

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2269

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The supposed grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah in a cemetery outside the city wall. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman that ever lived.

An act has come into force in Victoria, Australia, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to children under fifteen, either for consumption on or off the premises. The act also gives the people of a locality power to prevent new licenses and to reduce the number already in existence.

Since 1885 the course of the river Volga has rapidly been changing, until the city of Saratov, once called the "Golden Port of Volga" is left three miles away from its banks. Saratov is a well-built city of about 125,000 inhabitants. Its trade, which was very large, depended mainly on the river.

There is in Shanghai a banking house, Russel & Co., which has been in existence fifty years. In the course of this time it loaned to the Chinese money amounting to \$100,000,000 and never lost a single dollar by them. It has had thousands of Chinese employees, and all have been entirely faithful.

It is stated that an enterprising Scotch minister in Melbourne has arrayed his male choristers in High land dress, while the ladies are attired in the costume of the "Lady of the Lake." The hymns are sung to the strains of the bagpipe, and these innovations are so attractive that the church is crowded.

While Queen Victoria has been ruling Great Britain, Hannah B ever, of Biton, in Gloucestershire, has been delivering the village mail, tramping eleven miles a day for sixty years. She has just retired on a pension at the age of seventy-two years, with a record of a quarter of a million miles trudged on foot. Her father was postmaster of the place for fifty-seven years.

Archbishop Ireland says:—"Would God place in my hand a wand with which to dispel the evil of intemperance, I would strike the door of every saloon, of every distillery, of every brewery, until the accursed traffic should be wiped from the face of the earth. My anger is first against society, men who have the power to stop this great evil, next against the distillers and brewers, and then the saloon keepers."

The art of heating houses is reduced to the finest point in Russia. At the end of October every window in a dwelling is sealed with putty and not opened again until spring, and there is only one aperture left by which every day for a few minutes some fresh air is let in. The stoves are of porcelain and an amount of wood is put into them in the morning, which proves sufficient to give out great heat for twenty-four hours.

The British Government is seriously considering the construction of a submarine tunnel between England and Ireland, and a syndicate has been formed which offers to undertake the construction of the tunnel in return for a state guarantee. It is estimated that the cost of the tunnel will amount to \$35,000,000, and that the interest upon the sum, together with the working expenses of the tunnel when once completed, will be about \$38,000 a week. There is every reason to believe that the traffic would yield returns more than sufficient to cover the amount; and, even if this were not the case, the addition of \$2,000,000 a year to the dwindling national debt of Great Britain would be a mere flea bite. It may be added that experts are unanimous in declaring that the project of building and maintaining a causeway between the two countries is impracticable, owing to the particularly stormy character and powerful current of St. George's channel.

I wish whispered a friend, I knew how to get rid of worrying cares. Well here is the way: Cast them all on Christ. Cast all your care upon him, for he careth for you. (1 Peter v. 7).

God's Triumph in the Mission Field.

It is a joyful thing to be a bearer of good tidings. If one is told a piece of good news, or hears some pleasant rumor, in the kindness of his heart, he cannot rest until he has repeated it to some one else, and he in turn repeats it to another and so the news is carried and spread. Very few there are, to the credit of humanity be it said, who take pleasure in circulating evil reports. The feet are more swift to run on missions of mercy than to go upon errands of cruelty and sadness, and the tongue more ready to speak words of kindness than harshness.

It is a beautiful thing to carry good tidings, and the most beautiful tidings we can bear is the good news of salvation. When Christ gave the command "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel," he did not mean it should stop with the disciples to whom he gave the charge. If an invalid, who has long suffered from some painful malady, finds at last one who heals and cures his disease, in the gratitude of his heart he does not keep it to himself, but is anxious to talk about it, and to tell the good news and to recommend the doctor, or give the remedy. And so with the sick soul. When the Great Physician lays upon his healing touch and says, "Son, daughter, be thou whole," the news is too good to keep, and the one who has been cleansed is not satisfied until he has helped some other sin diseased brother to seek the same Physician and find the same cure.

The mission field is wide; it extends into Asia and Russia; it reaches India, Japan, China, Africa, Bulgaria, and Armenia; it stretches from pole to pole and touches the Isles of the Sea. Scarce any place upon the whole round globe where the gospel has not been preached and the Bible carried, and this in the face of the greatest dangers and perils. The accounts from Armenia fill the heart with terror and alarm for the brave missionaries who are laboring to point the way to the cross; but we feel that God and Christianity must triumph, and soon, we trust, the united civilized nations will put an end to this wholesale slaughter of innocents and Armenia yet be saved. Notwithstanding, however, this horror upon one of our mission fields, we cannot but feel encouraged by the reports that come from others, and hopeful that ere long we shall see

"The gospel banner
In every land unfurled,
And hear the shout, hosanna!
Re-echo'd through the world."

God's field of labor is not in foreign lands alone. All around us are men starving for the bread of life, and thirsting for a word of cheer or kindness. In our zeal to be instrumental in carrying the gospel into benighted lands, we are too apt to neglect the home missions. And yet this service is as much a triumph for God and as acceptable. Our prayers and efforts to extend God's kingdom should take a wide sweep, the whole world should be included in our petitions. Christians should not rest until every knee be bowed to the only one God—Jehovah. Charity should not end at home, certainly, but neither should it pass by the sin-sick and needy at its own doors.

"He first findeth his brother Simon!" What a world of meaning, and what a lesson for us in this phrase! Andrew did not wait or go away off to find some one to whom he could tell the wonderful tidings he had heard, he did not even go into a neighbor's, but first sought his own brother in his own household. His was the true missionary spirit, and this spirit should fill each Christian heart with a burning desire to seek and to save any soul which has not yet been washed white in the blood of the lamb, and whether we find it at home or abroad, we are just as surely God's ministers.

There have been many triumphs in the missionary field, there will be many more, Christianity has penetrated into many different corners of the earth. The God-sent missionaries have won many souls to a life of Christian service, and the name of Messiah has come to be loved and honored in many dark places. And God will carry the work on to a glorious consummation in his own good time. Every heart and every voice shall acknowledge him the only true and liv-

ing God, and shall proclaim the great gift of salvation.

Till like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole.

Fifty Years Writing.

Dr. Cuyler writes in the 'Evangelist' of his experiences as a contributor to the press for fifty years. Dr. Cuyler commenced contributing to an Ithaca paper when but fifteen years of age. He wrote a series of letters from Europe in 1842, and while a student he contributed to several magazines. In 1847 he appeared as "T. L. C." in the New York 'Observer.' He also contributed to the Philadelphia 'Presbyterian.' He has published more articles than any other settled pastor ever did. In 1853 he commenced to write in the 'Intelligencer' and has continued doing so ever since. He has written over 600 articles for the 'Independent.' In 1860 he began writing for the 'Evangelist,' and has appeared in its columns more than 1500 times. Dr. Cuyler adds:

All this work is for "home-consumption"; and in foreign lands these articles reappear in the columns of the London 'Christian,' the 'Christian Age,' the 'Christian Leader,' and other British papers. Many of them travel back to me from Australia, India, and other distant shores. Large numbers are translated into Swedish, two printed volumes of them are in Dutch, and one now lies before me in the Marhatta dialect of Southern Hindostan. How many hundred millions of copies of these places have issued from the press during the last half century I hardly venture to guess. About twenty-five millions of copies have been published in one religious paper of London that has a great circulation in all classes from eminent ministers to railway employees and policemen, and mechanics.

Well, as I look at this work of an ordinary life-time, it seems to me a very serious piece of business. To enter a multitude of homes week after week—to converse with the inmates about many of the most vital questions in morals and religion, to speak words of guidance to the perplexed, of comfort to the troubled and exhortation to the saint and to the sinful—all this involves a solemn responsibility. That all this life-work with the pen has not been without fruit I gratefully acknowledge. When a group of railway-employees at a station in England gathered around me to tender their thanks for spiritual help afforded them by my articles, I felt repaid for hours of extra labor spent in preaching through the press. Most of the grateful letters that I receive are from strangers who belong to this immense newspaper parish in many lands and latitudes. Those from young ministers who have received counsel or cheer in their work have been especially prized. A dozen volumes have been made up from these articles—thus rescuing them from being altogether "fugitives." Thanks be to God for the precious privilege of preaching His glorious Gospel with the types that outreach ten thousand tongues! And thanks also to unnumbered friends—whose face I never saw—and where kind words have cheered me in my half century of happy labors.

The 'Intelligencer' has been glad to have contributions from his pen for many years. And everything he has written has been good. We know no writer for the religious press who is so unvaryingly helpful.

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.]

Woodstock Society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in connection with the Free Baptist Church in Woodstock held its last monthly meeting, before District Meeting, on June 2nd, at the residence of Mrs. T. E. Smith. Mrs. G. W. Slipp, President, in the chair.

When it was found that in spite of hard times, sickness, husbands out of work, and other drawbacks, that we had about (\$50.00) fifty dollars to offer to the foreign work, we just sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and knew that the interest must be increasing in the work. Our monthly collections during the past year show a large increase over foreign years. We are thankful for the mercy drops, but we do need showers so much, to awaken the people to a knowledge of personal responsibility in this matter.

One dear old lady, although not able to attend our monthly meeting, says she always lays aside for the foreign

work the first dollar she receives in the New Year, then it is ready whenever wanted. Another one says she never fails to find her missionary dollar in her garden; it is there for the picking, is laid aside until called for, and is always ready when needed. If all could only see the beauty in a truth uttered by one of the faithful ones, "That we could not afford not to give," how different the treasurers report would be at the close of the year.

A public missionary meeting was held in connection with the Society Wednesday, June 3rd. A good programme was rendered, and we think all felt at the close of the meeting that they would like to do more in the coming year than they did in the past.

God grant that the feeling be lasting; and may He endue us with His Spirit so that each will be a missionary for Him. If we cannot go out in the life boat, we may hold the life line as others go.

THE COR. SEC.

Female Missions in India.

[CONCLUDED.]

Allusion must here be made to medical work among women. The conditions under which they live are reported to be the cause of more delicacy of constitution, ill health, and higher death-rate than prevails among any Western people. This has given rise to the training of nurses, midwives, and doctors, and to the employment of lady medical missionaries. Their skill is greatly needed and much appreciated. Those who itinerate, are visited by great numbers of the afflicted, and gain an entrance into many zenanas shut against all other foreigners. The great lack of medical skill in native society, led the Countess of Dufferin to inaugurate in 1886 the important fund, which bears her name, "For supplying female medical aid to the women of India." It was greatly needed, has been productive of great good, and has in its constitution and aims the elements of permanent and widespread usefulness.

A development of work of much importance has recently taken place, which is evangelistic rather than educational. India is an empire of villages, not of towns. In the last census returns, 717,549 places are included, but only 2,035 of these are classed as towns, and only 227 of these have a population of 20,000 and upwards. The missionaries reside generally in the large towns, and though some of them take preaching journeys through extensive districts, they come little into contact with the women of the country. Those having any claim to respectability are debarred from hearing a missionary whose services are usually held in the open air. Others are kept at a distance by diffidence or fear, for if any venture near the outside of a crowd, or listen half concealed behind a house, they may be told that being only women, their presence is not welcome. Until recently women have had but the rarest opportunities to become acquainted with Christian truth, and probably not one in ten of all outside the Christian fold, have ever had the Gospel adequately put before them. To reach these women, rural missions have been formed both in the north and south, and have met with encouragement and success. The usual plan is for two or more ladies, assisted by native Christian helpers, to reside where the rural population is dense and accessible. Schools are established, medical aid is freely given to all comers; intercourse with native women is encouraged, and an object lesson illustrative of Christian life is daily seen. Visits are paid to all the villages around, where in the open space or the native house, by singing hymns, reading, addresses, and conversation, the grand purpose of Christianity are made known.

No work is more Christlike. It requires good health, zeal, courage, tact, patience, love. But with these, it is far more promising than at first might be supposed. Hindus are seldom lacking in courtesy, and to ladies of Western race they are invariably respectful. Usually they accept as a distinction the visits of such to the ladies of their families. To the latter such visits are welcome for diverse reasons. They gratify their curiosity; relieve the monotony of their terribly dull, uninteresting lives; gives them some idea of the wonderful, mysterious people of

whom they hear so much and know so little. They hear expressions of love, sympathy, and respect, and it may be, gain relief from pain, and hope in sickness. They hear of a God of love and a Saviour from sin and a glorious life after death; and from innate disposition and unfavorable surrounding, probably no women in the world are so prepared to welcome the glad tidings of great joy as they.

Thus woman's work for woman has grown. There is no important mission station in India that is not an active centre for work in behalf of women, as far as circumstances will allow.

But varied and interesting as is the work being done, and remarkable as its extension has been in recent years, it is important to bear in mind that but the mere fringe of this vast sphere has yet been touched. The population of India, coming under the government census returns for 1891, gives the following result:

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Literate	3,191,220	2,997,558	197,662
Literate	12,097,530	11,554,035	543,495
Literate	246,546,176	118,519,408	127,726,768
Total	261,838,926	133,371,001	128,467,925

Thus of the whole population dealt with, only 58 persons in every thousand can read and write, or are learning to do so; and of these 58, 53 are males and 5 females; whilst of the latter sex, only 1 in 173 is able to read, or learning to do so. Of the 197,662 females under instruction, 104,157, or more than half, are taught by the missionary societies.

Second District.

Will the Secretaries and those interested in the various societies in the Second District, please forward their contributions and reports at an early date to the undersigned?

The Annual Meeting will be held at Lakeville, C. Co., the third Saturday in June (the 19th).

R. J. ALEXANDER,
Sec.-Treas. 2nd Dis.
Society.

Farmerston, C. Co.
May 26th, 1897.

Unequally Yoked Together.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science organization, has issued a statement, to be read every Sunday in all churches of that denomination, that the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, of which she is the author, are "uncontaminated or unfettered by human hypothesis, and authorized by Christ." Our authority for this is The Congregationalist.

We are sorry to say that her testimony is of no more value to the Bible than that of the woman who followed Paul and Luke, crying out, "These men are the servants of the most high God, which show unto us the way of salvation." Everywhere they went she went, and for many days she indorsed them; but it was the most damaging thing that could happen to them. This woman was possessed of a spirit of divination which brought her matters much gain by sooth-saying. Paul in the name of Christ counterworked her.

To demonstrate that the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's text book are both authorized by Christ would be destructive to the claims of Christianity, for there is nothing so unlike Christianity as Mrs. Eddy's teachings.—N. Y. Advocate.

BOGUS DEGREES.—A contemporary

has the following:
We hear that a Kentucky school—the Normal something or other, is actually offering to sell degrees on the instalment plan. Its charge for turning an untitled preacher into a Doctor of Divinity is fifteen dollars; for making him a Doctor of Laws, it is twenty-five. Five dollars must be paid down, and five dollars each month thereafter till the entire balance has been cancelled. Whether interest is added to deferred payments, we are not prepared to say, but we are informed that liberal commissions are granted to agents. Would it not be well to maintain a due proportion in the whole business by conferring the degrees a letter at a time? The Rev. John Smith, L., would then mean that the clergyman in question had handed over the first five dollars; L. L. would signify that he had sent a second cheque, and L. L. D. would

show that the whole transaction had been closed. Really it is a shame that such things should be tolerated among Christian men.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.—The Pope, it is said, proposes to present to Queen Victoria the Golden Rose in honor of her Diamond Jubilee. The intimation that such is the Pope's intention has caused a flutter of anxiety in English circles. The "Church Association" has written to Lord Salisbury in earnest protestation against the acceptance of such a gift. It is intimated that disaster has speedily followed the receipt of this gift:

Within a year after this gift to the King of Naples that monarch lost his crown. The Austrian Emperor had it, and lost Venice in the same year. Queen Isabella of Spain received it, and in less than a year was an exile. A similar favor to the Empress Eugenie was followed by the fall of Napoleon III. Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was shot soon after his wife had received the fatal token, and the Duchesse Nicouha who was another recipient, was expelled with Dom Pedro when he lost the throne of Brazil.

These cases show that there is no special virtue in the papal gift and the accompanying blessing.—Pres. Witness.

HIS VIEW.—Rev. T. H. Siddall writes the Halifax Herald on the Prohibition question: "The representatives of the liquor interest knew full well the meaning and purpose of their suggestion as to direct taxation, and the government in adopting it have not kept faith with prohibitionists. If the question of direct taxation is yoked with prohibition in a plebiscite manifestly the interests of prohibition must suffer. If the government insist upon the two questions being put together, then let the responsibility rest with them. Let prohibitionists stay from the polls. This seems to be, under the circumstances, the wisest and best course to pursue." And so say all who want a fair polling on the question of prohibition.

JUST LIKE THEM.—A despatch from Welland port, Ont., May 28th, says: One of the most wicked and cowardly transactions that has ever taken place in this village was discovered to-day. At the home of the Rev. Geo. E. Honey, B. A., B. D., Methodist minister, there is a cistern near the house which is used for house use and drinking purposes. On account of the chain of the pump being broken it had not been used for a short time, but while fixing the pump to-day Paris green was discovered inside of it. An examination of the water showed that there had been a large amount of Paris green put in the cistern. No reason for the act can be imagined, unless it be the part Mr. Honey has taken in the enforcement of the local option liquor law in this community.

STOPPING A PAPER.—When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. But don't stop a paper that you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising and clean, simply because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours or somebody else's; for if you do, you are putting a premium on insincere journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth.—Exchange.

Among Exchanges.

WORK WINS.

It is work that wins, when intelligently directed. All great men are workers.—The Telescope.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY.

A statesmanship which licenses the liquor evil and prohibits the high-hat nuisance is fearfully and wonderfully made. The revenue-hunters missed a big opportunity to replenish the public treasury when they failed to put a permissive tax on ungainly feminine head-gear.—The Voice.

BOTH.

Christianity teaches both self-sacrifice and unyielding firmness, the giving up of even life itself, and the waging of a furious warfare. When our selfish interests are at cross purposes with the selfish interests of others, then the Christian is taught to yield his interests and preferences for the sake of peace and good will, so that by yielding and manifesting the self-sacrificing spirit of Christ, he may soften the heart of his opponent and lead him to a better life. But when the interests of truth and righteousness are at stake he is to be firm as the rocks of Gibraltar. When error is entrenched he is to assail it with all the force he can muster, and when error assails truth he is not only to repel it but to wage against it a relentless war of extermination.—The Telescope.