and faith during the sixty-one years of their existence. He has received for them altogether the sum of $6,866,743, and has provided for the maintenance and instruction of 120,763 children.

New Zealand's drink bill is steadily decreasing every year. Since 1879 the amount spent for intoxicating liquors per capita has fallen encouragingly from $30 to $10. In the district between Broadway, and the Bowery, Canal and Houston Streets in New York, there are 28,266 inhabitants and only three churches. But the drink purveyors have not been so neglectful, for the district contains 179 saloons.

The Japanese authorities have adopted a new way of rewarding the soldiers who did such valiant service in the recent war. The Government has given orders in Switzerland for 18,000 watches, the cost of which is not to exceed 10s. 6d. each. The watches are to be given to officers and men of the army and navy who distinguished themselves in the late war with China, and to take the place of the medals always awarded at the close of national hostilities. It is possible that the Japanese example may be followed by European countries.

This is the latest "surgical feat.' A piece of steel was driven into the eye of Joseph Brown of Plainfield, New Jersey. It was embedded deep in the eye, and could not be extracted by cutting without the entire loss of the eye. At the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York they applied a powerful magnet which will hold up one hundred pounds. When the magnet was brought near the eye the piece of steel was drawn from its bed and attached itself to the magnet, and the eye will be saved. This is scientific surgery.

The "African Templar" gives an instructive account of a model village in South Africa which serves to show what may be actually accomplished by earnest philanthropists. The entire village is the property of Messrs. Searle and Sons, well known temperance advocates. It is prettily situated at the foot of a range of hills, and has a river running through it. A feather manufactory, a saddlery and a boot factory are all kept going, and all the hands employed are abstainers. No hotels, no saloons and no policemen are required, but a church, a school, a cricket team, and a brass band are well supported.

The consumption of horseflesh as an article of food in Paris is rapidly increasing. Not quite thirty years ago the total number of horses slaughtered for human food was barely 2,000. In 1871 the total had reached 5,034, in 1883 12,776, in 1890 20,889, and in this year 23,186. In addition to the horses, 383 asses were slaughtered, also 43 mules. Horseflesh is used in a variety of ways, but chiefly in the shape of sausage. The celebrated Lyons sausage is exclusively from horseflesh. It is not generally known that the fat of horseflesh is greatly prized in Paris as a substitute for cooking-butter.

Helen Keller, the deaf and blind girl, is in New York attending the Wright-Humason School for oral instruction to the deaf, and has made such progress that she is looking forward to entering college. Her sense of touch is so marvelously developed that she can recognize a person's emotions by simply placing her hand upon his or her face, even although the play of feeling is so subtle that the ordinary observer would not detect any change of expression. She can also detect the presence of any one by the sense of smell, and she is learning to sing by laying her fingers on the sides of a singer's throat, and imitating with her own vocal chords the vocalist's notes.

The Year Among the Churches.

The *N. Y. Independent* devotes much space, in a recent issue, to a review of the ecclesiastical events of 1895, in the United States. Directing attention to some of the chief features of the reports presented, it is shown that the statistical tables indicate good results from the year's work in the churches. "There has been a very healthful increase in the number of communicants since the close of 1894, although the returns for the Regular Baptists, North, South and colored, and for the Roman Catholics and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are not yet available. These would swell the increase undoubtedly to a large extent. All the denominations seem to be advancing in the number of ministers, churches and communicants. Only the very small and insignificant ones show any loss whatever. The net gains since the Census of 1890 are very suggestive. We are now halfway between the Census of 1890 and that of 1900, and it is interesting to note that the net gains in communicants are beyond three and a half millions, with an increase of more than 19,000 churches and almost 16,600 ministers.

These are very encouraging figures. They show that the Church still has the power of life and growth, and that it is advancing faster than the population. Those who are prophesying gloomily about the outlook are prophesying in disregard of the facts of the present and the past. The churches are not decreasing in numbers; they show no indications of a decline in the spirit of aggressiveness which has characterized them, and arguing from the character of their fruits we do not believe that there is any decline in spiritual life. Formalism and indifference and lukewarmness may be affirmed of some small portions of the church, but they are not characteristic of the whole of it. This is not an age of unbelief or indifference, but one of great evangelistic and missionary zeal; and the church, as a whole, was never so powerful and never wielded such an influence as to-day. As we review the past we feel like Paul, who, when he escaped the dangers of the sea and of the barbarians and met the brethren of Rome in the Appian Way, "thanked God and took courage."

Advice To Ministers.

The late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's wit was one of his most striking characteristics; and it was conspicuous in his counsels to students, a fine selection of which may be found in "Personal Reminiscences of Charles Haddon Spurgeon," which has just been published. Some of the "hints" which are recalled to memory might certainly with advantage be borne in mind by ministers, both young and old. As, for instance, "Mind you avoid inappropriate texts. One brother preached on the loss of a ship with all hands on board from 'So he bringeth them to their desired haven'; and another, returning from his marriage holiday: 'The troubles of my heart are enlarged. Oh, bring me out of my distress!" Mind your illustrations are correct. It will never do to describe Noah, as one did, sitting outside the ark, reading his Bible: always get the true meaning of a text. One local preacher took 'He for our profit,' and preached on 'The Prophetic Office of Christ.' Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said, 'I fly from star to star, from cherry-beam to cherry-beam.' Get among your people, or somebody may be saying of you, as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays. Shun all affectation in the pulpit, and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort said, 'I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews.'"

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 World's Hope.

In her annual address to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, London, Miss Willard spoke in part as follows:

The missionary societies are our basis of hope, and will be for many years to come. There are 280 of these associations with 9,000 missionaries from foreign lands, and native preachers and teachers to the number of 55,000. Fourteen million dollars are annually invested in missionary work, and in round numbers 3,000,000 of human beings are directly associated with these missions either as members or close friends. The Scriptures have been translated into 220 languages spoken by nine-tenths of the human race, and 160,000,000 copies of the Bible have been circulated since this century began. Four-fifths of the Continent of Africa are already under European control. Forty missionary societies, 700 foreign missionaries, and 7,000 native preachers are at work, and about 1,000 000 of the population are already under Christian influences.

The opening of China and the independence of Korea are events of great significance in the work we have before us. Japan has risen like a star from the horizon toward the zenith among modern nations. Her Red Cross Society and the army order inviting the missionaries to furnish every soldier with a copy of the New Testament are indications that the Japanese are not lovers of war, but may be expected to combine with the Western powers, so much admired by the Island Kingdom of the East, to substitute arbitration for the sword.

The least-known country of the world has been Thibet, but by a new treaty with Great Britain through her Indian Empire, the first open treaty-port has been established beyond the border of that mysterious realm, whence the Mahatma will soon vanish under the light of Christian civilization.

A young Englishwoman, a physician, has been escorted from India to Afghanistan by a special embassy from the Ameer, and has made an impression so favorable by her ministrations among the women of the court that there is every reason to believe that she will be followed by others of her class, and that mountain kingdom will come into touch with the electric shock of the new century.

This heritage of ours, the planet earth, has now been practically explored in every nook and corner, and every place will soon be so near to every other place that communication can be had from the centers of civilization to the circumference. The darkest, saddest spot, the 'open sore of the world,' is the Turkish Empire, from which happily many branches have already been knocked off, and others are practically sure to be—first of all hapless Armenia and Macedonia. Whatever evil tends to its own cure heaps up its own retribution—prophesies its own remedy; the blood of the Armenians revealed the wound. The sick man of Constantinople will find its territory closing closely round him' his maligned power will recoil upon himself, and Christian education and civilization may be trusted to lift even the Turk, the most malevolent member of our great family circle, to the level of decency and afterward decorum among the nations of the earth.

—A woman in Benares, India, was trying to grasp the idea of a Saviour who could deliver men from their sins. "O tell us again who he was," she exclaimed, "and tell us slowly, for we forget so soon."

—Mr. Duff once told an Edinburg audience that if the ladies of that city would give him the cost only of that portion of their silk dresses which swept the streets as they walked, he would support all his mission schools in India.

—One of our exchanges is responsible for the story of a young woman, a member of one of our missionary that she was just dying to learn that zenana work, as she so doted on fancy stitches, and especially on anything that was Orlental.

—A noble act of heroism is recorded of Miss Mary E. Brewer, the American missionary in Sivas, who, at the risk of her life, went, with only one Turkish canvass, into the midst of the murdering mob and took a woman attached to the mission safely to the American consulate. She is a heroine and the granddaughter of missionaries on both sides.

Barnardo's Work.

Night and Day for December is full of articles, notes and announcements, which will interest those who wish well to Dr. Barnardo's work among Waifs and Strays of England. "An Emigration Retrospect" shows that actually 8,043 trained boys and girls have now been sent out by the Institutions to Canada and the Colonies, where a success of over 98 per cent. has attended them. The illustrated cases in "Personal Notes" are sufficient of themselves to show the advantages and benefits of emigration to the children. It would not be easy to parallel the striking transformation scenes which are there narrated. Dr. Barnardo says: "One of my quondam Waifs has been called to the Bar; two are solicitors; a very eloquent and widely-known clergyman was one of my shoeblacks; several are doctors, surgeons, or apothecaries; others are clergymen, ministers, and missionaries; four are well-known musicians and singers; while not a few have entered businesses of a superior sort and are already in comfortable circumstances."

SCOTT ACT PROSECUTIONS.—At the meeting of Westmorland Co. Council last week Scott Act Inspector McCully presented a statement of the operations of the act in Westmorland county, outside Moncton city, during the past year. Sixty-six cases have been tried, including nine second and two third offences. There have been nearly 50 convictions and $2,450 in fines imposed, of which $1,550 have been collected and $200 more is collectable. The collected fines have been divided as follows: Salisbury, $300; Sackville, $500; Shediac, $400; Dorchester, $150; Westmorland, 150; and Botsford, $50. The expenses, including inspector's salary, have amounted to $1,398.73, leaving to the credit of the fund $151.27. Thirteen persons who have been in the liquor business have left the country to escape imprisonment after being fined. Two cases were up for appeal on certiorari, but the convictions were sustained.

DEATH OF MR. WELDON.—C. W. Weldon, Q. C., ex-M. P. for St. John Co., died in St. John on Sunday. He was 66 years of age, and had for many years been one of the leading lawyers of the Province.

Rev. Jos. Noble's Visit to New York.

My last letter was written from New York I left home the 18th of last month at 5 p. m., reaching Boston at seven the next morning. I went out to see my brother, Harding, and he and I went to see our sister-in-law and her daughter who live in another part of the city; we spent the afternoon with them; I had not seen them for more than twenty years. At 6 p. m. I took the train for Fall River went on board the steamer about eight, got a state room, went to bed, and at seven next morning was met by my son at the wharf in New York, the end of my contemplated journey. Friday and Saturday I remained in. Sunday morning I went to Free Baptist meeting; it was held in a Hall; the congregation was small, and I thought the interest was weak. Some six years ago, my son told me they had a large congregation and a very clever preacher, but he failed and the church became scattered, and the house was sold; but now they are trying to build up again. Their present preacher's name I have forgotten; I think he has got a good dea of the spirit of the times here, which is *war with England*, as when he said, "If England runs against the States she will run against a knotty stick." However, he wanted me to preach, and I "preached unto them Jesus," and the people appeared to enjoy it, and manifested their appreciation by hearty hand-shaking, and saying how much they enjoyed it. There I met Ann Mallory, who went from Jacksontown more than thirty years ago. In the afternoon I went over to Brooklyn to see brother Seth Milbury and family, and was given a very warm reception, and enjoyed a very pleasant visit with them and their son the doctor. That week I spent one day on the river in the steamer. My son had some work to do in the steamer, and he did it while they made a trip; it was a pleasant day, a pleasant crew, and the scenery was beautiful. A part of one day I spent in the Eden Musee; there can be seen life. its joys and its horrors, all in wax work, looking as natural as life. I met a nephew, a son of my brother who died some twenty-five years ago; he is salesman for Spalding & Brothers, Mason and Beekam street; he travels extensively. He took me to Wall street, the great financial centre. In this way I spent the week. The next Sunday I went, with my son and his mother-in-law, to a Baptist church, the minister of which is a live man; he was formerly an Episcopalian; he once preached in Houlton, and has been in Richmond and Woodstock, his name is Gwilym, he is of German descent. I had to preach for him, and enjoyed it much, and the people seemed to enjoy it too. In the afternoon I went to the Five Points House of Industry to a Sabbath school and concert; about a hundred and fifty took part in it, from six years old up to fourteen. These children are taken from homes of misery or no homes at all, cared for and taught to fear God and love him, and to lead industrious and useful lives. They came in in a very orderly way, and left the same manner, going down into a large dining room for their dinners. I was told that on Christmas day not only the children belonging to the institution, who number more than two hundred, but hundreds of men stood around and were supplied with food. The remainder I will give in my next.

J. NOBLE.

Woodstock, Jan. 7th, '96.

Parliament.

There was much excitement when Parliament met on Tuesday. There attendance of members and spectators was large. Sir Adolphe Carson, acting leader of the House. stated that since the opening of parliament seven members of the cabinet had tendered their resignations to the prime minister, which were submitted to the governor general and accepted by his excellency.

At the next meeting of the house he hoped to be in a position to state definitely what course the government has taken or intends to take under these circumstances. Considering the gravity of the situation he to asked that when the House adjourns to-day it stands adjourned until the 21st inst.

Mr. Laurier objected to an adjournment for a week, Sir A. Caron gave the usual notice of a motion to that effect.

Mr. Laurier criticized the course of ministers who had resigned.

Hon. G. E. Foster made a statement on behalf of himself and the others who had resigned.

He stated that there was no disagreement upon any question of the policy, trade or constitutional, of the government by himself on the retiring members.

Further he said: Though with many misgivings we finally agreed to enter the government under Mr. Bowell in succession to the late Sir John Thompson, we have nevertheless unitedly and loyally striven to the best of our ability to make it strong and efficient, and it has been with growing regret that we have seen our efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which we had hoped and striven. We are of the opinion that the liberal conservative party ought to be represented by the strongest government possible to be secured from its ranks; that the necessity therefor was never greater than under existing circumstances, and we believe that such a government can be formed without delay. This we have repeatedly urged upon the premier, with the result that we found ourselves face to face with parliament, having a government with its numbers incomplete and with no assurance that the present premier could satisfactorily complete it. Under these circumstances we thought it our duty to retire, and in this manner to pave the way, if possible, for the foundation of a government whose premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues, could satisfy the liberal conservative party that its strongest element were at its head, and impress the country that it had a government which was united and had power to govern. We affirm with the utmost sincerity that the action we have taken has sprung from no feeling of personal dislike or of personal ambition, but has been solely dictated by our wish to sink all minor considerations in the presence of our great desire that the best interests of our party and country should be duly conserved.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed in a sharp criticism of the resigned ministers. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday.—When the speaker of the house took the chair this afternoon a crowd of at least two thousand people stood ready at the gallery doors to gain admission the moment the doors were thrown open.

When the orders of the day were called Sir Adolphe Caron said that when he moved for an adjournment of the house yesterday he had expected to be able to say something definite today. He regretted that he was not in a position to do so. The prime minister was now with his excellency and he therefore moved that the house adjourn until tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Laurier would not agree to the proposition.

After remarks by Mr. Mills and some others the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Sir MacKenzie Bowell spoke of the sudden death of Senator Kaulback. Several other senators spoke of the deceased in warm terms, and then the Senate adjourned.

Thursday. After routine in the Commons, Sir Adolphe Caron stated that the Governor General had not thought it desirable for Sir McKenzie Bowell to retire from the leadership at present and asked for an adjournment until Tuesday next to give the Premier an opportunity to reconstruct the government.

The opposition, led by Mr. Laurier is a brief speech, objected to an adjournment, except from day to day, on the sole ground that constitutional practice obliged them to adhere to that rule, and although the proposed violation of the British practice was a small one they did not think it wise to establish a bad precedent.

The motion passed, and the House will not meet again till Tuesday of this week.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Miss Fisher organist of the Woodstock church, was recently presented with a piano lamp by members of the choir and congregation.

The ladies of the C. E. Society of the Fredericton church gave Rev. F. C. Hartley an over coat and an arm chair.

Rev. Mr. Baker, St. John, of the Reformed Baptist church, was made the recipient of a well-filled purse by the members of his congregation.

Rev. H. D. Marr, of Bocabec, Charlotte county, was given a fur coat by his friends.

Among Exchanges.

VERY DIFFERENT.

Headstrong and heartstrong are two very different things. The one is stubborn persistence in the wrong, the other is steadfast adherence to the right.—*Rel. Telescope.*

HOW MANY?

An enterprising farmer thinks he must have a good agricultural paper. The doctor must have his medical journal, and the lawyer his legal magazine. We all want to know what is going on in the world around us, and so we take the local papers. Should we not as Christians be anxious to know how the battle goes in the religious world, and subscribe to a good religious paper? But how many homes there are into which no religious paper goes. This ought not so to be.—*Free Baptist.*