

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

OL XLVII.—NO. 30

FREDERICTON N.B., JULY 26, 1899

WHOLE No. 2402

## Notes and Gleanings.

It is said that Chicago people chew gum and one half carloads of gum every week, or a total of 5,000,000 sticks, costing \$50,000. This is equal to half of all the money given to foreign Missions throughout the United States.

It is said that 9,000,000 acres of land in Italy, the cultivation of which has been abandoned because malarial, are to be developed by the American capital. The land is to be reclaimed by drainage and to attract attention to sanitary laws.

The Italians are a prolific people, and the three million emigrants scattered over all the world are an element of strength, for they send back to their families annually no less than thirty million dollars. Forty million dollars at least are sent in Italy by the travelers who visit every year.

Savings banks originated in Italy. Centuries before any other similar institutions, arose there the Monti di Pietà, which are not only offices receiving pawns, but also for the charge of savings. Examples of these are the Monte di Pietà of Rome and the Monte dei Paschi di Siena. The postal savings banks, which are successful operations in Italy, under the saving of a cent by means of books in which a stamp is posted an easy thing.

Western judge was questioning a man who was quite a wag as to his business to go on a bond of \$600. "What property have you to the value of \$600?" asked the judge. "I have \$200 in a building association," replied the witness. "Well, what more?" "I have stock in the amount of \$300." "Go on," said the judge. "I have household furniture worth 90." "Well, we still want more," said the judge. "I have your note, judge, that amount which you gave me ten years ago."

Stanley used to relate that a gentleman once called to tell him that he had been into Westminster Abbey, and had knelt down to pray, when the verger had come up to him and told him he must not kneel there. On asking why not, the verger had said, "Why, sir, if I was to allow it we should have him praying all over the place." He recalls the gentleman visiting church and asking the sexton whether people ever used it for private prayer, to which he replied, "I catch two of 'em at it once."

Many stories about the career of Cecil Rhodes are getting into print. He was barely twenty when he left his father's rectory at Bishopstoke, for South Africa, because the doctors told him that only by this change of climate could his life be prolonged. His brother, who accompanied him, met a tragic death while hunting elephants. Cecil set out to earn his living and something more in the diamond mines, but he put up his studies, and, by returning for a time each year to England, was able to take his degree at Oxford. He was highly esteemed by General Buller, and only by a mere chance was prevented from accompanying him on his last fatal journey to Johannesburg.

France is now the most drunken nation in Europe. "Frenchmen," says M. C. Carrière, "are becoming the most alcoholic drinkers in the world." They consume per capita nearly 14 quarts of alcohol. Owing to the destruction of the grape vines by a parasite, liquor dealers are placing on the market various chemical concoctions labeled wine, and these poisonous drinks are rapidly performing their deadly work among all classes of people. Added to this the use of absinthe is becoming alarmingly prevalent. Students drink it as their daily drink, and the dreadful habit is spreading itself upon the hardy German folk, the sturdy, robust Russians and Normans, whose health and strength is being sapped by the crime-provoking demon, and whose children will be heirs to all the ills derived from drunken parents.

The Methodists are pushing their work in Manitoba and the North-west. They have there a church membership of 18,741, Sabbath School scholars 21,121. The average of receipts per member there for all purposes was \$1.67. The average salary of their ministers on circuits is \$733, on mission circuits is \$861.

## Why Not Rejoice More?

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Every child of God may well rejoice because he has such a Father in heaven. "I have set the Lord always before me; therefore my heart is glad and my glory rejoiceth." In His presence is fulness of joy. This refers to the experiences of the present life, and then up at His right hand will be the "pleasures forevermore." It is a bad heart that skulks away from a loving Father in sullen distrust and dread. Then, too, what joy is kindled in our souls when we are brought into full reconciliation with God through the atoning love and mediation of Jesus Christ! The returning prodigal's heart thrills under every kiss of his forgiving Father.

"Earth has a joy unknown in heaven. The new-born peace of sins forgiven. Tears of such pure and deep delight. Ye angels, never dimmed your sight."

The assurance of a full salvation is enough to keep our hearts aglow. "I give unto you eternal life," says our omnipotent Saviour, "ye shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck you out of my hand." All things work together for good if we love God. Even sharp pruning may make us yield richer clusters of spiritual fruit, if we will let God have His way. And when the discipline and conflicts of this earthly school-life are ended, we look upward and see that "our names are written in heaven."

All these joys our loving God provides for us, and offers them to us. We cannot create canary birds; but we can provide cages for them, and fill our rooms with their music. Even so we cannot create the rich gifts which Jesus offers; but they are ours if we furnish heart-room for them. The birds of peace and contentment and joy and gratitude will fly in fast enough, if we only invite Jesus Christ and set the windows of our souls open for His coming. Every time that we perform a kind Christ-like service to the poor, the neglected, or the wronged, another canary bird flies into our window. The blessedness of giving is returned with compound interest.

Now with all these pure and substantial joys within our reach, it is a sin and shame for a genuine Christian to be wretched. Is not disobedience to God a sin? He commands us to rejoice. No duty is more clear. "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice! The joy of the Lord is your strength." You can fill your soul with inspiring thoughts, and with memories of mercies; you can occupy your soul with plans of doing good to others and with acts of obedience to the inward voice of Christ, such as will kindle your soul into a glow. A noble woman of my acquaintance makes rainbows on the cloud of her widowhood by ministrations of mercy to the poor and the destitute. There is a "godly sorrow" over our shortcomings, and over the woes and wrongs of others that every Christian ought to feel; but such sorrow must never be allowed to drown out the deep abounding joy of the Lord down in the very core of our souls. There is a gulf stream of God given joy that ought to send its warm current through the wintry waves of trials and adversities.

All the coal-beds in Pennsylvania and Ohio are only solidified sunshine. The love of Jesus streaming down into your soul makes the central heat; that heat generates spiritual power. So doth the joy of Jesus become your perennial strength. A doubting, agnostic Christian cannot do much but shake. A backsliding Christian is on his road to a cell in the castle of Giant Despair. But "he who is nearest to Christ is nearest to the fire," and the contact keeps the heart aglow. Why not rejoice more? Count up your golden mercies, count up your opportunities to do good, count up your exceeding great and precious promises, count up your joys of heirship to an incorruptible inheritance, and then march on the road heavenward shout-ing.

There are nearly four million Protestants in Hungary out of a total population of sixteen millions, and the evangelical churches are putting forth increased activity. Ten years ago only about forty thousand copies of the Bible were sold annually; now more than eighty thousand are sold. There are thirty-two Young Women's Christian Associations and many religious papers.

## The Dominion Alliance Action.

The resolutions in last week's issue were correct so far as they went, but were not the complete action of the Alliance. The following is a certified copy of the resolutions adopted. The last four paragraphs were not printed last week.

That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion in the recent plebiscite, including an overwhelming majority in all the provinces but one, and a large proportion of all the possible votes in those provinces, this Council desires to express its strong dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government to take any steps to give effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

That this Council reaffirms that nothing short of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion, can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question, that such prohibition is the right and only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until obtained.

That in view of the majority for prohibition in the Dominion as a whole, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six provinces and the North-West Territories, the least measure of immediate legislation that could be looked upon as reasonable for the Government to offer, would be such as would secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in and into these provinces and territories, notwithstanding any temporary delay in the application of such a law to the Province of Quebec on account of the adverse vote in that province.

That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion Parliament, which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition is not in operation.

That failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate, so emphatically expressed in the plebiscite.

That prohibitionists ought to oppose any Government, any party or any candidate that will refuse to recognize and respond to the demand of the people, to at least the extent of such legislation.

That the friends of prohibition in every constituency of the Dominion are earnestly urged to at once take such steps as they deem best adapted to secure the defeat of any political candidate who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated; also that the Executive committees of this Council be instructed to do all in their power to secure the thorough carrying out of the policy above stated.

## Three Drinks a Day.

The Rev. A. J. Kerr, Pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle, New York, has preached a series of special sermons on consecutive Sunday evenings, in promotion of temperance. In connection with it he has distributed circulars in English and Italian very widely through the Fourteenth Ward. An almost incredible statement is the basis of the circular:

Three beers a day for one year would bring into your home, 1 barrel of flour, 6 pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of corn-starch, 10 pounds of macaroni, 10 quarts of beans, 4 twelve-pound hams, 1 bushel sweet potatoes, 3 bushels Irish potatoes, 10 pounds of coffee, 10 pounds of raisins, 10 pounds of rice, 20 pounds of crackers, 100 bars of soap, 3 twelve-pound turkeys, 5 quarts of cranberries, 10 bunches of celery, 10 pounds of prunes, 4 dozen oranges, 25 good beefsteaks.

But this is not all; there would be in one pocket of the workingman's trousers a five-dollar bill marked "A new dress for mother;" and in another pocket a ten dollar bill marked "To buy shoes for the children." The editor could hardly believe the statement, and submitted it to an expert in these particulars, who made the calculation and found that it was within bounds.

Mr. Kerr is so confident that it cannot be disputed, that he asks every man to show it to his grocer.

The religious destitution of South London has been often dwelt upon. Sidon has its alarming extent seen more forcibly emphasized than in an appeal just issued by fifteen incumbents of parishes of more than 10,000 people, to the English church, in which it is pointed out, among other facts, that for a population of over 2,000,000 souls, increasing at the rate of 26,000 every year, with only one "priest" to every 4000 people with sixty-one of its parishes numbering over 10,000 persons, only £12,000 is provided from extra-parochial resources. This, of course, represents the case only from the Church of England point of view. The case is no better, probably worse, from the standpoint of the other churches.

## 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. MoLeod, Fredericton.]

## Fifth District Society.

In addition to the report of the Fifth District Society published last week, the Secretary, Miss Carpenter, furnishes the following facts:

At the Saturday afternoon meeting Mrs. W. H. Perry and several other sisters led in prayer. The President read a letter from Miss Gaunce, which made a deep impression. There were brief speeches by ladies representing local auxiliaries. The officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Vice Presidents are the same as last year, except three; Mrs. Wm. Livingston, Jerusalem; Mrs. Geo. Flewelling, Westfield; Mrs. Chas. Gorham, Brown's Flat. Mrs. Bradford Palmer, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Mrs. Robt. Scott, Mrs. A. E. Slipp and Miss Sadie Carpenter were appointed a committee to arrange for the public meeting of 1900. It was a helpful meeting.

## A Call to Work.

Read by Mrs. J. T. Carpenter, at the meeting of the Fifth District Society, July the 8th.

When our first parents sinned in the garden of Eden, and fell from their exalted position, God gave them this promise, "that the seed of the woman should bruise the Serpent's head." In the fulness of time, God sent His beloved Son to redeem that promise, by giving Himself a sacrifice to the Father, and by so doing redeem the human race, and raise them up out of sin and degradation, planting a Kingdom of Heaven upon earth. For three years our Saviour taught, from city to city, the law and government of the Kingdom He came to establish. After His work on earth was accomplished, just after He ascended to His Father, He gave His disciples the command, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

"But tarry ye in Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high." Not many days after, at the day of Pentecost, Jesus prepared the first missionaries for their work by baptizing them with the Holy Ghost. Atheists and skeptics may scoff at the birth of our Redeemer, but that lowly babe, born and cradled in a manger, and growing to manhood in the obscure village of Nazareth, choosing his disciples from the fishermen of Galilee, was a king in disguise, and started a kingdom of light, christianity and civilization, carrying upon its banners, "Peace on earth good will to men." Other kingdoms and empires have flourished for awhile in pomp and splendour, and then have gone into oblivion; but the Kingdom of Jesus still continues to prosper, notwithstanding the persecution, imprisonments, and tortures that His followers have been subjected to. Out of the ashes of every martyr, God has raised up hundreds of heroic workers, full of zeal and self-denialment like Hans Egede, in 1721 bidding adieu to home and civilization that he might adopt the life of the Esquimaux and teach the natives of Greenland that a Saviour died for them; or like Henry Martyn and Cary, in the beginning of this century, men thoroughly consecrated to God and missionary work, breaking the soil of superstition and barbarism in India, and planting the seed of Christ's everlasting kingdom there. David Livingstone, with his soul imbued with the love of God, could tramp the unexplored wilds of Africa planting the seed of christianity among the natives, and opening a door for commerce and civilization in that unknown continent. Time would fail to tell of all the early missionary heroes as Moffatt, Judson, Taylor, Ashton,—all brave generals upon the missionary field. There are but few statistics of their abundant labours, but we know that the recording angel has the report in his book. Many of those valiant heralds of the cross sleep in unknown graves; angels were their pall bearers, Heaven resounded with hallelujahs of welcome when they entered their rest.

The out-look from the mission fields is most encouraging; superstition is giving way before the march of gospel truth, idols are dethroned and their worshippers bow before the only true God.

Christian workers in foreign lands have often foes to contend with, even more degrading than heathenism. The vessels that carry missionaries to evangelize the savage, also carry casks and casks of spirituous liquors to transform the savage into a fiend of degradation, debauchery and crime.

How long will it be before christian nations awake to the fact that they cannot serve God and mammon? Notwithstanding the many difficulties missionaries have to contend with, they are doing grand things, getting their work into systematic order, and gathering large forces of native workers to help them. Schools, hospitals etc. and the evangelistic work carried on require money to support them, and suffer often for need of it. And yet for liquor and tobacco are spent annually 255 times as much as entire christendom is doing for the evangelization of heathendom. Canada, our beautiful Canada, with all her Bibles and christianity, with all her institutions of learning, with all her churches and gospel ministers, is a land exalted to Heaven as regards religious privileges; and yet Canada's contributions to missions in one year would not pay her liquor bill for a few days. Appeals come for more workers, but the movement is slow for the lack of funds.

Verily the "harvest is great and the laborers few." Paul, writing to the church at Philippi, said: "Help those women that labour with me in the Lord." This call comes to the churches to day with equal force, from our weary, care-worn, and often discouraged workers, who stand amidst the harvest fields of our foreign mission among the teeming millions whose dark faces are turned to us pleading for the bread of life. Their sighs and moans have reached the ear of Jehovah, and He will raise up a host that will contribute of their means to hasten that glorious period when His knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

In conclusion, let me ask why is it that our mission treasuries are so empty? Is it not that we pay more for unnecessary adornments of our persons, and for luxuries for our homes, than we pay for missions? Do we not often see parents pay from one dollar to five for a toy for their children, and pay their thank offerings to missions with five cents? Oh, ye men and women that hold in your hands the bread of life, for which millions are perishing can we not interest you to give out of your abundance the gospel of Jesus Christ to perishing souls? Before christianity will make the rapid progress that we are waiting for, the church of God must come out of her luke-warm state and put away self and unbelief, and take God at His word, and get into closer communion with Him, and get into that high life of faith that the sainted George Muller reached. Then will the light of the everlasting gospel shine over all the dark continents of earth. May God hasten the time when Africa, India, China and Japan and all the islands of the sea shall join in one grand anthem of praise to Him who redeemed them with His own precious blood. To Him be glory forever and ever. Amen.

## Acknowledgement.

In addition to the \$242.95 reported paid by treasurer 2nd District, 28th June, '99 she has since paid me \$10.40, and reports that she has paid for Home Missions \$6.00; making a total of \$259.35.

M. A. VINCE,  
Treas. W. M. S.

Woodstock,  
July 19th, '99.

## Parliament.

MONDAY.—Sir Charles Tupper paid a tribute to the memory of Hon. W. B. Ives, in which the premier joined.

Both leaders mentioned, also, the death of Senator Stanford.

The house went into supply, taking up the public works department.

Sir Charles condemned the course of the government in depriving clerks of what used to be called statutory increases.

Mr. Fielding said the minister of justice had reported against the legal validity of the claim.

A question of Bell brought out that double the statutory increase had been

given to one of Mr. Tarte's clerks, a Mr. Costigan.

The St. Lawrence channel vote was passed.

Votes for public buildings in the maritime provinces were passed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives notice of his senate reform resolution.

TUESDAY.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred in touching terms to the death of Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, and Sir Charles Tupper joined in the tribute.

The house went into committee on the iron and steel bounty bill.

The finance minister today brought down the supplementary estimates.

It asks for \$3,958,787 on capital account and \$1,898,557 on current account, or about five and a half millions. Adding this to the main estimates, it is seen that the government asks for nearly \$52,000,000.

WEDNESDAY.—On the motion for supply, Sir Charles Tupper moved the preferential trade resolution of which Mr. McNeill gave notice three months ago; "The house regrets that the speech from the throne contains no intimation that the government made any attempt to secure for the produce of Canada that preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom, which would be of such inestimable value to the farmers and other producers of Canada, competing against foreign rivals in the markets of the United Kingdom, would set in motion a great tide of immigration to our shores, people the vast wheat acres of the Canada northwest, enhance farm values in the older provinces, promote the unity of the empire, and especially deliver it from dependence upon a foreign food supply."

THURSDAY.—In the senate the gerrymander bill was voted on, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell's motion that the measure be not further considered was carried by thirty-six to fourteen.

Morning sittings of the House began to-day. The debate on the preferential trade resolution was resumed and continued through the afternoon and evening. At 10 o'clock the vote was taken on Sir Charles Tupper's resolution, which was defeated by 77 to 41—majority, 36.

FRIDAY.—A lively discussion took place over despatches sent from Ottawa by Reuter's news agency. The correspondent cabled to England that he had been requested to say that the London Times' article condemning the dominion government for refusing the Yukon investigation had caused great surprise in Canada, and that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper admitted his charges to be groundless.

Sir Charles Tupper condemned the government for this official attempt to mislead the British press and people. He showed that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had reaffirmed his charges.

The house got into supply about five o'clock.

Most of the evening was devoted to passing harbor and river estimates for the province of Quebec.

On the item for dredging, Mr. Ellis thought it would be the right thing for the government to buy a first-class dredge of large capacity. It would cost a large sum, but it would be much more economical than the dredges now in use.

SATURDAY.—Sir Charles Tupper reviewed the Alaska boundary controversy, supporting the attitude of the government in maintaining the rights of Canada. He had reached the conclusion that the government should take power at this session to do two things: First, to build an all Canadian railway into the Yukon; second, to proclaim in the Yukon laws relating to the United States similar to those in force in the United States regarding alien ownership of mines.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he appreciated the spirit of Sir Charles' treatment of the case, and thanked him for refraining from embarrassing the government in these difficult negotiations. He regretted to state that no progress had been made with the boundary dispute since the commission had referred it back to the respective governments. He saw no hope of settlement by compromise, and as to arbitration, it had not been possible to agree as to the terms of reference and personnel of tribunal.

Mr. Kaibach spoke of the trade of Canada with Cuba and Porto Rico as a matter of great importance, and expressed the hope that the coastal laws of the United States would not be applied to those islands.

Mr. Fielding explained that the position of trade with Porto Rico and Cuba had not been changed. The government had been visited by delegates from Jamaica and British Guiana. He had some hope that it might result in negotiations for a satisfactory commercial arrangement.

The house spent the afternoon in supply.

—Of the Twentieth Century Fund, of \$1,000,000 which the Presbyterians of Canada propose raising, \$400,000 is to be used in discharging debts on church property, and \$600,000 are to go to the missionary, educational and benevolent work of the body. The sum of \$135,000 is to go toward the work of the various colleges, \$189,000 toward the various building funds at home and abroad, Aged Ministers and Widows' and Orphans' Funds are to have \$132,000, and the balance of the \$600,000 is to provide working balances for the various funds.