

Religious Intelligencer.

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

XLVII.—NO 44

FREDERICTON N.B., NOVEMBER 1 1899

WHOLE No 2416

Notes and Gleanings.

Every third man in the Indian Army in India is a total abstemious.

English Parliament recently passed a bill compelling shopkeepers to provide seats for their clerks.

The "biggest map" in existence is Ordnance Survey map of Great Britain, comprising 100,000 sheets, costing about £200,000 a year.

German statisticians are drawing attention to the Government's remarkable stoppage in the growth of Russian towns. A large number of towns the rate begins to exceed that of Berlin.

German statisticians estimate about 125,000,000 persons on globe use the English language, 90,000,000 use Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian, and 12,000,000 Chinese.

Oyster industry is by far the extensive of the fishery industries of the United States, yielding products three times as much as those of the cod fishery, six times those of the whale fishery, employing more than 50,000 persons and requiring a capital of \$15,000,000.

Med by devout, well-meaning Catholics in this country Pope Leo XIII. is a very conscientious man. How that he is true of a man who, as did the Pope, without protest, the recent heresies of Armenian Protestants and who later was appealed to by Madam Dreyfus for a word of mercy in behalf of her husband?

Victoria has a great dislike to written communications, does not allow any documents to be supposed to emanate from the sovereign to be sent out type. The Czarina, on the other hand, has taken a great liking to the type writer, and is the first of a machine with type bars and frame set with pearls.

Have a stringent homestead law in Texas. Down there a man mortgage a home of two acres or less, even if the children are willing to take the mortgage. Nor can it be for debt; nor can it be sold as the wife signs and acknowledges the deed in private and before an officer out of her husband's presence. It may appear excessive, but in the long run it will do good. It would, to some at least, prevent the money from monopolizing all valuations.

It is stated that India, in of British rule, is all virtually a glass country. In the village glass is regarded as a curiosity. Though soap is in the towns, yet the total consumption of that article is less than an ounce per head. This reminds us of the comment on the state of among the Syrians, of whom it has been said, that "they make soap and use less of it than other people in the world." There are, of course, clean Syrians, but are alas! some dirty Christians. But the effect of a pure Christian wherever it prevails, is to increase the general use of soap.

Esquimaux language has no word for scolding; people are expected to live in amity. Nor have any profane words. They make war upon one another, avoid giving offence. Annoyance is indicated by the aim being to bring upon them. Quarrels of all are settled by a song-duel. One owing another a grudge sings a song about it, and sends word when he will sing it to him. Cheering by the song, or dissent, indicates a judgment and the punishment for the Greenlanders is as much as to be despised and laughed at by his countrymen.

Christ on the Heart's Throne.

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

Two rival kings cannot reign together in the one place. Self and the Saviour cannot control the sad heart. The essence of regeneration is a change of heart-rulers; no one is a genuine Christian until stubborn, sinful self has yielded and opened the door to Jesus and seated Him on the throne. If this process could be performed once for all, then a Christian life would be a simple and easy matter; but self is cunning and persistent in stealing back again—often in subtle guise and under smooth pretences. So the door must be guarded continually. Keep thy heart's throne with all diligence; no man can serve two masters.

At certain rocky cliffs on the ocean-side curious mollusks may be seen sticking closely to the rocks. Each mollusk clings so tenaciously that the dash of the waves cannot tear it away. The secret of its hold is that the mollusk is empty; if it were filled either with flesh or air, it would be swept off immediately. This illustrates the spiritual condition of every sincere, conscientious Christian who has been emptied of self, and clings to the Rock of Ages by the law of adhesion. If that Christian allows pride or self conceit to steal in, or if he begins to gorge himself with the sins of the flesh, he will soon yield to the waves of temptation and be swept away. Just as long as he is weak in himself he may become immovable through Christ Jesus dwelling in him, "When I am weak, then am I strong," said the great apostle; that is, when Paul got emptied of self, Jesus flowed in and endowed him with power unto all long-suffering and joyfulness.

This is the battle which our people have to fight every day in the week—the endless conflict between self in some form and the claims of Jesus to the heart's throne. In the simplest things this rivalry comes up. When the bell for prayer-meeting rings, self has its ready excuse of fatigue, or bad weather, or attractions elsewhere; and unless these impulses of self indulgence are silenced, and Christ's voice is heard in the conscience, that church-member's seat is vacant, and his heart is the worse for it. What is true of his devotional duties is equally true as to his duty of contributing to the Lord's treasury. Self mutters the stereotyped pleas: "The times are hard," and "I can't afford it," and "There is no end to these calls of charity." No; there will never be an end to such calls as long as human misery and suffering and ignorance remain. The real trouble is that selfishness has got hold of the purse strings, and the servant of Christ is trying to rob his Master. If Jesus has the heart's throne, He will hold the purse also; and giving will be solid satisfaction even if it costs the surrender of many creature comforts. In great things and in small things a Christian's crowns are made out of crosses borne for Jesus' sake.

The world witnessed a magnificent object lesson in the career of Gladstone. The genius, the eloquence, the scholarship, the executive ability of that wonderful man, owed their moral splendor entirely to the fact that Jesus Christ was enthroned in his capacious soul. The early hour of every day saw him at his devotions, and through every hour afterwards the first questions with him were: "Is this measure right? How can I best serve the cause of humanity? What would my Master have me to do?" Through all his long and illustrious career Gladstone marched by the "air line." The great Christian poet, Wordsworth, might have had the great Christian statesman of Hawarden as his ideal when he wrote his description of the "Character of the Happy Warrior." Especially does Gladstone answer to the portraiture in the closing lines of that majestic poem:

'Tis finally the man who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a nation's eye, Plays in the many games of life that one Where what he most doth value must be won; And while the moral mist is gathering, draws His breath in confidence of heaven's applause: This is the happy Warrior; this is he Whom every man in arms should wish to be.

The Embattled African States.

As a help in following the news of the South African war, and understanding, generally, what is being written, about places, events and conditions there, the N. Y. Advocate has prepared some historical and geographical notes, which we print for the benefit of our readers:

RHODESIA.

Immediately to the northwest of the South African Republic, and lying between it and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, is Rhodesia, which is bounded on the east and west respectively by the Portuguese and German spheres. Rhodesia is divided by the river Zambezi into two portions. The precise western boundary of southern Rhodesia was defined by the Anglo-German agreement of 1890, and the eastern boundary by the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891.

NATAL.

The Colony of Natal was formerly an integral part of the Cape Settlement, but was erected into a separate colony in 1856. In the last twenty years the European population has more than doubled, and the total in 1891 was 540,000, of whom the Kaffirs number 456,000. Two years ago Zululand and British Amatzongaland were incorporated with this Colony. Zululand in 1896 had 180,000 natives and 1,100 whites. In Natal the governor's assent, revocable within two years in manner prescribed, is required to all bills before they become law.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an irregular oval on the northeast of the Cape Colony, was annexed to the latter in 1871, but since 1884 has been directly under the authority of the crown. European settlers are prohibited, and in the country there are only about 600 Europeans; these are engaged in trade, government, and missionary work.

CAPE COLONY.

Cape of Good Hope, better known as Cape Colony, is the extreme southern possession of the British in Africa. It was founded by the Dutch nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, and captured by the British in 1795. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but in 1806 was again occupied by British troops. In August, 1814, the Colony and the Netherlands colonies in South America were formerly ceded by the Netherlands government to Great Britain, which paid for them thirty millions of dollars; certain districts have since been annexed. In 1891 the population of the Colony proper was 956,485, of whom 336,938 are Europeans; but there are above half a million others, half of whom are a mixture of various races; about 14,000 are Malays, and the rest of the remaining quarter of a million are Hottentots, Kaffirs, Bechuanas, etc. British Kaffraria was incorporated with the Colony in 1865.

Sir Alfred Milner, K. C. B., is the governor and commander-in-chief of the forces within the Colony. The salary is \$25,000 as governor, and \$15,000 as her majesty's high commissioner for South Africa. In the Colony the Dutch Reformed Church has in round numbers 306,000 members, the Church of England, 140,000, the Presbyterians, 37,000, the Congregationalists, 70,000, the Wesleyans, 106,000, other Methodists, 5,000, the Lutherans, 20,000, and the Moravians, 16,000. In 1891 there were 17,000 Roman Catholics and 15,000 Mohammedans.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange Free State was founded originally by Boers (a Dutch word meaning farmer), who began as early as 1824 to move northward, to get rid of the control of the Cape government, and to have more room for their cattle. By ten years later a large number of white settlers had populated this district, and they were later followed by Dutch emigrants from Cape Colony, who moved northward to be out of British rule. It is separated from Cape Colony by the Orange River, and has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and a portion of the Transvaal on the west. Though various attempts to form a government had been made, the condition of affairs became so bad that in 1843 Cape Colony decided to

assume control and put the country under an organized government. It was 'annexed' and given the name of the Orange River British Sovereignty. The Boers objected, and aided by the natives fought against the English forces until temporarily compelled to step on account of loss of men and want of arms. Partial quiet induced many whites to enter the very fertile country and settle. Hostilities were renewed, and the British government, finally deeming it impossible to pacify the wild tribes or the settlers, withdrew its control in 1853. The next year the Orange River Free State was formed. Its independence was declared Feb. 23, 1854 and a constitution proclaimed two months later, which has been twice revised, in 1866 and 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular assembly known as the Volksraad. Its members are elected by suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years, but every two years one half the members vacate their seats and an election takes place. The president is chosen for five years by universal suffrage. He has the assistance of an executive council. Steyn is now the president. The Executive Council consists of the government secretary, the landdrost, or magistrate of the capital, and three influential members appointed by the Volksraad, one every year for three years. The area of the Free State is about a thousand miles more than that of the State of New York. In 1890 the white population was about 78,000, of which 52,000 were born in the Free State, and 21,000 in Cape Colony. The birthplace of the rest being uncertain. The same year the capital, Bloemfontein, showed a population of 2,077 white inhabitants. It is well governed, there being two police constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country. The people are governed by the Roman Dutch law. The frontier is not fortified, and the country has no coast line. The army consists of about 20,000 available soldiers, which includes able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

The South African Republic (the Transvaal) will be described in the next number of the Advocate.

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.]

Twenty-Third Annual Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Woman's Mission Society was held with the church at St. John (West) on Monday Oct. 9th, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. President—Mrs. J. S. Smith, in the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. H. Hartt.

The following officers were present: Mrs. J. S. Smith, President; Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. Hartt, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Augusta Slipp, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, Mrs. A. C. Smith; Mrs. J. W. Clarke, Asst. Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Vince, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Fenwick, Auditor.

Board of Managers:—Mrs. D. Long, Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, Miss Jane Weyman, Mrs. F. C. Hartley, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. J. N. Barnes.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, gave a verbal report which, on motion of Mrs. Dr. Secord, seconded by Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, was adopted.

The Home Secretary, Mrs. H. Hartt, gave an interesting report of the year's work, showing the moneys raised in each District during the year, as follows:—

1st District	\$ 24 50
2nd "	260 35
3rd "	127 74
4th "	75 50
5th "	76 14
6th "	219 00
7th "	158 00

Total.....\$941 23

On motion of Mrs. G. A. Hartley, seconded by Mrs. J. W. Clarke, and supported by Miss Weyman and Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, the report was adopted.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Vince, read her report. Balance on hand Oct. 4th, 1898 \$914.11. Received during the year \$1028.91. Expended \$911.79. Balance on hand Oct. 10th, 1899,

\$1018.53. On motion the report was handed to the Auditor.

Mrs. A. G. Smith gave a verbal report of the programme committee.

Mrs. G. A. Hartley, chairman of the Missionary Literature Committee, gave her report, which, after Miss Augusta Slipp, Mrs. J. J. Barnes and Mrs. C. W. Weyman had spoken, was adopted.

The President spoke of a Society being organized at Osnabog during the summer.

On motion of Mrs. C. W. Weyman, the Nominating Committee was requested to report Tuesday morning. The President appointed the following a nominating committee:—Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, Miss J. Weyman, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. F. C. Hartley.

The illness of Mrs. Dr. McLeod was tenderly referred to by the President, and prayer was offered, led by Miss Jane Harper.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, at 10 a. m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Opened at 3 p. m. on Monday by singing, "Throw out the Life Line." President, Mrs. J. S. Smith in the chair. Scripture reading by Mrs. J. W. Clarke, and prayer by Miss Jane Weyman.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, read her report as follows:—(Report not yet received.)

The Treasurer, Mrs. Vince, then submitted her annual report, as follows:—(Report not yet received.)

Next followed a very interesting and helpful address by the president. A solo by Mrs. B. Titus, "I'll do what He'll have me to do," was well rendered. Mrs. G. A. Hartley read an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Dr. Secord. A map exercise and address by Mrs. Johnston was very interesting and instructive. The collection was taken by four young ladies. A solo, "We all may work for Jesus," was very sweetly rendered by little Miss Edith Treacartin. Benediction by Rev. J. W. Clarke.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10th, 10 a. m.—Business meeting as per adjournment. Devotional exercises, led by Mrs. C. W. Weyman. Roll call showed seventeen members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Nominating Committee submitted their report as follows:—

Mrs. J. S. Smith, President; Vice Presidents—1st District, Mrs. R. Currie; 2d, Mrs. H. Hartt; 3rd, Mrs. Wm. McKinnon; 4th, Mrs. Taylor Wm. McLeod; 5th, Miss A. Slipp; 6th, Mrs. C. W. Weyman; 7th, Mrs. A. C. Smith; Corresponding Sec. Mrs. C. W. Weyman; Rev. Sec. Mrs. Jos. McLeod; Assistant Rec. Sec., Mrs. J. W. Clarke; Home Sec. Mrs. H. Hartt; Treasurer, Mrs. Vince; Auditor, Mrs. M. Fenwick.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Wm. Peters, Mrs. David Long, Mrs. J. U. Barnett, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Mrs. C. T. Phillips, Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, Miss J. Weyman, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. E. Dunfield, Mrs. F. C. Hartley, Mrs. Dr. Secord, Mrs. J. N. Barnes, Mrs. J. A. Robertson.

On motion of Mrs. F. C. Hartley a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Johnston for her interesting address and map exercise. On motion of Mrs. J. W. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Dr. Secord, resolved, that a letter of sympathy be forwarded to Mrs. McLeod from the Society at her not being able to be present; also, on motion of Mrs. G. A. Hartley, seconded by Miss J. Weyman, that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Dunfield. On motion of Mrs. A. C. Smith the Cor. Sec. was requested to forward the above named letters of sympathy. Moved that the grants made at first Board meeting be adopted. On motion a grant of \$25 was made for use of column in INTELLIGENCER. The following ladies each pledged themselves to get one subscriber to INTELLIGENCER: Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Miss J. Weyman, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, Mrs. J. S. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Secord, Mrs. H. Hartt, Mrs. Vince, Mrs. J. W. Clarke. On motion, \$75 was granted to Miss Gaunce to be spent in the work at her discretion. On motion of Mrs. H. Hartt the following ladies were appointed to write on the Incidental Fund, in the column in INTELLIGENCER:—Mrs. H. Hartt, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Mrs.

Johnston and Mrs. C. W. Weyman. On motion of Mrs. G. A. Hartley, a grant of \$100 was made for Home Missions. On motion the report of the Auditor was adopted. Moved by Mrs. C. W. Weyman, seconded by Mrs. Wm. Stephens, that the sum of \$50 be appropriated to the Widows Home. On motion an additional grant of \$50 be made for Miss Gaunce's work, if needed, if not, she be requested to expend it in new work. On motion of Mrs. Vince, seconded by Mrs. F. C. Hartley, an additional grant of \$50 was made for Home Missions, to be spent in the First District. On motion of Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Wm. Stephens, Mrs. C. W. Weyman was instructed to send a letter of greeting to W. M. Society of U. S. On motion, the programme committee on "Public Meeting" was appointed as follows:—Mrs. Wm. Peters, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Mrs. J. S. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. C. T. Phillips. On motion, Mrs. J. McLeod was continued in charge of the column in INTELLIGENCER. Committee on Missionary Intelligence:—Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Miss Augusta Slipp, Mrs. J. J. Barnes. It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be given the ladies of the Carleton Society for their kindness and hospitality. On motion, the Cor. Sec. was requested to forward a letter of condolence to Miss Gaunce, who was called upon to mourn the loss of her mother.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Oct. 9th, 9 a. m. President in the chair. Opened with devotional exercises. The following officers were present:—Mrs. J. S. Smith, President; Mrs. H. Hartt, Miss A. Slipp, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Vice President; Mrs. J. W. Clarke, Asst. Rec. Sec.; Mrs. C. W. Weyman, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. H. Hartt, Home Sec.; Mrs. Vince, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Fenwick, Auditor. Board of Managers—Mrs. D. Long, Mrs. C. W. Ebbett, Miss J. Weyman, Mrs. F. C. Hartley, Mrs. Dr. Secord, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. J. N. Barnes.

The Cor. Sec., Mrs. C. W. Weyman, gave a verbal report of Miss Gaunce's work in India for the year. It was decided that the Home Sec. read her report in the general meeting. The Treasurer's report showed the expenditure for the year to be \$911.79. Balance on hand Oct. 10th, 1899, \$1018.53. On motion of Mrs. Weyman the Treasurer's report was received and placed in the hands of the Auditor. On motion of Mrs. H. Hartt, seconded by Mrs. Long, resolved that Miss Gaunce's salary be \$400. Moved by Miss Weyman that \$100 be paid to a native preacher at Ujarda. It was also resolved that \$25 be forwarded to Dr. Given for support of a Bible woman under Miss Gaunce's direction. Adjourned to meet at close of the public meeting.

Met at close of public meeting as per adjournment. President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Dr. Secord. Moved by Mrs. Vince, seconded by Mrs. Dr. Secord, that the sum of \$10 be given for missionary intelligence. Adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10th, 9 a. m.—President in the chair. Opened by prayer by Mrs. C. W. Weyman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mrs. Weyman \$25 was appropriated to column in INTELLIGENCER. Mrs. Vince gave Miss Gaunce's report of the year's work.

On motion of Miss Weyman the sum of \$75 was granted Miss Gaunce for her work. Resolved that we do now adjourn.

Mrs. J. W. CLARKE, Assistant Recording Secretary.

An Apology.

Two well known temperance men, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, were upset the other night when returning from a temperance meeting. In its account of the mishap the local paper remarked: "Fortunately, both gentlemen were sober at the time." This remark made them indignant, and they wrote a letter to the editor, saying so. Whereupon the editor kept up his end by printing this apology in the next issue of the paper: "Messrs. — and — demand an apology for our having stated that at the time of their accident they were both sober. We have pleasure in withdrawing our observation."