Religious Intelligencer.

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

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Your Subscription.

Is your subscription to the INTELLIGENCER paid? If not, we shall esteem it a favor to receive it during this week. Paper and wages bills accumulate rapidly, and we depend upon our subscribers for the means with which to meet them. Don't wait for an agent to call. Send it on yourself.

Notes and Gleanings.

The New York Freeman's Journal says that there are in the United States 249 Catholic publications.

The expenses of Great Britain are now about $500,000,000 yearly, or nearly $1000 a minute; but every tick of the clock requires an inflow of a little over $16 into the British treasury, thus leaving an annual surplus of about $20,000,000.

It is stated in an English paper that Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean war, "received her Christian name from the town in which she was born—Florence, Italy. Her name is not Nightingale, but Shore, her father being a Nottingham banker who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale on condition that he assume the name."

The Chicago Times-Herald is authority for the statement that five States have paid off $180,000,000 in mortgages during the past three years as follows: North Dakota, $25,000,000; South Dakota, $50,000,000; Nebraska, $30,000,000; Iowa, $25,000,000: Kansas, $50,000,000 Minnesota has reduced its mortgage indebtedness twenty per cent. during the past eighteen months.

The teaching of temperance is now compulsory in the public schools of the Province of Ontario. According to the minister of education, no fewer than 150 000 pupils are studying this question in the public schools of the province, and 13,000 in the separate schools; and the public school inspector for Toronto states that more than 20,000 pupils in the public schools of the city receive instruction in temperance.

The Rev. Charles Merle D'Aubigne, son of the celebrated historian of the Reformation, who is a Protestant pastor in Belgium says: "During the last forty years in France crime has increased threefold for adults and fourfold for children. The minds of the young were poisoned by licentious literature. So many as 300,000 prospectuses of impure publications were given to boys, and even to girls, at the very doors of their mission schools."

It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or one to every 1,500 inhabitants. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than five years, 166 for each million; between five and fifteen, 288; between twenty and twenty-five 422; between forty-five and sixty, 1,625; and above sixty-five years, 7000 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of total population.—Westminster Gazette.

Interest in the polar explorations is now divided. Andree has floated toward the North Pole in his balloon, and Peary has set out for the same point overland, or will soon do so. Meanwhile Nansen is organizing a company to turn his discoveries of mineral and other deposits in Greenland and elsewhere to good account. But the quest for the South Pole is now to command the attention of the worid. A dispatch from Antwerp states that the necessary funds for the equipment of a projected expedition to the south polar region have been secured and the steamer Belgica will sail from that port on August 15 for the Antartic.

The Railway Age says that the railway is now nearly completed from the sea coast to Pekin. Next month work will begin on the Chinese branch of the trans-Siberian railway through Manchuria, which is very likely to find its terminus at Port Arthur, and will open a wide door into Northern China; while preparations are going on for a long line to Shanghai and the south, and for several shorter roads. Ties and timber are already being shipped from Puget Sound to Chinese ports, and American locomotive builders and supply dealers are preparing to obtain their share of the business which railway building in China is sure to develop in the future.

Insurance against loss from ill-health has been introduced by an American insurance company. The insurance will not cover death, but will carry a weekly indemnity of $25 on each policy of $5,000 principal sum. The rate will be 50 cents for each $1,000 principal sum. The insurance is to be provided under the following clause, which may be added to the company's regular accident policies:

"If the injured shall suffer from typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, diptheria, measles or Asiatic cholera, and such illness shall, independently of all other causes, continuously and wholly disable and prevent the insured from performing any and every kind of duty pertaining to his occupation, the company will pay him $—per week during the continuance of such disability for not exceeding twenty six consecutive weeks."

How to Make a Missionary Church.

In "The Church at Home and Abroad." Rev. B. M. Dillon says "the church should not have a missionary society, but should be a missionary society. To talk of a missionary society in a church is like talking of a "Bible class" in Sunday school All classes in a Sunday school should be Bible classes; and the school should be the church studying the Bible. All church societies should be missionary in spirit; and the missionary society should be the church engaged in mission work." And this idea worked out has, he says, enabled him to more than double contributions to missions with but small effort on the part of himself and his people.

To accomplish this object, three things are necessary, namely, intelligence, interest and action.

1. No church can possibly be a missionary church until it has been enlightened in the duty, progress and prospects of evangelizing the world. Therefore, let each pastor show what ought to be done, what has been done, and what may be done in this greatest work on earth. A thorough understanding of the missionary machinery is of more vital importance to greater work than the most encouraging news from mission fields. For it is astonishing how little the average layman knows about the missionary machine.

2. A church cannot be interested in this work until it is enlightened on the subject. Interest follows enlightenment as the day's programme follows the dawn. When the sun comes up, all people will at least think about getting up. But so long as it is night, many will sleep on, even though their neighbor's house be on fire. So sure as their is enlightment in missions' interest in the work will follow.

For example, not long since, after I had explained one morning the Presbyterian machine for making missionaries and the economy of its workings, a member of the church declared that he had listened to many missionary sermons, but never before did the work have sufficient interest to call forth his aid, because he had not understood the machine. "But now," said he, "I am deeply interested." Then proving his words by his action, he handed me a handsome sum, more, I thought. than he could afford, saying as he did so, "I wish I could make it ten times that." Several others on the same occasion gave liberally, among whom was a young lady of but little means, whom I urged to take back half the gift, but who positively refused.

When women are received into our church, they are invited to attend the woman's monthly missionary meeting, and I have never known one to come away without being interested This society gets the women interested and the pastor gets the men.

3. As interest follows enlightenment, action follows interest. But with these two prequisites there must be harmony and concentration of forces. The mission forces of a church should all work together on some general plan. If not, they may depend upon each other, or what is worse, may work against each other unintentionally. As a rule, the best contributors to missions are the men of a church, because they are the most able; and the best workers for missions are the women, because they have the most time. But these two forces working separately will not accomplish as much as they will working together. My plan has been not only to unite these two, but to combine the Young People's Societies also, having but the one mission fund, into which all money raised for missions during the year shall be placed. At the end of the year this fund is divided equally between the women and the session. The one portion is sent through the Woman's Missionary Society, and the other goes to the Boards of the Church according to their relative needs. This plan concentrates our forces, and it leads all to give, and each to give to all. The result is that instead of a missionary society we now have a missionary church.

More About the Klondyke

A few months ago the magic word on all tongues was Rossland; now it is Klondyke. In both cases it was gold that gave its magic to the word. Rossland is far away, and not exempt from hardship and peril; but it seems safe and homelike as the next street in comparison with the wild, lonely, arctic, inaccessible region to which the gold hunter is rushing in frantic haste. Only a few weeks have passed since the name of Klondyke has become known, and it has all at once become familiar as a household word. It is the Klondyke gold-field, on the river of the same name, a stream that flows into the Yukon. The Yukon is a large river falling into Behring Sea in the territory of Alaska. The Bonanza is a small stream that falls into the Klondyke, and the Eldorado is a stream tributary to the Bonanza. These three streams—the valleys through which they flow—are rich in gold beyond the dreams of avarice. The Yukon, lower down than the spot where these waters flow into it, is also yielding gold from its muddy flats and shores. Other streams, the Pelly and the Stewart, farther within the Canadian border, are also full of promise. The winter in this region is long and severe, for the Arctic circle is only about 400 miles away. Frost penetrates the ground no one knows how deeply, and holds its relentless grip perennially. Summer is at best but four months long, and thaws but a few feet from the surface. The country is rough and the skies are inclement, though in July at times, the never-setting sun creates a temperature of ninety degrees. But gold has proved of sufficient attractive power to draw crowds to a place so forlorn and wild. Numbers of fortune hunters had been for several years gathering gold in the Yukon district in Alaska where they built "Circle City." But now "Circle City" has been superseded by the new creation, "Dawson City," at the mouth of the Klondyke. The first explorers had hardships to encounter, as usual; and it is said that many perished from exposure and want. But the gold was there, and seekers multiplied.

The gold is found in what are called placers, and all the mining is what is called placer mining. [This word is pronounced plasser, and it means a place where surface deposits are found and where the gold is washed out of them] The precious stuff is found in little specks [dust] and nuggets.

Klondyke gold was discovered about a year ago. Since that time a considerable number of men have made very handsome fortunes. One got out of a 100 feet claim $100,000. Out of one pan of earth, he often got $200 worth of gold, and made an average of $250 an hour. Two men secured $6000 in one day. One woman cleared $6000 during the winter. A young man made $40,000 in two days. The total winnings out of the Klondyke "dirt" has reached more than a million.

These "finds" are bewildering. It is no wonder that there is a wild rush to the field in the face of hardships known and unknown. There will be a wild gathering such as rushed in 49 to California, in '52 to Australia, and in more recent years to South Africa.

By the sea route from Victoria or Vancouver the distance is very great. The mouth of the Yukon river is about 2500 miles from Vancouver; and then you must go up the river say 2000 miles. A much shorter route is by Sitka and Juneau and Dyea, an arduous route. No doubt an all-Canadian route will be established before long, as certainly ought to be the case.— For the Klondyke and its tributaries, as well as the Yukon itself for a considerable distance below, are within the limits of Canada. The discovery of gold will add zest to the boundary question. Had the United States Senate been a little less deeply absorbed in tariff making, the boundary question would have been settled by this time.

It is expected that a Home Missionary of the Presbyterian Church will begin work among the miners before winter closes down upon that wintry region.—Pres. Witness.

Womans Foreign Missionary 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.]

Seventh District Society.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Seventh District has held its Nineteenth Session, and the meeting has now become a matter of history. What influence it may have, in moulding the lives of the members, of the W. M. S. of the Seventh District, remains to be seen.

The business meeting convened in the audience room of the Waterloo St. Free Baptist, church St. John, July 28th, Saturday afternoon. There was not much business done, other than the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers, excepting the Vice President for Seal Cove, Mrs. Maker, who resigned on account of ill health, and Mrs. Harvey was elected in her stead. Many suggestions were made, which, if carried out, will promote the the growth of the Auxiliary Societies. Not many delegates were present, which is to be regretted, as it is in such meetings the workers get their ideas brightened, and they find the help they need in maintaining the interest at home. We are anxiously looking for the time when there will be an auxiliary in every church in the district, and every auxiliary will be represented by delegates at the annual missionary meeting of the district. Not until then, can we do efficient service for the Master.

A public missionary meeting was held in the audience room of the church Saturday evening. This was a good meeting, though the audience was small. The President, Mrs. A. C. Smith, was on the platform and opened the meeting. Associated with her were Mrs. J. W. Clark, and the Secretary. The following was the programme:—Singing, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains", reading the 43 ch. of Isaiah, by President; prayer by Rev. J. W. Clark; singing, "To the Work," &c. The President's address was particularly impressive. The reading of the Secretary's report, the adoption of which was moved by Miss Clara Fullerton, in an able speech, and seconded by Mrs. J. W. Clark. Singing, "Bringing in the Sheaves." An excellent paper on Systematic Giving, prepared and read by Miss L. Fullerton, was listened to with rapt attention. We hope the writer may be prevailed upon to have this paper published in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER for the benefit of all its readers. An appropriate solo was very beautifully rendered by Miss Jessie Slipp. A reading by Prof. Case, "A Cry from India". Dr. McLeod followed in a fine missionary address; there were good addresses also, by Revs. J. T. Parsons and G. A. Hartley. A missionary song was sung during the taking of the offering. The doxology and the benediction closed a very interesting meeting. The thanks of the members of the Society are due to the choir who gave such efficient aid in the musical part of the programme. We only wish every pew had been full; there were too many good things said, to have them wasted on empty seats.

The interest in the District at large is on the increase. The auxiliary at Grand Harbour, organized in 1896, as the result of the Woman's Missionary Meetings held there during the session of the District meeting last year, has done nobly. It started with a membership of 7, and now numbers 19. They hold a monthly prayer meeting. Is not this the cause of their growth?

Whilst the amount in dollars and cents is less than last year, yet we know there has been an advance. Many of our best workers have been hindered by illness, either themselves or in their families, but their interest in the work is deep, and we know another year will show an improvement in our finances. The societies have paid as follows:—

Grand Harbour,	$17 20
North Head,	17 00
Wilsons Beach,	20 00
St. John,	33 00
St. John, North,	13 30
St. John, West,	30 06
Beaver Harbour,	8 75
Fair Haven S. School	1 50
Collection at public meeting.	5 29
Total	$146 10

This has been raised by only seven societies, all we have in the Seventh District.

We are looking forward hopefully and prayerfully to another year's work for the Master. My sisters, "the King's business requires haste" Let us "be up and doing," and "work whilst it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work"

MRS. G A. HARTLEY,
Secretary.

THE WOMEN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION of the Maritime Provinces held its annual meeting last week at Sackville. The reports showed twelve societies in Nova Scotia, nineteen in New Brunswick and two in Prince Edward Island, with forty-two mission bands in Nova Scotia, thirteen in New Brunswick and six in Prince Edward Island. The financial report showed $1,752.14 was raised for home missions, and 7,182,61 for foreign missions. The balance on hand from last year was $1,477.10

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rec'd from
6th Dis., per Mrs. M. F. McLeod $208.70
7th Dis., per Mrs. G. A. Hartley $146.10

M. A. VINCE
Treas. W. M. Soc.

Woodstock,
Aug. 20th, 1897.

An Economic Disturber.

There is no doubt that the birth of new inventions which throw out of use old machinery, and renders less important certain trades and callings, disturbs economic conditions and works hardships in particular cases, even where it contributes to the general good. The bycycle is the last invention which has come under review as a disturbing element, and a present cause of financial stress. In one city of 180,000 people, 30,000 wheels were registered in use. At an average of $70, this would amount to $2,100,000 absorbed by the bicycle and abstracted from the many other interests. The livery stable men complain of a falling off in trade, the street car companies suffer, the piano makers complain. The savings which were put into a piano for the growing daughter of the house is now divided among the boys and girls and parents in the shape of the fascinating wheel. Then the household self-denials practiced to secure the coveted luxury may be felt by the butcher, the baker, the milk man, the grocer and the dry goods merchant. Latterly the saving banks complain that the wheel is responsible for a falling off of millions in their deposits. It would be difficult to even approximate the capital and earnings invested in the bicycle in the whole country and taken from other things, but this sum would run up into hundreds of millions of dollars. No doubt the general result in taking people out of doors and giving them a delightful form of exercise and the facilities secured for more rapid travel, far more than outweigh everything that can be said on the other side. But, nevertheless, in the readjustments, what benefits the majority works hardship for many.—Chris. Standard.

AGAIN.—The attention of the Free Baptist ministers of the New Brunswick Conference is again directed to resolution 38 of the last session of General Conference. For their convenience the resolution is quoted in the notice on page five.

RELIGIOUS FRAUDS.—"The pretence of miracles is more common than the occurrence," is a just remark by J. H. Newman. This very year we read of miracles by a fraud named Dowie in Chicago, by a fraud who is conducting a miracle business in New York, and, well, by other people who are performing miracles through the instrumentality of some old bits of bone in Quebec. The Chicago man has a bigger collection of crutches and other human devices for weak limbs than even the Quebec people. The pity of it is that the credulous should be victimized by this business which is so full of sham and pretence.—Pres. Witness.

A NASTY HABIT.—Notwithstanding that the gold enameled snuff-boxes of the rich of the eighteenth century are laid on the shelf, says the N. Y. Press, "the consumption of snuff has continued to increase. I had an idea that nearly all the dippers lived in the Southern States, and was surprised to learn the other day that Boston is the largest consumer of snuff in the United States. They use it on the sly over there. A manufacturer from Waltham informed me that all the spare time of his clerks was employed in doing up snuff in five and ten-cent packages for the factory girls, who formed in a long line every Saturday night, when paid off and purchased a week's supply. There are four great snuff factories in the United States, whose annual output is 13,000 000 pounds. Twenty years ago only 3,000,000 pounds were manufactured."

A FANATICISM.—There was recently offered for sale at Castham, Eng., a "temple," which the Daily News (London, Eng.) calls "a very curious monument of crazy fanaticism." It was begun many years ago by the "Jezreelites," the followers of a man named White, who called himself "Jezreel," and proposed to bring together, on the top of Chatham Hill, the 144,000 of the lost tribes of Israel. This temple was intended to take in one hundred and forty-four families of them, and it stands there to-day, a vast brick and mortar shell, one hundred and twenty-four feet square. It is said to have cost £40,000, but never came within £30,000 of completion. His followers were taught that he wouldn't die at any rate until the tribes had got together. He did die, however, and nine years ago his wife, "Queen Esther," died too.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—At a meeting of ladies in Omaha not long ago the subject of Christian Science came up for discussion. An adherent said: 'You know Mr. N. Well, he was doctoring for his eye, but the medicine did no good. He had discontinued its use, but was suffering great pain. I induced him to have one of our healers come in. Well, as soon as she entered the room the pain ceased and he never suffered a moment since. Was that not wonderful!" "But," remarked another, "he also went blind the same day and has never seen since." "Oh yes," was the reply; "but just think of it! The pain was cured immediately and for good." So the story of the man who put green spectacles on his horse and had nearly succeeded in making him live on shavings when the horse died, may not be quite apocryphal.

One of Christianity's Foes.

The 'Methodist Protestant' hits the nail on the head in the following: We do not believe that Christianity has a more dangerous and damaging enemy to-day than the hostile clans in the churches, which are more interested in gaining their ends than they are in the work and success of the kingdom of God. There may be occasions when it would be cowardly—not to say sinful—to yield, but they are rare. In most instances concessions may be made to reasonable people without injury to anyone, and Christians should learn how to yield as well as how to stand. Stubbornness of opinion, ambition to compass an end, and love of leadership are sapping the life out of many churches, and the conservative portions look on until they become disgusted, and then go elsewhere or cease going to church altogether."

Among Exchanges.

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

Let no pride or self-depreciation prevent you from doing the little that you can for truth and humanity—either because you regard it as so little or because others may speak slightingly of it. "Small service is true service while it lasts." Yours may be truer than much that is more pretentions or more applauded.—Morning Star.

THE CHURCH IN ACTION.

The church is full of "societies." This meeting and that, of this society and that, seem to occupy the full time and exhaust the whole energy of the church. The complicated machinery grinds itself out. It whirrs all the time And what is the grist? Mostly chaff. The work is so divided that the force fights only in detail. Mass them. Let the whole church form a solid column once in awhile, or for that matter very often, and see what an enthusiasm, numbers, and common interest, and touching of elbows will create.—Rel. Telescope.