

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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Notes and Gleanings.

Mortality from cancer has increased in Great Britain and the United States within the past ten years. Medical men are carefully investigating the cause and cure of the disease.

Every article of food is treated now, even radishes, for which they are dipped into aniline to make them look fresh; and if it is done in Berlin it will not be long before it is in New York.

Director General of Agriculture in Belgium has issued a regulation that all animals of the bovine kind are to wear ear-rings as soon as they have attained the age of six months. Breeders are obliged to keep an exact account of the animals raised by them, and the number on which is engraved the year, is fastened in the animal's ear, to prevent the substitution of one animal for another.

Coming to feel that her life has not been wasted, a woman in Virginia announced to the authorities that she wished to take the place of any man in the State prison who is serving a life sentence. She says she has not given her many of the things that others deem worth living for, and she thinks that the rest of her existence would be spent in suffering vicariously the misfortune of a fellow-being. However, does not counten vicarious punishment.

Discussing the old but ever new question, why men don't marry, a humorist enumerates three mistakes which are very commonly made by women: (1) They study the sentimental ideas of the day instead of their young men. (2) They are a cold-hearted manner, and their young men's love to them is a false modesty. Many ladies have died old maids through this, and many marriages proved failures through false modesty on the part of the wife.

Legislators of the United States pay taxes on property valued at \$100,000,000. But before the war Albert Taylor Bledsoe said: "The slaves—now worth so many hundreds of millions of dollars—have become utterly worthless to themselves and nuisances to society." He means that they were free. He means, "No free state in the world would be willing to receive into her dominions. They would be everywhere expelled from the empires of freemen." Bledsoe's failure as a prophet, though the states in the south seem to be trying to galvanize this proph into a semblance of life.

Investigators are coming to the conclusion that malaria depends on mosquitoes. The more generally accepted view is that these come from the water, and that they also convey leprosy, yellow fever and other contagious diseases from one person to another. The theory was at first scouted, but now endorsed by Koch, as well as almost all the scientific men who have made a personal investigation. There is no doubt that flies convey malaria from one person to another. But the special province of mosquitoes seems to be to carry malaria poison from the water to their victims. Mosquito netting, therefore, necessary for health as it is comfort in regions where pests abound.

Persons realize that any great language, like the English, is made of twenty vocabularies which are at the edges but do not deeply dip. The English of the shop is not the English of the drawing-room, and the English of the streets is not the English of the pulpit. A preacher who uses without discrimination what appears to be anonymous terms will often cause hearers to wince, because he employs the vocabulary of one class to express the ideas of another. The scholar is known not so much by being able to call a yellow dog by seven languages, but by his being able to introduce the same dog by seven equivalents in the same language, according to the place to which he intends to put his dog. The minister who uses exactly the same vocabulary in his sermon and to formulate

his public prayers has a most important lesson yet to learn.

The normal duration of human life, that which it is designed to attain to, is fixed by a German writer who has investigated the subject with German thoroughness, at one hundred years. He bases this conclusion on historical and physiological facts. It is a curious circumstance that this view almost coincides with that of the ancient Egyptians. Their ideal of a full summered life was 110 years. The average duration of human life of course is far lower, although it has increased greatly since the Middle Ages. In Paris, for example, it has risen from 17 in the fourteenth century to 39 at the beginning of the present century. In Germany there has been a decline in recent years. The average life of a German working man is reckoned at only twenty-eight. If these figures are right, the modern German is not quite as vigorous as the old Roman, on the assumption that we can trust a calculation made in the third century A. D., which fixed the average Roman age for the whole of Roman history at thirty.

Temperance vs. Business and Politics.

The exactions of business, the competition of commercial life and the necessities of present day enterprises are teaching the world a lesson which the followers of Jesus have been slow to learn from the pages of inspiration. Truly the children of this world are wiser than those of our Lord and his Christ. It is fast becoming a requirement in all branches of business, in all great enterprises and in every position where brain and nerve are required that a man must be temperate. The greed of gain is conquering the appetite for rum. The god of trade is exorcising the demon of drink. The all-consuming and victorious spirit of this age enthroned in the temple of mammon is moving upon the lives of men and accomplishing what all the angels of purity, of holiness and of love do not accomplish. The love of home and family, the highest and holiest considerations the human heart can know are powerless to check the madness of those who are claimed by the appetite for drink, but when the master of the shop, the will, the railroad or the counting-house shall speak at once it will be done. Out of all the complications and evils of the present terrific tyranny and the exactions of this rushing commercial age is coming this one good. The dissipated can no longer hope for a position of trust. Liquor and business capacity are not compatible. The funds of trusting people, the lives of confiding passengers, the interests of orphans or widows or clients and every trust are in danger in the hands of a drinking man. We are no longer willing to put our money in the bank whose officers are drinkers, we will not ride behind the engineer whose hand is unsteady on the lever, we will not trust the store to the clerks who riot through the night nor give over the farm to drunken laborers. The business world has consigned the would-be drinker to idleness, oblivion and well deserved infamy. But how about the political and social world? Is it true that drunkenness and impurity, corruption and fraud are no barriers to any position of trust and honor in the world of politics? Is it true that the man whose life is known to be full of rottenness and pollution can still be flattered and trusted upon in so-called good society if forsooth he have money or rank? Is our political life of so little worth, or our social status so insignificant that we need not enquire into the purity and sobriety of its constituents? Surely the time has come when society can no longer allow the ideals and exactions of business to be of higher moral quality than those required for social recognition. It is most discreditable to Christian citizenship when the qualifications for the most common menial commercial service are higher than those required for the most important offices in the gift of the people. Drunkenness, fraud, licentiousness, stealing and murder do not disqualify for office or social position in the estimation of thousands of Christian citizens. They reject such men from their shops, their stores, their railroads and every business situation, but

blindly led by prejudice and partisanship they cast their votes to fill the offices of the land with moral lepers and debauchees. How long will you wait, Christian voter, before you will require at least as good character in the men who make and execute your laws as you require in the servants who do your manual labor.

A Christian Workers' Conference for the Maritime Provinces.

For some years past, in various parts of the world, especially in England and America, Christians of the various denominations have been gathering together during the vacation period for spiritual as well as physical refreshment. Most prominent among these movements in America have been the Conferences conducted by D. L. Moody at his home, Northfield, Mass. The Northfield General Conference for Christian Workers, August 1st to 20th, now in the 18th year of its existence, has become a powerful attraction for Christians from all parts of the continent, and is annually visited by people from all parts of the world. Mr. Moody seems to be able always to gather there men of the deepest piety, most profoundly scriptural, and of the rarest usefulness in the church of Christ. The feast of good things is abundant throughout the Conference, and a most blessed time is spent by those present.

An ever increasing number of Christian workers from our Maritime Provinces have been attending this Conference for a few years past, and the question has arisen among them, "Why cannot we have such a Conference in the Maritime Provinces?" The members of the Yarmouth Ministers' Institute and some of the workers in the churches and Y. M. C. A. have been moved to give the question a practical answer.

Arrangements are about concluded to hold a Maritime Provinces Christian Workers' Conference in Bay View Park, Yarmouth, N. S., August 29th to Sept 7th, to which Christians generally throughout the Provinces are invited to come and get all the good they can.

Of the opportunities which the beautiful sea-side resort and its delightfully cool atmosphere provide for the recuperation of wasted and worn physical energies, we need say nothing here. To those who know them not, we simply say, come and learn for yourself that Yarmouth is well worth a visit for the sake of its natural excellencies alone.

But this Conference, we believe, will afford a special opportunity for the deepening of spiritual life, the quickening of religious activity, and a wider fuller acquaintance with God's word. A great blessing is expected. Come and share it. A number of the leading speakers at the Northfield Conference have been invited to attend, and several of them have already responded favorably. Among them are A. T. Pierson, D. D., editor-in-chief of 'The Missionary Review of the World,' a leading speaker at the Keswick (Eng.) meetings, as well as at the Northfield Conference. He has consented to lead this Maritime Conference throughout. Q. A. Torrey, D. D., President of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; R. H. B. Gibb, the well known Rescue Mission Worker, and late instructor at Springfield (Mass.) Bible Normal College; Dr. Charles Hurlburt, Eaglesmere, Chautauque; G. O. Gates, D. D. of St. John, lately returned from a trip through Bible lands; and evangelists Geo. C. Needham, H. L. Gale, and W. S. Martin. Others invited are yet to be heard from definitely. At one time, it was hoped that Mr. Moody would be present to aid in this initial Conference, but the pressure of work will keep him away, his sympathy and interest are with the movement.

It has been decided to set apart Wednesday, Sept. 6th for the Sunday Schools when it is hoped the Yarmouth Co. Sabbath Schools will be organized into an interdenominational convention. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a large number of campers in Bay View Park, and to have a large tent for the holding of the day meetings there. The proprietor of the Park is making special rates for board, ferries etc. to those attending the Conference. Evening meetings will probably be held in one or more of the larger auditoriums in the town. Further information regarding this

important gathering, will be given from time to time, through the press. Special rates are being secured on the various railways and steamboat lines in the Provinces, for those attending the Maritime Christian Workers Conference.

Com.

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.]

Incidents in Missionary Work.

A lady missionary of the Presbyterian church tells of the following bright spot in her missionary experience: Some two years ago an old woman sat at our gate as I went out, asking alms. Something in her countenance struck me as being unusually fine. I cannot tell the whole story, it would be too long; but little by little that woman has gained a knowledge of Jesus, until now she says "My Lord and my God."

Every day I try to have her read a hymn to me. Depending upon her memory for the number of the hymn, she frequently gets it wrong. One day I gave her the 164th hymn; two days later she came prepared to read the 146th. I was disappointed that she had exchanged "I once was a stranger to grace and to God" for what I feared was the less intelligible one, "Nothing but leaves." But as she read, the expression of her face told me that the meaning of the hymn had taken hold of her, and after finishing she said: "That's me, 'nothing but leaves' nothing but leaves." I do want to bring forth fruit. I don't want to be a dry, useless branch."

Yesterday she proposed of her own accord to go to a village, near by, where there is a woman with a blind husband—the woman and little child both very ill. There she proposes to find lodgings and minister to the sick woman, as all the neighbors are afraid of doing. She said possibly by so doing she might "love her into the kingdom of Jesus." I allowed her to go, praying that she might win the poor sick woman, who knows a little of the way to be saved.

Mrs. F. M. Price for some years a missionary in North China, but lately at work among the islands of the Ruk Lagoon tells that "on first going among the natives of those islands, she felt that it would be impossible to love them, for their skin was smeared with paint, their hair daubed with cocoanut oil, and their ears stretched out indefinitely with rings. Yet she prayed to be able to love them, believing that love is the first condition of helping people. It was not so hard to love Ruth, her first native helper, and through her she came to know and to feel an affection for her countrymen. Mrs. Price says that she believes that "one Christian home is worth ten thousand sermons, and that the daily upright Christian lives of the missionaries accomplish more than all the lessons they ever teach." "It seems to me," she says, "that to have a real home, there must be a fire, a literal hearthstone, where the family all gather at times. Of course in that hot climate a fire is never needed, and the people live out of doors. But they are learning to have homes and to stick to them." Christianity is a religion which makes homes and preserves homes and sanctifies homes, and best of all, tells of a home in Heaven.

An American lady missionary among the Armenians writes: "It is not the loneliness, nor the constant drain on heart and mind and strength, nor the many difficulties in the way, that is hard to bear in this land; it is the fact that our sisters at home put the Lord and his neglected children after other things—trivial, luxurious things—while precious souls are left to go down to eternity without a thought." Ah, yes, if all that is expended for "trivial, luxurious things" by the professed Christians of America were given to the Lord's cause, how the missionary treasuries would overflow with an abundance of money to send the gospel to all the world.

In Barmth 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.

In India there are nearly a half million married children under nine years of age, and 250,000 widowed children under fifteen.

Twenty-eight persons are now supplied with monthly missionary data on woman's work for newspapers.

Parliament.

MONDAY.—The estimates for the agricultural department were before the committee of supply.

On the vote for dairy station, Mr. Martin put in a word for the encouragement of dairying in the less advanced portions of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Foster made the same plea for New Brunswick, and Mr. Douglass for Cape Breton.

On the vote for "illustration stations," \$20,000, Mr. Fisher explained that it was proposed to arrange with certain good farmers to set aside say ten acres of land for certain experimental stations. These farm plots would be selected near the highway, where results could be seen by passers by and visitors. The farmer would be paid for his time and for the use of his land. It was proposed to expend \$250 on each of thirty-three of these illustration stations. Three inspectors would get \$1,600 each. There would be \$2,000 for two tobacco growing stations, while organization and headquarters would cost \$4,950.

After a long discussion, Mr. Fisher withdrew the clause relating to illustration farm stations. He will give it further consideration.

TUESDAY.—Postmaster General Mulock introduced the Pacific cable resolution. He stated that the proposed cable would doubtless pay its expenses and interest on its cost.

Sir Charles Tupper gave the history of the negotiations, and congratulated the government on the prospective accomplishment of this great enterprise.

The resolutions passed. The house went into supply, taking up the customs estimates, which were passed.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Fielding moved the house in committee on the dock subsidy resolutions. He explained that as larger ships were coming to our shores than formerly, it is necessary to make provision for them.

Sir Charles Tupper approved of the measure.

On the immigration vote Mr. O. Iver, the liberal member for Albert, said that he felt it his duty to rise and warn the government of the serious dangers and injuries resulting from the large and increased settlement of Galicians and Rutenians. He declared that the Alberta region had already more of these people than were wanted there. The people did not regard them as desirable neighbors, and the tendency of this immigration was to degrade western civilization. He urged the government to put a stop to this stream of immigration.

Mr. Sifton deferred the policy of the government in respect to European immigration.

THURSDAY.—Mr. McNeil, discussing his preferential trade resolution, could not see why Sir Wilfrid should object to a resolution stated in his own words: Steamship subsidies were taken up.

The railway subsidy bill was brought down. Following is a summary: Total new and revised for railways and bridges—\$6,540,295. Among them, Central railway, New Brunswick, extension from Newcastle coal fields to Gibs, N. B.—thirty miles.

Port Clyde to Lockport, N. S.—twenty miles.

Canada Eastern from Nelson to Canham, Paspebiac to Gaspe—thirty-two miles.

St. John Valley and River du Loup railway, Fredericton to Woodstock—fifty-nine miles.

Port Hawkesbury, C. B., to St. Peter's—thirty miles.

Windsor to Truro—fifty-eight miles. Cross Creek station, Canada Eastern, to Stanley Village—six miles.

There is a provision that subsidized lines shall furnish the government transportation for men, material and mails at such rates as may be agreed upon between the government and company, and in case of disagreement at rates approved by the government and towards this payment the government shall be credited by the company with a sum equal to three per cent. of the subsidy received after this act.

When the house adjourned at midnight all the main estimates but one had been passed.

FRIDAY.—The senate reform proposition and the criminal code will be abandoned by the government.

The house was in committee on dry docks this morning. Mr. Blair said that ex Mayor Robertson had partially organized his company.

Mr. Flint's resolution for provincial prohibition occupied the attention of the house this afternoon. Mr. Flint dwelt at some length on the result of the plebiscite, excusing the government for not accepting the result as a mandate for introducing general prohibition. He dwelt upon the adverse vote in Quebec. He declared himself a prohibitionist, but was willing to accept the most in that direction possible to obtain. He proposed that each province should be authorized to act by itself in this matter. In this way the difficulty of loss of revenue would be most easily met.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had long been convinced of the dangers and evils of the drinking habit, and rejoiced over the great progress of the country in this respect in his own day.

Referring to the revenue argument, he said this was a matter of no importance. It was an absolutely trivial element in the case. If the evil of drink could be abolished, the replacement of eight millions of revenue would be an easy matter, indeed he thought that amount could be struck out of this year's supply bill and still leave enough to pay the necessary cost of government. He spoke of the government withholding from the people information of the conditions under which they were called upon to vote. Temperance people had been put to great trouble and were not told until too late that their labor would be fruitless. Sir Charles expressed the opinion that Mr. Flint's scheme is of no value. The system of county option afforded by the Scott Act is superior to this proposition.

Mr. Charlton endorsed what the government had done. The government had acted with prudence and was deserving of the support of all temperance people.

Mr. Moore could not as a representative of Western Quebec accept Mr. Flint's scheme, which would forever shut out the English speaking portions of Quebec from the possibility of even local prohibition.

Mr. McClure (Liberal) Colchester, N. S., regretted that he could not support Mr. Flint's resolution. He did not believe it could be made operative. He blamed the government for refusing to do anything. The government was clearly wrong in this matter, and he condemned them, but he also condemned the other party for its course when in power. He moved in amendment in favor of the immediate enactment of a measure for the prohibition of the sale of liquor throughout the dominion.

Mr. Parmelee (Liberal) proposed a second amendment setting forth that the expression of opinion in the plebiscite vote would not justify the enactment of a prohibitory law. The debate continued till 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and then was adjourned.

SATURDAY.—The morning session was devoted to the government bill raising the salaries of the ministers of customs and inland revenue.

Mr. Foster said the government had promised when these salaries were raised that the number of ministers would be reduced.

Mr. Fielding said that was so, but the government had then made a mistake.

A motion that when the salaries of ministers were increased the number be reduced by one, was lost.

In the afternoon the house took up the estimate for Yukon salaries.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke on the Yukon regulations, condemning the ten per cent. royalty on gold.

Mr. Sifton defended the royalty so far exacted.

LENGTH OF SERMONS.—Recently a Scotch newspaper took a vote of its readers as to the length of sermons preached on a particular Sunday. The returns showed that the average established Church sermon is 26 minutes in length; Free Church, 32 minutes; United Presbyterian church, 30; Congregational, 29; Scottish Episcopal, 20; Baptist, 33; English Presbyterian, 30; Original Secession, 38. In all denominations the longest sermon was 68 minutes, and the shortest nine minutes.

ACADIA.—Mr. Horace Brittain M. A., recently Principal of the Moncton Grammar School, has been appointed Principal of Horton Academy, Wolfville, in room of Prof. Oakes, resigned.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Peter Mitchell had a stroke of paralysis at Ottawa on Friday. He is said to be recovering.

Among Exchanges.

IT TAKES COURAGE.

He is a brave man who, even when he knows that to do so will cause many to denounce him as a pessimist and a crank, speaks out boldly, unmasking evil, and calls vile things by their proper names.—Rel. Telescope.

WHO CAN DO IT?

He is master of the art of putting things who can write a paragraph that is not capable of being read in two ways according to the disposition of the reader. The best construction will be put upon it by one who likes the writer, and the worst construction by one who dislikes him.—Chris. Register.

"HIS ACTIVITY."

Recently there was a report in the daily papers that Aginaldo had been assassinated, but the next issue, bore the news in large headlines, "Aginaldo Not Dead, Proven by His Activity." Some people have heard rumors of Satan's demise, also, but his continued existence is very plainly evidenced by his "Activity."—Free Baptist.