

Religious Intelligencer.

TRUTH IS IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.—Peter

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WEDNESDAY

The Intelligencer for 1897

What It Will Be. What It Wants.

Having in mind the custom of many years, our readers may now be looking for some announcement of the INTELLIGENCER's plans for 1897.

There is really not much, if any, need of making an announcement. A paper with a long time record may be expected to go on as it has been going, without any change except the introduction of such changes and improvements as may, from time to time, be suggested by changed conditions and enlarged experience.

When four more issues have gone to its subscribers the INTELLIGENCER will have completed forty-four years of service in the field of religious journalism.

As an announcement for 1897 it presents its record for 1896 and all the preceding years since January 1853. What it has been thus far, in character and aim, it will continue to be in 1897, and, we trust for more than forty more years.

To all the friends of the INTELLIGENCER and the interests it represents we appeal for cooperation in the work it has in hand. The cooperation we ask is a continuance of their patronage as subscribers, and their active interest, so far as possible, to increase the number of its subscribers.

It may not be known to readers generally, but it is a fact of which publishers have had painful experience, that the last two or three years have been particularly trying years for newspapers, especially religious papers. The year now closing has been particularly so. The INTELLIGENCER management has had a full share of the burden and perplexity resulting. Many subscribers have been slow to pay; many subscriptions still remain unpaid; and the aggregate of arrears is an amount that is quite burdensome, not to say embarrassing.

Nearing the end of this year we are constrained to appeal to everybody who owes anything to the INTELLIGENCER to make an honest and earnest effort to pay up at once.

Some owe for this year, some owe for more. To all of them bills have been sent during the year, to some of them they have been sent more than once, accompanied by respectful requests for prompt payment.

For some reason the payments have been delayed. But there should be no further delay. The money due us is needed—needed now, to pay the expenses of publication.

Before the end of this month every one of them should be heard from. And we wish each one of those included in the class referred to, to consider this a statement to him personally that we are expecting to have a remittance from him at once. Do give us the pleasure of not being disappointed.

December is the month when a large number of renewals are expected. We have a great many subscribers whose renewals have never failed to reach us in December. From all these we are expecting renewals now. And we are hoping that many more will join them in their praiseworthy habit of prompt paying.

Renewals for 1897 should be coming in in large numbers every day now. Start yours this way by the next mail, if possible.

Lists of subscribers have been sent to pastors. Every pastor is an authorized agent, and arrears, renewals and new subscriptions may be paid to them if to do so is more convenient than sending them direct.

We will be glad if the pastors will remind their people of the importance of the quick payment of arrears

and renewals, and do what they can to hasten them. We hope they may be able, also, to secure good lists of new subscribers. There are families in all our congregations—in some of them many families—which do not get the INTELLIGENCER. It is worth an effort, we think, to induce them to subscribe. We depend on our brethren in the ministry to give special held to the INTELLIGENCER—their fellow-helper—just now.

RECAPITULATION.

1. The INTELLIGENCER in 1897, will be equal to what it is and has been, and as much superior as it is possible to make it.

2. It asks for the payment at once of all arrears. THESE IT MUST HAVE.

3. Prompt renewals for 1897 from all subscribers are desired. Send them now.

4. Pastors are requested to speak of the matter of the payment of arrears and renewals.

5. There are hundreds of homes which need the INTELLIGENCER, into which it does not go. The ministers and all friends of the paper are asked to endeavour to introduce it to them.

6. Special interest and activity all over the field will enable the INTELLIGENCER to enter the new year with the accumulation of arrears wiped out, and a larger list of paid-in-advance subscribers than for several years.

SHALL IT BE? YES, IF EACH ONE DOES HIS PART.

LET THE WORK BEGIN AT ONCE. PUSH IT WITH VIGOUR.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

It seems impossible to suppress rivalries between pulpits which are neighbors. We read of a case lately. A pastor in a large town started a series of sermons to young men. The sermons drew large audiences, when a pastor not far off started a series to young women. Very soon it was found that the young men were going where the girls were, and the first series was speedily brought to a close.

King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, who is named in connection with the Venezuela case, is a man of much ability and great culture. He is an author, poet and musician, and speaks half a dozen languages fluently, including English. His poems have an extensive circulation. Of a magnetic temper, he is also judicial in his habits of thought, and is held in the highest esteem by the cabinets of Europe.

The crane for tall buildings has brought a new menace to health. It is found that the ventilating pipes of buildings of ordinary height discharge their contents before the windows of the upper stories of these high buildings, endangering the health of the occupants. In some cases it has even been necessary to connect escape pipes from the lower buildings with pipes leading to the top of the sky scrapers.

Only 906 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authority, die from old age; while 1,200 succumb to gout, 15,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

The statement is made on the authority of an army officer who has studied the subject carefully that the Indians are not, as many suppose, dying out in the United States but are increasing. There are as many of them in the country as there ever were. It would appear from this that there is still a serious Indian problem on hand for America, though now a ways more an educational than a military problem. Tomahawks have gone, but Christianized, or even civilized, morals and manners have not by any means come to the majority of the red men.

Miss Atford is a nurse in Kimberley, South Africa, and was sent to attend a case of pneumonia in Bechuana-land. When she arrived there, she found herself in the midst of a small pox epidemic. She had no one to help her, but immediately started a hospital, and nursed, unaided, two hundred native and twenty white patients, losing out of that number only one woman and two children,—a record of which many physicians, with all modern conveniences and a corps of trained assistants, would be proud.

The telephone is very useful, but it has recently been discovered that all sorts of business secrets leak out through its use. Those who have a telephone in their office must often have been struck by the fact that they can hear other people talking, and quite recently a leading business house discovered that a most important transaction had reached the ears of a rival firm. A great deal of trouble was taken to find out how the secret was obtained, and it was eventually discovered that the other firm had simply listened to the whole transaction through the telephone.

Considerable interest attached to the recent General Election in South Australia—apart from the political issues involved—from the fact that it was the first occasion on which the newly enfranchised women of the Colony had the opportunity of voting. The number of women entitled to vote was about 60,000; and they polled in large numbers; in Adelaide, especially, the female poll was very heavy, and in the early part of the day the number of female voters exceeded the men. It is not believed that the women voters had much effect on the result of the election; the general opinion being that most of the ladies voted on the same side as their male relatives.

Mr. Moody's Work in New York.

The evangelistic meetings in New York, conducted by Mr. Moody, are more than meeting the expectations of the pastors and others who arranged for them. The purpose of the meetings is not so much to gather great crowds of people as to reach and move the churches to a fuller consecration and deeper sense of responsibility in regard to the great work of saving men. Mr. Moody keeps this before the people all the time, and a deep impression is evidently being made. The great evangelist has, evidently, not lost any of his burning zeal, and his addresses are marked by the same plainness and directness as in earlier years. He is assisted by his old-time co-worker, Mr. Sankey whose singing, it is said, has lost none of its power.

Mr. Moody has urged with great force the necessity of a fully consecrated ministry. It is well said that he himself is a striking illustration of the power of a consecrated personality. He is a power among all classes of people. His power is in his personal nearness to God. That cannot be concealed. Those who hear him are conscious that they are in the presence of a man of God, who knows by experience the great and vital truths of the Christian revelation. This is the secret of his power.

The 'N. Y. Examiner' devotes four pages to notes of the meetings, and from them we make some extracts and condensations. In a talk on the Bible, Mr. Moody said,—the greatest lack that we have in our Christian work is the time for personal study among the workers. I know of wrecked Christian enterprises all across this continent because the workers did not take any time to study. Any worker who does not spend two hours a day at least with the Word of God will soon run out. We have been losing ground in the last ten or fifteen years. There is less Bible study, and it is a very dangerous sign that we are on the decline. The country needs men and women who know the Word of God. Experience is a good thing, but a little of it goes a good way. It is so easy to get so immersed in work to keep giving out and getting nothing in. You don't lose any time in sharpening your scythe. Now what we want is to get our tools sharpened up.

If we are going to grow, we have got to get to the Bible, and if one way don't succeed, we must try some other. You cannot lay down rules for others to follow, but I may be able to give you a few hints that may help you, for that is what I want to do. Take up one book at a time and read it as a

whole, and in that way get at its meaning. Take time to go through with it carefully. Study it topically. If we could get the Church of God to spend twelve months on twelve great doctrines of the Bible, we would get the people so that they would not be carried away with every new ism, and there is a new one just about once a year.

He said that a man once told him he was waiting for a new Bible to come out before he became a Christian. He told him he had better not wait for that. It had taken 1,600 years to get this one out, and it wasn't likely there'd be another one out in his lifetime.

In a talk on "Prayer" he said, in part:

Some of you will think that prayer is a mighty dry subject. Some of you will say, "My prayers don't get any higher than my head." You say God don't answer prayer. God answers prayer now just as much as he did in Babylon. God is no further from New York than he was from Jerusalem. Christ told us to pray to the Father and to himself. Christ prayed to God, and the four times in which God spoke to him were when he was praying. When Jesus came up out of the water after baptism, he came up praying; and we read that God spoke to him. Bible students say that God had not spoken before in thousands of years. If you are going to hear it will only be in answer to prayer.

There are some conditions to prayer. In the first place, there must be adoration. There must also be confession. A woman once came to me and said: "Mr. Moody, I am very unhappy because I cannot convert my husband." I asked her if she ever letured him, and she confessed I said you must go to him and confess, and then you can have influence over him. She told me afterward that when her husband came home that night she fell on his neck and kissed him and confessed her own weakness. And it was not long before she had won him for Christ. Nothing chills prayer like cold formality. I don't fear the infidels and atheists as much as I do the cold formalism that has come in the church of God. Let us have no prayerless prayers. Another element is restitution. All of us can pray. Let us get out of the way everything that hinders prayer, then we will have the fires of Pentecost here in New York.

At another meeting "forgiveness" was his theme. He said:

David said, "When will I teach transgressors thy way?" When? Why, when he's got right himself. I never knew it to fail that when a person gets right with God he can get his prayers answered.

There are three kinds of confession. If my sin is between God and me alone, I am not in duty bound to confess that sin to the wife of my bosom, even. It concerns only God and me. But if I have wronged some one else, I must confess to that person. If I'm too proud for that, I'm too proud to go to God. And if I've done a public injury, I must confess that wrong in public. How many of you have confessed your sins since yesterday? Any back debts been paid up? I'm tired of hearing people come and say to me, "Ah, Mr. Moody, I'm delighted with your sermon." I don't want you to be delighted, I want to hit somebody. I want to get at your shortcomings. Talk about your shortcomings, why, I'm tired of 'em. Let's call them by their right name—sins. A lady said to me, "Mr. Moody, for five years I've been so ill-tempered." "Confess your sins," I told her. And she—oh, she was horrified. No sinner she; just one of your short comings kind. It's no use sending a bouquet to the wife you've offended. Confess to her, and I'll warrant the confessing ordeal will become so unpleasant you'll get tired of it and quit doing things to confess.

He said that he had no doubt salvation would come to many, if men and women would only learn to forgive. And he emphasized this statement by reading and commenting on the story of the ungrateful servant who was forgiven by his Lord but refused to show mercy to a debtor.

At one of the meetings an infant in its mother's arms began to cry. The attention of the audience being attracted the mother withdrew with her child. Far from being disturbed, Mr. Moody showed his wonderful power of turning every incident to good effect and enforcing an important lesson, by saying: "Don't you know you have looked that mother out of the hall? You looked at her until she was glad to get away. You can look anybody out as well as put them out. Maybe that dear mother came a long way from home, and had no one to leave her baby with, but you've put her out, perhaps because her baby cried. Wouldn't it have been better for some of you women to have gone to her and helped her take care of the baby?" The mother was brought back, and, although the child continued its crying, the audience showed no disposition to be disturbed.

Mr. Moody then said: "I like for the mothers to bring out their babies. I had a meeting in London once where I wouldn't let any mother in who didn't bring her baby, if she had one. That was a great meeting. Let the babies cry. It shows they've got life in 'em. I wouldn't give a pin for a preacher who can't preach because a baby's crying."

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.]

A Little Brown Penny.

A little brown penny, worn and old,
Dropped in the box by a dimpled hand;
A little brown penny, a childish prayer,
Sent far away to a heathen land.
A little brown penny, a generous thought,
A little less candy just for one day;
A young heart awakened for life, mayhap,
To the needs of the heathen far away.

The penny flew off with the prayer's swift wings,
It carried the message by Jesus sent;
And the gloom was pierced by a radiant light;
Wherever the prayer and the message went.

And who can tell of the joy it brought
To the souls of the heathen far away,
When darkness fled, like wavering mists,
From the beautiful dawn of the Gospel day?

And who can tell of the blessings that came
To the little child when Christ looked down?
Or how the penny, worn and old,
In heaven will change to a golden crown?

Onward.

News of Women's Work.

—By the death of Mrs. Mary Amos—a woman who moved in humble circumstances—one of the most remarkable missionary collectors of this generation has passed away. In sums not often exceeding half a crown, she raised over \$10,000 for the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

—The Empress of Japan is described as a womanly woman, devoted to the interests of her subjects, contributing freely to charities, and delighting in the warm place she holds in the affections of the people.

—Women of the Methodist churches in the United States own nearly half a million dollars' worth of property in foreign fields, the exact figures being \$433,600. Each year sees a rapid growth in the zeal of women for missions, and in their generous contributions to the cause.

—The women of the Society of Friends are growing steadily in the grace of missionary activity. In thirteen yearly meetings there are 2,059 who practise proportionate giving; in all some thirty missionaries and twenty native evangelists are supported.

—In Great Britain and Ireland there are twelve women's missionary societies supporting 770 female workers in foreign fields, 38 of these being medical workers. These societies reach 20 different countries, employ 2,000 native workers, and have over 60,000 girls and women in their schools.

—A Hindu, intellectually convinced, usually gives one of the following reasons for not accepting Christ: "I cannot break my poor old mother's heart." "I am afraid of my mother's curse." "I cannot give up my wife and children." It is a woman's influence that holds him back.

The Child-wife in India.

A very interesting case has recently been tried at the High Court, Calcutta, before Mr. Justice Sale. It appears that the child-wife of one Soshe Bhusan Roy, a Brahmin, deserted her husband and took refuge in her father's house. The Brahmin called upon the father to produce the girl before the court, and deliver her to her husband, who, it

was contended, was her lawful guardian. The girl's father stated that his daughter was only eleven years of age, and that the marriage took place when the child was seven years old. He had never given his consent to the girl's marriage, and the ceremony had been performed by the girl's grandmother and uncles without his knowledge. The girl had been ill-treated in the house of her husband, and begged to be allowed to stay with her parents, to whom she stated that were she obliged to go back, or to be made over to her husband, she would kill herself rather than do so. After hearing counsel for both sides, the humane judge, dismissed the case, with costs in favour of the girl.

Among Exchanges.

WILL RUIN HIM.

An inordinate craving for popularity will in time ruin any man, be he preacher, judge, statesman, or politician.—Telegraph.

WHICH?

There are some saints who, while they ought to be the salt of the earth, would be more properly characterized as the pepper.—N. Y. Observer.

THE DELINEATOR.—The December number has fashion plates, descriptions of dress goods and winter millinery, and general and literary matter pertaining to the holiday season. It answers the annual plaint as to the selection of appropriate Christmas gifts for men. The Christmas dinner receives attention in the Cookery article, and a new kind of Christmas tree is described. "A Mother Goose Party" will prove helpful to those seeking a new form of entertainment for children. There are the usual pages devoted to floral work, new books, domestic science, knitting, crocheting, etc. The Delineator publishing Co. Toronto, Ont. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

SIX CENTS A WEEK.—The election of Mr. McKinley was the occasion of the most rapid and widespread business revival ever known in the United States. There is a certainty that good times will prevail and that people will earn money and have money to spend. The Independent, of New York, was foremost in upholding the principles for which Mr. McKinley stands, and rejoices in the better outlook for every man, woman and child in the country. For forty-nine years the Independent has held the first position among the great religious, literary and family weeklies of this country, and it proposes to fill that position in the future. It has adopted several new, interesting and important features, two of which are: "The Survey of the World," which gives in a concise form all of the important events that have happened in the world during the week, and "Work Indoors and Out," which tells men, women, and boys and girls how to earn money in a variety of ways. In general the paper is particularly fitted for professional men, merchants, farmers and families. It costs but six cents a week—\$3.00 a year—or at that rate for any part of a year. A specimen copy will be sent to any person free by addressing The Independent, New York City.

Highly Indorsed.

With possibly one exception, there is no "domestic" magazine more widely or favorably known than the Housekeeper of Minneapolis, Minn. From the standpoint of practical helpfulness to the housewife it is, certainly, excellent.

It is published twice a month, each issue comprising twenty or more large pages. The subscription price is only fifty cents a year. Here is what the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald has to say about it:

"No better woman's magazine reaches The Herald's table than The Housekeeper, published at Minneapolis. It is astonishing that the publishers of this excellent semi-monthly can give such good material for the price. A woman understands woman's needs better than a man. The Housekeeper is edited by women, and the material given within its columns twice a month is just the quality and quantity the housewife and homemaker desires. Women are interested in their sister housekeepers and The Housekeeper is filled with ideas contributed by its readers—ideas that will smooth the rough and ragged path of housekeeping. Covering every branch of home life as it does, The Housekeeper is an ideal woman's paper. It is ably edited and is easily the best housekeeper's magazine of the present day."

In point of circulation The Housekeeper is the strongest pre-ideal published in the west or south, and if there be any virtue in high character, good quality and low price, it will continue to grow. The publishers will send a sample copy free to applicants.