

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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Notes and Gleanings.

A man has recently been passed in the street prohibiting the sale of alcohol to any boy under the age of sixteen, without a signed order from an adult relative or employer.

Dr. Wright says, Ten thousand people starve to death each year in Greater New York, while \$400,000 a day passes over the saloon bars of that city for the purpose of drinking.

Edison once wished to test a message by telegraph to go around the world. The message was sent, and in fifty minutes it came back and was put in Mr. Edison's hands as he and his assistants were still sitting at the table.

ward is not a religious school. yet the literary style of the is so esteemed that one class young men is requested to read James' translation ten minutes every day. They are also required to present papers on it show that they are acquainted with

volume of clippings valued at \$100 is to be presented to Admiral upon his arrival. The book contains between its solid silver covers a wealth of printed matter, a profound editorial on the trial to humorous poetry regarding him, and from the comments of President and Cabinet down to jokes of street gamins.

year 1896 was a leap year, and next one will be 1904, eight years later. This is on account of ingenious device for maintaining, as nearly as can be, concordance between the civil or Gregorian calendar and the solar or astronomical calendar. Everybody knows at the time required for the earth to make a revolution around the sun is the true solar year.

North-eastern Labrador Mr. A. Low has found a fresh-water lake, eight hundred feet above sea level and one hundred miles from the water, which is inhabited by seals. He thinks the ancestors of the seals were imprisoned in a cave when the general surface of the earth rose, after the glacial period. Being thus cut off from the sea, the water gradually became fresh.

Who can count the woes wrought by intemperance? Who can sum the misery it has caused? Who can measure the depth of woe into which it sinks its victims? Like a mighty river it gathers volume by streams from every channel of life, bringing to the great gulf the wreck of everything that is good. Its story is the history of ruin, tears and blood. Like the storm, it leaves nothing in its track. Like an earthquake, it upheaves the best laid foundation and tumbles the strongest and best lives into ruin.

Colorado is preparing for exhibition at the Paris exposition a solid statue, life size. The design represents an up-to-date girl, the size of life size being cast in solid gold, 18 karats fine, the cast with being six feet four inches high. It is estimated that a million dollars' worth of gold will be used. The pedestal is to be of copper and pure silver, standing four feet eight inches high, three square at the top, and six feet square at the base. Truly that is an "American girl" for the eyes of royalty who seek to marry with to make love to.

Astronomers are already looking forward with keen interest to the expected reappearance of the celebrated Leonid meteors next November. These meteors, whose appearance as a great swarm occurs at intervals of about thirty-three years, made a spectacular display in 1833, and were also very numerous in 1866 and 1867. Recent calculations show that since the swarm met the earth the last time it has been perturbed by the attractions of Jupiter and Saturn, so that the middle of the shower will occur on the morning of November 16, instead of the 15th. It will be visible in both Europe and the United States.

The notoriously bad gunnery of the Spaniards is accounted for. It was because acohol got in its work. The National Advocate says: In the destruction of Cervera's fleet alcohol was a potent factor. The Spanish prisoners freely admitted that many of their gunners were drunk. Before the sortie wine and spirits on board were handed out without stint. With the command to move out, came the order, Open the stores of wine and brandy. The men drank as they served the guns. On the gun decks the sun beamed down on men whose stomachs were filled with the fiery liquid and made them half mad. They tore their clothing from their backs, cursing and shrieking because of the strain and the liquor. Such men, crazed with drink, could not shoot straight. The firing of the American ships was frightful in its accuracy and fleet, because the guns were manned by sailors whose nerves were steady, whose brains were clear.

Missionary Expansion Since the Reformation.

The following interesting review of the volume under the above title by Rev. J. A. Graham, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in India, is from the 'Presbyterian Witness.'

Except the Resurrection of our Lord from the dead there is no better proof of the Divine authority and power of Christianity than the glorious work of modern missions. Christ Himself commissioned His disciples to teach all nations—to make known to all His purpose of mercy towards all. The call to repent and believe was sounded with magnificent enthusiasm by the Apostles, their associates and their successors. To this day there never has been wanting a line of true ambassadors proclaiming the love of God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Forty years after the Lord's death and resurrection Jerusalem was destroyed; the Jewish Church was shattered; the disciples of Christ extended their labors from the Euphrates in the east to Gaul and Spain in the West—perhaps even to the remote and benighted British Isles. Many hearts were gladdened. Many witnesses testified to the truth and efficacy of the true religion. Boldly struggled with the organized power of the Roman Empire, and in three hundred years it captured the for-most minds of the foremost people in the world. Rome—old Rome and the New Rome founded on the Golden Horn, professed the new faith. Missionaries carried the Gospel to all peoples along the coast of the Mediterranean and far beyond, even into the German forests and into the African deserts. From age to age advances were made and dreadful reverses were suffered. Mohammedanism proved itself a fearful adversary, a veritable Anti-Christ. During the middle ages many corruptions weakened the Churches east and west. Reformatory movements were tried in several countries, but these did not avail much till the 16th century when Germany, England, Holland, Denmark and Scandinavia escaped from the yoke of Rome and adhered to a purer Christianity. For over two hundred years the strife between the reformed and those who antagonized the Reformation raged with varying success. Not till the Revolution of 1688 did the fact become palpable that the Reformation could never be destroyed.

It cost the adherents of the Reformation many a hard fought battle to vindicate their right to live; for the notion prevailed for ages that it was a proper thing to bring them back into the unreformed connection by fire and sword, by inquisitorial processes, by all possible devices of terror and torture that could be brought to bear on mind and body. Even yet the remembrance of the old struggle has not died out; and on one side the right to appeal to force has not been articulately disavowed.

Jesus Christ, the Light of the World, was too often obscured and forgotten in the sad long fights of the last three hundred years. But since the existence of the Reformed churches has become assured, since they have ceased to be in fear of the papal power, they have awakened to a consciousness of the love of God to the world, and the claims of the heathen nations to share with ourselves

a Father's love and a Saviour's grace. The Reformation was in fact a great "home mission" to Christendom. There was so much to be accomplished at home that the "regions beyond" failed on the whole to attract due attention. The Reformation movement greatly affected the Church of Rome, inspiring her with wonderful missionary zeal which is felt to this day.

But it is reformed Christianity that has a special mission to civilize, to Christianize and edify the nations of the world. Since the Reformation the Holy Scriptures have been issued more or less complete, in nearly 400 languages. Our missionaries, wherever they enter, are careful to bear with them the Divine Word, and to instruct the people in its great truths. The Heavenly Message is translated into their own language; they read it; it abides with them; the good seed of the Word can never more be forgotten or cast out even though persecutors should seek to destroy it.

Speaking of Presbyterian Missions, for example; Dr. Geddie commenced work in the New Hebrides in 1848. He speedily reduced the language of Aneityum to writing. He translated the Holy Scriptures into that language and taught the people to read, and thus some assurance was obtained that the reformation in that island would be permanent. What Dr. Geddie did on Aneityum, Mr. Robertson has done and is doing in Eromanga; Mr. Mackenzie has done on Efate, and Dr. Annand on Santo. The same policy has been pursued by our missionaries in China and Japan, and in India. Great importance is attached to the Word of God in the language understood by the people. This is one of the characteristics of Protestant missions the world over. In this way the people are brought into contact with the mind of the Lord and His disciples as shown in the book of Acts, in the Gospels and Epistles.

The Church of Scotland in 1647 expressed a wish to send the Gospel to the Jews, but made no practical effort. What Christian nations had done for the Jews was to subject them to very cruel persecution. Spain alone drove from her borders 200,000 Jews. Of other nations hardly any can be declared guiltless of persecuting the Jews. There are now about 10,000,000 scattered throughout the world. About 100,000 have been converted to Christianity in the course of the present century.

Calvin and his friends attempted a mission in Brazil in 1555-56; but the missionaries were allowed to remain in the country only ten months; they and their colony were utterly destroyed. Coligny tried colonies in Florida and Carolina; but the same cruel and unchristian persecuting power destroyed these enterprises. Gustavus Adolphus sent missionaries to Lapland who were successful in converting the people.

The Dutch tried to convert the people in Ceylon and the East Indies which they had conquered with the melancholy result of making large numbers of merely nominal Christians who lapsed at the earliest opportunity. In 1640 John Eliot began his wonderful mission among the Indians in New England. He learned their language and preached the first sermon ever preached in America to an Indian audience in their own tongue. It was Eliot who wrote at the close of his Indian grammar, "Prayer and Praises, through faith in Jesus Christ can do anything." He had translated the Bible into the language of his poor people—the first Bible ever printed in America. He both civilized and Christianized a large body of Indians; but troubles arose in connection with Indian wars and the mission was sadly weakened. A number of other devoted men labored for the good of the Indians with a zeal only inferior to Eliot's.

England was long in waking up to her duty to the heathen. John Charnoock, the founder of Calcutta, and the first governor of Bengal, became an avowed pagan. Danes and Germans began the work, and it was in Danish territory that Carey and his associates first found welcome. In the wisdom of God the East India Company became useful to Christianity by pacifying, unifying and opening up the country to such effect that missionaries can pursue

their labors in safety from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas.

The author of this work traces with care and accuracy the history of the great missionary societies in Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, and concludes with a hopeful survey of the prospects of the world's evangelization. The history of modern missions is well worthy of earnest study. It presents the thoughtful reader with many a witness to the truth that the Lord lives and reigns, and that He is bringing to pass His all-wise purpose. Not since the conversion of Constantine has the progress of Christianity been so marked as during the present generation. The maps, portraits and illustrations in this compact volume will be highly appreciated by the reader.

There is given the "religious census of the world"—as follows: Roman Catholics, 205,000,000; Protestants, 140 millions; Greek Church, 89,000,000; Jews, 8,000,000; Heathen and Pagan, 87,000,000; Mohammedans, 175,000,000. This calculation is somewhat out of date; for there are millions in France and Italy who refuse to write themselves down as Roman Catholics. It is also certain that Protestants number nearly if not quite 200,000,000; and Jews may well be set down at 10,000,000. It is not worthy that the Christian nations exercise political power over 32 of the 52 million square miles of the earth's surface. The proportion under Christian influence is even larger than this, for portions of China and of Africa have passed under nominally Christian "influence" since the volume was written.

Spoiling The Natives.

Dr. Strong, in the July number of the Missionary Herald, says: "It is gross ingratitude on the part of traders among the Pacific Islands to seek to hinder the work of the missions. They are very well aware that should they be cast away on any of these islands they would have vastly less anxiety both for their lives and their property were they assured that the missionaries were there before them. It is said of Ruk that the traders did not dare to visit the archipelago till after a mission work had begun there. A captain of one vessel stopping at Ruk would, doubtless, have lost his life at the hands of the natives had not a Christian native, at the suggestion of the missionary, put him on his guard. The native who gave the information nearly lost his life at the hands of those who were angry that their murderous plans had been revealed. And yet, knowing facts like this almost without number, there are traders in the Pacific who speak of the natives as having been 'spoiled by teaching.' Doubtless, these natives do not yield as readily to the vicious and avaricious schemes of the traders as they formerly did. They will not buy rum and tobacco and they will not trade on the Sabbath as of oldtime. In other unmentionable ways they are not so compliant to the schemes of the foreigners. They are wiser, purer and more honest, and this is just what these traders do not wish to be. And this, which is the result of mission work, is termed, 'spoiling the natives.'

CHURCH BUILDING.—About building churches, a writer in the Telescope makes these sensible suggestions:—

(1) Whenever Providence clearly opens the way, build; (2) build according to ability; (3) promptly meet financial obligations thus incurred; (4) if any surplus remains after the house is completed, use it in helping others to build. This will also furnish a field in which to use the accumulations of after years. The congregation that builds with a view of bestowing all its means upon its home work, thus making it impossible to help anybody else, makes a great mistake.

HE TALKED.—The conversation with a 'talking delegate' which we find in the Congregationalist is so apt in its relation to the denominational press that we repeat it for the benefit of those of our readers who are on the lookout for arguments to get new subscribers. The dialogue is brief but effective:

'You are a Christian, you say. Then, of course, you are supporting your party press by taking several Christian papers?'

'Well, no, not this year.'

'But you are a paid up member of their organization?'

'No, they are too narrow for me. Then what do you do for Christianity?'

'Why, I talk and talk and talk.'

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.]

Seventh District.

It again becomes my duty to send to the readers of the INTELLIGENCER a short account of the work the women of the Seventh District have done since August 1898.

The District Meeting convened at Chocolate Cove, Deer Island, August 19, and on the afternoon of that day, a few of the ladies met in a private room in the home of sister J. Fountain for the election of officers, and to talk over the prospect for the ensuing year. Our President, Mrs. A. C. Smith, was absent, and Miss L. J. Fullerton filled her office, as chairman of the meetings, in a very acceptable manner. We had a precious season of prayer and quiet converse, and we felt it good to be there. The election resulted in the return of the old officers, but some change was made in the Vice Presidents appointed by the District Society. We have appointed a Vice President in each church, in our District and hope sincerely they may realize the responsibilities of their office, and take up the work entrusted to them—discharging their duties—not exactly manfully but womanly.

Saturday evening we held our public missionary meeting. The seating capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost, and all appeared deeply interested. Miss Fullerton, as chairman, opened the meeting by reading the Scriptures, and Rev. Mr. Paul offered prayer. Miss Chaffey presided at the organ, and the choir rendered appropriate music in a pleasing manner. The chairman made a very interesting address, which was listened to attentively. The Secretary's report was read and adopted, then a number of the ministers present gave interesting and instructive addresses. We hope the seed that was sown fell on good ground, and another year will show a rich return in good works.

Only five societies reported this year viz.,—North Head, Grand Manan, has a membership of 14 and sent \$14.00; Wilson's Beach, Campbell, with a membership of 17 sends \$26.70; St. John society numbers 22 and has raised \$26.69, \$3.69 of this amount came from the S. S. Infant class and \$1.00 from Mrs. O'Brien's S. S. class; the society at St. John, North End, reports a membership of 20, and has raised \$31.50; St. John West has a membership of 16, and has raised during the year \$41.61. Mention should be made of a member of this Society, but now resides in Boston, who sent a donation of five dollars beside her annual subscription. Such a generous Christian act must have its reward. In addition to this \$10.00 has been raised by the Junior Endeavor Society, for foreign mission work, and has already been expended. \$6.00 was sent to the Treasurer of the Widows' Home in India, and \$4.00 purchased a share in Miss Barnes's lary. This lady is a missionary in India and was sent out by the Woman's Mission Society of the Free Baptists of the United States, but she is supported entirely by the children. The little church at Castalia, Grand Manan, sent \$3.30 for our work in India.

A few weeks ago a Society was organized at Lambert's Cove, Deer Island, by Mrs. A. D. Paul and has 11 members. We hope to have a good report from it next year. Since returning from the District Meeting I have received \$2.00 from Beaver Harbour Society.

The total amount of money raised in the 7th District, including the collection at our missionary meeting and three dollars paid by friends to our work, is \$153.80; Junior C. E. Society \$10.00. These figures look small when compared with the work done in other districts, but the Seventh is the smallest one of the seven districts, and we have many obstacles in the way of our success.

At the District Meeting of 1898 a resolution was submitted and passed, recommending that a missionary sermon should be preached before each yearly session of our District Meeting. This met with the approbation of all,

and this year we had our first annual missionary sermon preached by Rev. W. C. Keirstead, on Sunday morning, which was an able effort and listened to with marked attention. We are hoping for great things from this resolution, for we believe, as the needs of the foreign field are presented to the people who gather in convention from the different churches, and the responsibilities resting on them as Christians come to be understood, as they certainly will be through the instruction imparted by these yearly sermons, that it will give the work an impetus that will send it into all the churches that comprise this district, and it will be only a few years until we shall find a missionary society established, and in good working order, in every church in our Seventh District.

MRS. G. A. HARTLEY,
Sec. Treas.

WHY THEY SUCCEED.—People often wonder why Mormon Missionaries are successful in persuading so many to adopt their faith. A writer in the Evening Post gives the following as, in his belief, the chief secret of their success:

"Mormon proselyting is peculiar in this, that it offers its converts a journey. The Christian missionary offers Christianity for local application, but the Mormon missionary says: Accept my doctrines, believe in the revelation of Joseph Smith, and come home with me without cost, if necessary, and take a new start in life. No doubt he pictures Utah as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is natural that to many who are disconsolate and tired of their surroundings his message should sound attractive. No doubt the complete change of scene, life, everything which the Mormon missionary offers, is a more potent attraction than the peculiarities of his religion. To which a contemporary adds:

In addition to the above, it is our conviction that the promise of immediate temporal gain—an earthly paradise to live in and the gratification of the appetites of the flesh—are winning cards, played with great skill and effectiveness in seducing the unsophisticated. Their religion is so largely a religion that panders to a life of earthly gain and pleasure that it has great attractions for the carnal minds of sinful men.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—A writer in 'Harper's Weekly' says: The power of the Czar system rests on the ignorance of the people. Dissipate ignorance, and the power of ministers disappears like cigarette smoke. The immense recent annexations of Russia obviously increase the demand for educated administrators. There is, therefore, sharp contradiction between the policy of annexation and the policy of educational repression. From Moscow alone 2,160 students have been expelled. The other universities, teaching institutions, and polytechnic schools have suffered in the same way. Thirty thousand students at this moment are debarred in Russia from pursuing their education. The effect of banishing these students from their studies is to maintain Russian administration for many years to come. Still, no one can deny that the policy of publicly horsewhipping the undergraduate population and of divorcing thousands of law-abiding students from their studies is in strict accordance with the policy pursued by the Russian government in destroying the Finnish constitution, and the persecution of the Jewish subjects of the Czar.

Among Exchanges.

SHOULD NOT BE ANGRY.

The man who is praying that his pastor may be led of the Spirit in his preaching ought not to get angry if the preaching comes home to his own heart.—Free Baptist.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Some men push themselves forward; others push their work forward. The former become noted at vain conceits; the latter as useful men and successful workers in the Lord's vineyard.

THEY FORGOT.

The man who invented a perfect method for the culture of the memory forgot his hat. The man who wrote a book instructing mankind how to live a hundred years died at thirty-eight. The woman who wrote a book to prove that there is no death has buried two husbands.—Chris. Register.