

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N.B., JANUARY 18, 1899

WHOLE No 2375

Notes and Gleanings.

The extraordinary development of
the Linotype machine is shown in the
fact that the Linotype machine, one
of several such, has celebrated the
anniversary of its five thousandth
machine. As the standard price of
the Linotype is \$3,000, this means
that \$15,000,000 expended in this
invention.

It has been computed by geogra-
phers that if the sea were emptied
of its waters and all the rivers of
the earth were to pour their present
contents into the vacant space, allow-
ing nothing for evaporation, 40,000
years would be required to bring
the water of the ocean up to its
present level.

Massachusetts officials say of its
convicted criminals that eighty-four
percent of their crimes were induced
by drink, while ninety six of the
criminals are addicted to its use!
Need we wonder, if liquor
dealers' statistics are correct, that
20,000 more barrels of beer were
drunk in Massachusetts last year
than in the previous year?

A decided novelty in the way of
newspaper enterprise is announced
from Lapland. The first paper in
the country has appeared. It is
printed upon a single sheet of paper,
with an unpronounceable
name. Up to the present the
journal has only half a dozen sub-
scribers, but every issue is welcomed
with loud applause.

The late H. C. Chapin, said to have
been the richest man in Michigan,
has left his large fortune from a
corner speculation of land which his
advisors would not take when he
was in the dry goods business,
some thirty years ago, because they
regarded it as utterly worthless.
This land the great Chapin iron
mine is situated, and the rich de-
posits of ore brought millions to
Chapin.

According to "The Jewish Year-
book" there are only about eleven
thousand Jews in the world, half of
them still under Russian jurisdic-
tion. What race can show eleven
thousand, taken as the whole or an
average of the whole, that are the
use of more noise in the world, or
are more able, accomplished, and
successful men in proportion to
their numbers—particularly when
the obstacles they have to encounter
taken into the account?

The German Statistical Department
states that during the past year
1,584 persons were sentenced for
crimes against the laws of the
Empire. An examination of the de-
tails of which this total is made up
shows some interesting glimpses
into the state of German society.
Only ten per cent. of the offenders
(251) were under eighteen years
of age. Condemned on account of
crimes against the State, public
order and religion we have the ex-
traordinary large total of 82,688.
Offences against the person
759 persons were condemned,
offences against property, 183,
and for breaches of official
duties, 1,331.

Four thousand mills in the world
consume annually 7,900,000,000
pounds of paper. England uses the
most of this. The United States
is next in the amount con-
sumed, followed by Germany,
France, Austria, Italy, Mexico,
Spain and Spain, in the order
named. Six hundred million quires
are required by the newspapers. As
consumer of this sort of paper the
United States stands first. Truly
it is a big advance upon the times
when letters or public documents
were necessarily written on papyrus,
skin or wax tablets, or even
on stone when Bibles were priced
high, that only the wealthy could
afford copies of their own.

resources of ivory are rapidly
being destroyed in Africa. Recent
quarterly sales at Libon
703 tons, with an average
of one pair of tusks at 40
dollars. This means a slaughter of
elephants. The trade at
Congo was probably as large
as the killing of 7,840 ele-
phants in three months, or 31,360
year. In London the sales in

three months were only one half a
ton, from Cape Town, where twenty
years ago the trade was worth
\$385,000 a year. There are some
efforts at preserving the elephants.
At one place in South Africa there
is a large preserve set apart, where
several hundred elephants are
protected.

The Churches in 1898.

For many years the 'Independent'
has presented yearly statistics and
other facts showing the condition of
the churches in the United States.
Its presentation of 1898 facts is as full
as that of any preceding year, and is,
doubtless, as nearly accurate as can
be. The following is a summary of
some of the reports:

Progress is the note of nearly all
denominations. There are thirteen
Baptist denominations, the largest
being the "Regular" North, and one
of the smallest being "Old Two-seed-
in-the-Spirit-Predestinarian." The
ministers increased from 32,112 to
32,145. Churches increased nearly
3,000. Communicants number 4,364,
427—an increase of about 200,000.
Roman Catholics report, added 800
priests, the present total being 11,001
Churches 14,675—a few less than the
preceding year; communicants 8,378,
128—an increase of 200,000. The
Christian Scientists number 70,000.

Congregationalists report 5,475
ministers; 5,614 churches; 625,864
communicants, — a slight increase.
Episcopalians 4,857 ministers; 6,399
churches, and 689,347 communicants
— an increase in numbers of about
20,000. The Lutherans report no
progress this year. They have 6,482
ministers; 10,513 churches and 1,526,
552 members.

Methodists (all kinds) report minis-
ters 37,188, an increase of nearly
2000; churches 52,779, increase nearly
2000; communicants 5,898,094,—an
increase of about 140,000.

The whole Presbyterian family in-
cluding "Reformed,"—ministers, 13,
456; churches, 17,372; communicants
1,912,678.

The grand total, ministers, 149,868;
churches, 189,488; communicants, 27,
714,523. Gain in ministers, 15,017;
churches, 6337; members, 862,300.

These statistics are not complete,
but they are substantially correct, and
give a fair idea of the relative strength
of the different religious bodies. The
"Catholic" bodies report an increase
of nearly 200,000. The Episcopalians
show an increase of 21,000. Presby-
terians including Reformed 65,000
but apart from the Reformed the in-
crease was 52,000.

Taking the Baptist and Methodist
bodies together they report over ten
million communicants.

The Unitarians show a decrease of
one church; the Universalists a de-
crease of 15 ministers and 62 churches.
The "Salvation Army" is prosecut-
ing its work with vigor and success.
Mr. Booth Tucker reports:

There are now throughout the world
about one hundred Rescue Homes for
fallen women. Through these pass
about five thousand girls annually, 75
per cent. of them being permanently
restored to lives of virtue. Twelve of
these Homes are in the United States,
and about one thousand women have
passed through them during the last
twelve months.

The world-wide operations of the
Salvation Army embrace 45 different
countries and colonies, where work is
carried on in 28 different languages by
more than 15,000 officers, with a week-
ly circulation of one million copies of
literature. About 250,000 persons
have professed conversion at the meet-
ings conducted by the Army through-
out the world during the twelve
months.

Father Phelan, giving a short ac-
count of the Roman Catholic Church
during the year, explains why free
masonry is regarded as a source of
peril in Roman Catholic countries.
He says:

The trouble of the Church in Spain
and Spanish colonies is not her ruinous
partnership with the State, but the
general diffusion of Freemasonry.
Freemasonry is a comparatively harm-
less thing in England and America;
and it is not much to be feared among
Germanic nations. But it is a power
for mischief in Latin countries. The
reason is, in Latin countries they have
not a free press. Free speech is not
tolerated and blind and unquestioning

obedience is the only rule of right
conduct for the citizen as for the
Catholic. This deprives the people of
the dearest right of the age, the right
to grumble. Politics is the general
law of uncharitableness applied to
affairs of State. Where people cannot
grumble in public they are sure to
plot in private.

This seems rather hard on papal
discipline and rule in Italy and else-
where.

Some noteworthy things happened
last year within the Presbyterian fold.
The Synod of the Nile has been con-
stituted. There are in Egypt four
Presbyteries. The Presbyterian church
takes a front rank among churches in
the liberality with which it supports
missions.

Taking all the Presbyterian churches
in North America they have a member-
ship of 2,080,500, and a constituency
of seven millions.

All in all the progress of the Evan-
gelical churches has been encouraging.
In some the advance has been but
slight, but still there has been advance.
For this let us thank God.

Religious Awakenings.

This is the season of the year most
favorable for religious awakenings.
Every minister of the Gospel should
be praying and working for that end.
Every child of God should be given
self-examination and earnest effort to
bring to the house of God some who
know not the truth and are without
hope. The stirring words of Francis
Wayland, in closing his great sermon
on 'The Apostolic Ministry' are in
order: "Awake, then, and shake
yourselves from your lethargy! Put
ye in the sickle and reap, for the har-
vest of the earth is ripe."

The word is crowding the Church
to the wall. She has her political
awakenings, her educational awaken-
ings. Now let the churches excite
enthusiasm on the subject of religion
by putting forth special efforts to pro-
mote the salvation of souls. The
churches must be on the offensive,
must be thoroughly aggressive, advanc-
ing on the enemy, to fulfill their high
and holy mission in the world.
Churches must be aggressive or die.
It is said Cato ended all his speeches
with the ringing words, "Rome must
destroy Carthage, or Carthage will
destroy Rome."

Of all people, all Baptists should be
the most evangelical and evangelistic.
We stand for the primitive faith, order,
spirit and practice. Let us talk less
about ourselves and prove our faith by
our works.

What is a religious awakening? It
is what we commonly call a revival;
a time when the church or community is
alive to the demands and possibilities
of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ;
a time when Christians who have lost
their first love are quickened to peni-
tence and prayer, when the idle
become zealous, and sinners are
awakened to their peril, their need of
help from on high, and flee to Jesus
from the wrath to come.

How many are praying "O Lord,
revive thy work!" "Come from the
four winds, O Breath, and breathe
upon these slain that they may live!"

There never has been a revival of
religion for which there was not prayer,
faith and effort. We must not wait
for the opportunity. Begin, and bring
about the condition of a revival. The
converting power of the Holy Ghost
always attends the efforts of the holy,
tireless churches. Turn to Mal. iii.
10: "Prove me now." This shows
that God is always on the giving hand,
and he even challenges his people to
prove him. The promised results
uniformly follow the appointed means.

What futile objections some offer!
Worldlings and worldly church mem-
bers say: "Too much excitement." I
think I have seen a few cases where
there was excessive excitement, but
there is very little danger along that
line. The same parties would howl
themselves hoarse at a political meet-
ing, or run breathless and bare-headed
through the streets if they thought the
bank in which they had \$100 was about
to fail, their children, at the same
time gliding swiftly on to religious
indifference, all forms of worldliness
and ultimate destruction.

"Converts do not hold out," is
another objection. Andrew Bonar

said: "I have evangelized in Scotland
for fifty years, and find revival converts
are far more faithful." There is a
reason for that, in the nature of the
case. The work is likely to be done
better. Deeper conviction of sin pre-
vails during a revival. The matter of
religion is uppermost in the mind day
after day. They do hold out. I have
tested audiences in all parts of this
State, and the test reveals not only
that they hold out, but that but few
were converted besides from special
religious meetings. The most useful,
in nearly every church, have been
aroused in revivals. People born in
an icehouse may live, but their consti-
tutions will always be affected by the
cold they caught in the icehouse. The
length of life depends largely upon its
constitutional impulse.

A minister who was too indolent to
work was preaching in a certain town
where, about ten years before Evan-
gelist Harrison had held a meeting, and
many were led to Christ. He de-
nounced revivals, and cried: "How
many held out from the meeting by
Harrison! Will you please stand?"
All but three or four rose.

Elder Jacob Knapp kept a record of
those he baptized up to the year 1845,
a period of twelve years. That record
shows about four thousand. Under
his ministry in one meeting there were
converted Rev. A. C. Buckbee, after-
wards secretary of the American Bible
Union in California; Rev. J. S. Dick-
erson, afterwards pastor of the First
Baptist Church, Pittsburg; Rev. H.
Harvey, once pastor in Dayton, O.,
and a writer of note; also, two other
young men who went into the ministry.
Under his revivals such men as Rev.
J. R. Kendrick and Rev. Benjamin
Griffith were converted. In his meet-
ing at Schenectady, twelve were con-
verted who entered the ministry. From
the revival at New Haven twelve
converts entered the ministry. His
meeting in the Tabernacle Church,
New York City, resulted in six enter-
ing the ministry; from his meeting at
Utica five entered the ministry. He
held a meeting in Baltimore, and
among the converts five entered the
ministry. Here were forty heralds of
the Gospel converted in revivals and
sent forth!

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?
—Journal and Messenger.

It is said that there are 25,000,000
children in the Sunday schools of the
world, and of this number 13,000,000
are in the United States. The in-
crease in this country has been rapid,
there being only 6,000,000 enrolled in
Sunday schools in 1875. Nearly a
million are engaged as teachers in
Sunday-schools.

Among Exchanges.

A GREAT CHANGE.

The tables have been turned.
Formerly hatred of England was the
type of patriotism taught American
children; but now it is love for the
mother country, and love and admira-
tion for our own native land. Thank
God for the change.—Rel. Telescope.

SIGNS OF PROMISE.

As one feels the pulse of the denom-
ination, it is more and more evident
that there is a fuller, steadier, stronger
beat. There is a deepening interest in
missions, both home and foreign, and
the young people are preparing for
action. Let this revival of interest
and energy be rightly directed to
spiritual ends and we may confidently
expect great things.—The Free Bat-
tist.

A VAIN STRIVING.

To live merely for the good opinion
of others is to feast upon the wind.
It is the natural temptation of those
who have not come into, or have lost,
a sense of sonship to God, and who try
to find in this something to replace a
belief in his loving approval. It is not
wrong to desire and enjoy the praise
of our fellow-men when we make no
sacrifice of principle to attain this, and
do not make it the end of our action.
Once it becomes such an end, it is
found to be a most unsatisfying diet.
We never can have enough of it, for
the best abundance of it never con-
tains. Having lost the sound of the
one voice, we go through the world
listening for echoes of our own voice.
Reflections of our own actions, and
proofs of our importance to other men.
The craving grows with exercise until
it masters us, and makes us less and
less happy in its control.—S. S.
Times.

Woman's 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.]

Women and Foreign Missions.

—There are about 425 millions of
heathen women in the world.

—There are eighty millions of
women who are confined in Moslem
harems.

—It is said that out of 150,000,000
women in India not more than 1,000,
000 can read.

—About 12,000 Chinese women, it
is said, pass away every day, having
never heard of the gospel.

—There are over 400 millions of
women who, if reached at all with the
gospel, must be taught by Christian
women.

—Four large mission fields in Burma
are now being cared for by women
because the Missionary Union has no
funds to send men.

—There are 300 millions of Bud-
dhist women, with no hope of immor-
tality, unless in some future transmi-
gration they may be born again as
men.

—In Burmah the best-dressed ladies
in the street will be found with a cigar
some three or four times the size of an
ordinary American weed.

—The Baptist Women's Foreign
Mission Societies of the Northern
States, raised last year \$112,000 for
missions. They have raised since their
organization \$2,000,000.

—"The character of the women of
a country," says the Earl of Shaftes-
bury, "is of greater importance to
that country's nobility than the charac-
ter of the men. Direct all the power
you have to touch the hearts of the
women; and if you can get women
to take the lead, you will find con-
versions in all Oriental countries."

—There is at Ujain, Central India,
a mission school for blind boys, man-
aged by Miss Jamieson, of the Cana-
dian mission. Where that school is
taught the goddess Kali used to be
worshipped by special ceremonies,
and before the intervention of the
British Government little girls were
wont to be sacrificed there.

—It is affirmed by those who have
been long in China, that no less than
200,000 infant girls are murdered in
that country every year. Thousands
of female infants are saved from
slaughter annually, through the mis-
sionary influence. If the sweet prattle
of childhood gladdens our hearts here,
the screams of the dying babes in that
far-away land will touch and tender
our hearts, and we will reach out a
hand to save.

Observations of Bishop Foss.

From his observations during an
official tour of India Bishop Foss, of
the M.E. church, tells that "India is
a dreadfully poverty-stricken country.
Women are employed at the hardest
labor at four cents a day. The best of
skilled workmen get from ten to four-
teen cents a day. The condition of
women shows the condition of things.
The masses of them have no thought of
such a thing as being the owners of
their own bodies, minds or hearts.
Girls at the age of eight or ten years
are given in marriage by their fathers,
without ever having seen their future
husbands. If the man dies she becomes
a widow, it may be at eleven or twelve
years of age, and is the bond slave of
her former husband's parents."

At Benares he had witnessed the
bathing, for religious purposes, in the
Ganges. It is the filthiest stream
imaginable, containing the sewage of
the whole country, with the dead
bodies of all sorts of animals, the
ashes from the burning ghats, where
the dead are disposed of, and all sorts
of unnameable filth; yet these people
come for miles from all parts of the

country to bathe, drink and carry away
portions of it as especially holy—to
drink by themselves and others. In
the shrines he had found idols sur-
rounded by symbols so obscene that
they could not be mentioned. He
felt, as he came away, that he was
himself getting down into these waters,
and being suffocated, yet "reaching
after pearls."

How many in our luxurious churches
deaden their consciences and sym-
pathies, by thinking of the mercy of
our God, and, therefore, that it will
be all well with the heathen. They would
not increase their responsibility by
sending their teachers and the com-
forts of the Gospel.

They do not stop to reflect upon the
fact that they increase their own re-
sponsibility immensely by selfishly
enjoying the knowledge of God, and
the redemption he has provided, also
the comforts of Christian civilization,
when they do not lift their finger to
lessen the distresses of those who
would gladly accept the Saviour, if
they could only hear of him.

General Religious News.

—Crossley and Hunter are conduct-
ing meetings in the People's Church,
Methodist, Boston.

—The white Baptists of Virginia
have increased from 25,000 in 1825 to
119,000 in 1898. There are about
230,000 colored Baptists, making a
grand total of 349,000.

—At present there is only one
Protestant church on the whole island
of Porto Rico. There are nearly a
quarter of a million of children and
not a single Sunday School.

—The Gospel has some foothold in
Spain. There are Seventy protestant
congregations in Spain, with 12,000
communicant members. About 8,000
children are instructed in the parochial
schools. Three orphan asylums, two
hospitals, two publication houses have
been established, and a classical insti-
tute is about being opened.

—The Baptists are stronger in
Havana than any other Protestant
denomination, and the mission work
which they were compelled by Captain
General Weyler to give up more than
a year ago has again been put in opera-
tion. The society owns a creditable
building in the heart of the city, and
has begun a vigorous campaign among
the native Cubans. Besides a number
of Baptist ministers from the States
who are assisting in the work, several
prominent laymen are in Havana
looking over the field and aiding
wherever it is possible.

—They are still persecuting the
Baptists in Saxony. There is 100
marks fine for a notice announcing
divine services, and the same for
celebrating the Lord's Supper; a fine
of 150 marks when it seems probable
that any one has assisted another to
serve God according to the dictates of
conscience, and the same or fifteen
days imprisonment when a Baptist
preacher baptizes a foreigner at his
own request, even though the foreigner
is only a temporary resident. A pro-
test against these laws has been made
by the Baptists to the authorities of
the Lutheran State Church of Saxony,
which state is the most Protestant of
all Germany and the home of the
Reformation.

—In the "Handbook of Jamaica"
the following figures are given of the
membership of the leading denomina-
tions of the island. They were com-
piled by persons connected with the
different churches, and may be con-
sidered as fairly accurate:—Episcopa-
lian, 41,872; Church of Scotland,
1,600; Baptist, 36,308; Presbyterian,
11,317; Congregational, 3,624;
Wesleyan Methodist, 24,519; Free
Methodists, 3,527; Christian Church,
1,779; Moravian, 7,254; total 131,
800. There are also independent
congregations not attached to the con-
ferences, native Baptist and Wesleyan
Churches, and the Salvation Army,
and Society of Friends, not included
in the figures given above. So that
we may say that 140,000 persons in
Jamaica are enrolled as members of
some Christian Church, or one in five
of the entire population.