Religious Intelligencer.

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

XLVIII.—NO 4 | FREDERICTON N.B, MARCH 7 1900 | WHOLE No. 2440

...ES AND GLEANINGS.

...ola has b en presented ...old medal, weighing four ...beautifully engraved, as a ...of his efforts on behalf of ...Dreyfus.

...ome for inebriates in New ... per cent. of the inm t s ...ha they began their down-...nge into drunkenness with ...f beer. The lesson is ob-

...omen of Kentucky are orga ... ...ainst the reign of violence ...state. They urge that the ...against carrying deadly ...be enforced, as a necessary ...step

...of the eccentricities of Sir ...Lubbock, who was recently ...to the peerage, is his fond-...for live insects as pets. He ...ade a favorite of a wasp he ...in Spain, and the insect ...so fond of him that it would ...in his hand to be stroked.

...or one hundred Japanese women ...the hazardous profession of ...rs. Their ages range from ...teen to thirty. They come ...exclusively from Shima, ...ken, a noted fishery centre ...Japan. Their earnings vary ...ding to the amount of their ...which consists in diving for ...ar seaweed, sea ear, sea ...ber, etc.

...burg, Penn., has a rent-trust ...akes it impossible fo a tenant ...ng with one agent to rent ...her. Jamaica Plain, Mass., ...business men's association ...revents "bad pay' customers ...merchant from getting into ...bt of another. Now let us ...moral-obligation Bradstreet's ...will make it seven times hot-...for those who don't pay their ...subscriptions just because ...don't have to."

...he late G W Steevens, the English ...respondent, who died at Lady ...smith, always had twelve waifs and ...ways under his care—six boys and ...girls. They were collected from ...the dark corners of the world, ...slum and alley, from work-...use and thieves' den, from ...rents that were drunken and ...parents that had fled. And ...der the care of Mr. Steevens and ...wife they were trained to ...acity and honesty.

...Disturbances in Shantung, China, ...ve been greatly fomented by the ...terference of Roman Catholics in ...dicial proceedings. In quarrels ...tween the heathen and those who ...l themselves Roman Catholic, it ...the policy of the priests to sup-...t their "side", and they have ...ten done this when right and jus-...e were with the heathen, a course ...ich naturally creates enmity and ...rows contempt on Christianity. ...rotestant missions suffer there ...om as well as Catholic.

...France holds her elections for the ...nate upon the Lord's day, thus ...owing how unchristian is her ...e as a nation. In the election ...ently held, Gen. Mercier, the ...speakable and perjured persecu-...r of Dreyfus, was chosen to the ...nch Upper House by a large ...ajority. It is to be hoped that ...few countries one who had ...unded an innocent man to what ...as worse than death could be re-...arded rather than execrated.

...The Chicago River has been made ...run up hill at the behest of Chi-...go drainage Canal trustees. Its ...aters now find their way into the ...ississippi instead of into Lake ...ichigan. It took seven years' ...ork and $32,000,000 to perform ...is feat of magic, but it is better ...an the magic of the Arabian ...ights Tales, in that Chicago will ...w have sanitary drainage and ...e nation a thirty-five foot navig-...ble waterway connecting the ...akes with the Gulf.

...The Jews of Italy number about ...,000. They are distributed in ...ity communities of very unequal ...ze under the care of thirty-two ...abbis. Rome has 8,000, Turin ...000, Leghorn, 4,100, Venice ...800 and Florence 2,000 The ...alian Jews are said to be stricter ...their religious observances than ...eir brethren in other Europ an countries. Although a very small minority of the population they contribute not fewer than eighteen members of the Italian Parliament —seven to the Senate and eleven to the chamber

New York is to have the biggest office building in the world, it is said. It will not be remarkably high—only twenty stories—but it will cover a great deal of ground and have more interior space than any other structure on the globe used for office purposes. The site, which the Alliance Realty Company has just acquired, at the southeast corner of Broad street and Exchange place, in the very heart of the money district, will cost $2,000,000, and it is believed the building can be erected for $4,000,000 more.

RUM TRAFFIC NOTES.

COST OF BEER.

It is estimated that the consumption of beer in the entire world amounts to $1 080,000,000 per annum.

JUST THE SAME.

The government that would turn saloon keeper in order to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic would be equally justified in turning murderer so as to lessen the number of victims.

EFFECT ON LABOUR.

Some careful statistician has estimated that the same investment that gives employment to 434 men in the breweries of Rochester, N. Y, would give employment to 9 336 hands if it was invested in making shoes.

"DOESN'T PROHIBIT."

This is the way "Prohibition don't prohibit." Last year 841 persons were behind prison bars, in Maine, a total of 13 for every 10 000 people; while in Massachusetts, the best enforced license state, there were 7,451 prisoners, or 133 for every 10,000 people.

WOMEN DRUNKARDS.

In England there is a movement on foot, supported by the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the wife of the Archbishop of York, to provide a fund of £10,000 with which to found a home for female inebriates. It is proposed to locate the home in the vicinity of London, but to secure it for the use of the whole of England.

THREE SYSTEMS.

The Christian Observer says: 'Iowa has tried, first, license laws in the matter of liquor saloons, then prohibitory laws, and is now trying a mulct law. Some of the results are before us. Under the license law, the number of penitentiary convicts was 800; under prohibition, 532; under the mulct law, 1,171. These figures furnish food for thought, especially to those who persist in saying, "prohibition does not prohibit."

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

The selection of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener as the men to lead England's armies in South Africa ought to reinforce also the world-wide war with intemperance, for Lord Kitchener led a teetotal army to victory in the Soudan, where he established prohibition, and Lord Roberts made experiments in India by which he proved that 25,000 soldiers abstainers could put in the field 2,000 more effective troops than 50,000 drinkers. The only superior officer to these two, Lord Wolsely, also encourages the English Army Temperance Association, instead of saying like those in charge of our army, that soldiers will drink anyhow.

BEATS THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

A rumseller once remarked, while a revival was going on in which a couple of his customers were converted, "For every customer the minister takes from me, I will get, in time, ten from his Sunday school."

What is the greatest obstacle in the way of the advance of the kingdom of heaven? It is our Christian civilization, debauched, demoralized and morally paralyzed by the infamous liquor traffic. Lincoln declared that a nation could not exist half slave and half free, and modern Christian civilization cannot exist half church and half saloon.

"THE SINS OF THE FATHERS."

The terrible results of drink to the innocent children of the drunkard, was recently brought out by the investigation of Dr. S. G. Howe, who traced the parentage of three hundred idiots, and reported to the legislature of Massachusetts that of the three hundred, one hundred and forty-seven were found to be the children of drunkards. In one instance seven idiotic children were the offspring of a drunken father and mother. This fact of inherited disease is a terrible contradiction of the argument that a man has a right to drink if he wants to.

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.]

A GOOD MISSIONARY MEETING.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson, writing in the Free Baptist, makes suggestions for a good missionary meeting, some of which we append in the hope that they may be found helpful by our sisters, who are doubtless, often perplexed about how to make their meetings interesting and profitable.

A good mission meeting must have time to grow. It is not of mushroom nature, it is not conjured up by the wave of a magic wand. It must be planted some time before it becomes known to the world; it must be cultivated by patient toil; it must be watered, perchance, by tears; it must be vitalized by the breath of prayer. Your missionary committee is to do all this and the society that has no committee has the very beginning of the problem yet to solve, while the society with a committee which believes that missionary meetings are things of spontaneous growth and require little effort would do well to enlighten or discharge said committee.

The prime essential of a good mission meeting is, then, a good committee—a committee that plans for its program at least three weeks before its date; whose members are themselves students of missions and know where literary material is to be found for the meeting and how to direct those to whom places on the program have been assigned. With such a committee there will be definite results.

The next essential of a good meeting is literature. I cannot conceive of interesting meetings without some source of information from which to draw. It would not be very helpful to the spirit of truthfulness, to say nothing of the missionary spirit to weave facts from our own inner consciousness.

Now, what kind of meetings shall we have? One on India? Yes, by all means. Treat of the condition of the country, the history and present status of our work there. But do not have all your meetings on India. It will grow stale. Give your people a variety. I believe that one of the greatest stimulants to missionary zeal is a broad view of the world's needs and the possibility of the gospel supplying them.

There are many bright plans for mission meetings. I am not sure that I have not already mentioned in this paper a plan for a question box meeting. It is so practical, however, that it will bear repetition. Pass out some leaflets, say twelve, asking each one to whom they are given to read and return to the committee with a written question suggested by the perusal This being done, let them be handed out again, each with its own question at the next meeting. Thus you will have provided a program for your meeting, and twenty-four people have read a mission tract. Have a missions debate some evening; only be careful that you select a subject which is debatable and does not throw doubt upon the direct commands of the Bible. Make a collection of facts and have a fact meeting. Have a meeting spiced with the sayings of missionaries. Have a other treating of the home life of missionaries. Plan a meeting to answer the objections of missionaries. Ask a number before the meeting to think of some objections they may have heard offered to foreign mission work. After these are handed to the committee give them out to others to be answered. Have a biographical meeting, telling the story of four of five missionary heroes.

Another plan is to have the speakers tell in three minutes each how ten missionaries reached the decision to become missionaries. Or by changing the plan slightly you might have the ten speakers tell how the ten missionaries died.

But there are so many ways in which to make our mission meetings interesting that they cannot all be mentioned. But while we necessarily think of methods, let us never forget that the real life comes from prayer. Pour around the beginning and end, preparation and fulfillment of your meeting unceasing prayer. "Missions are not born of sending or going, but of kneeling down and praying."

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

Woodstock,
March 3d, 1900.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY GOLD MINE.—The Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society has a novel possession for such an institution, according to a statement in "The Chicago Record." This paper says that N. O Hultberg, of Chicago, a missionary of the Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society, was the actual discoverer of gold at Cape Nome, where the miners are all flocking now. Under his direction, the missionaries took up a mine at Cape Nome last summer, and during the ninety days when it was possible to work took out about seventy five thousand dollars, which has not only paid all the debts of the society, but has paid for substantial buildings for the mission station and left a surplus to purchase improved machinery and other facilities for working the mines, which promise to pay as well in the future as in the past. It is rather unusual for a missionary society to pay its expenses by running a mine. Mr. Hultberg also took up a claim on his own account, and in addition to his work on the mission mine made about thirty thousand dollars for himself last summer.

NEWS WITHOUT TYPE.—To give the news without printing is the purpose of the Stereo Revue, the latest invention in journalism.

Three young Frenchmen, Messrs. Benquiet, Bouffar and Pimbert, have realized this original idea in the following manner: From the central office in the Rue de Province photographic reporters are sent out all over Paris and its environs, as well as to the departments and foreign countries where anything is happening of general interest to the public. Each of these reporters is furnished with a verascope, or instrument for photographing on glass the double negative necessary for steroopticon slides.

They take equally well pictures of street accident, fires, races, automobile competitions, trials in courts, scenes at the theatre, etc., and when their supply is complete they return to the office where the glass negatives are retouched and used to make a series of double photographs transparent positive films printed on a single roll, which constitutes one number of the Stereo Revue. Every subscriber receives a small stereoscope on the payment of his first subscription, and twice a month he is sent a roll of from twenty to twenty-five pictures, which he fastens in the stereoscope, and by means of a knob, turns before his eyes, revealing with striking effect, scenes of which the newspaper descriptions can give a comparatively meagre suggestion. Messrs. Benquiet, Bouffar and Pimbert have so far perfected this process of reporting that, while in reality seated at home with only a delicate modern machine before one, one needs color to complete the illusion of being present at diverting, interesting and exciting occurrances in all parts of the world.—Fourth Estate.

THE CENTURY'S MYSTERIES.—The nineteenth century will leave behind a great legacy of mysteries which it could not solve, and which probably will remain mysteries to the end of time. The most notable of these are to be recalled in detail in the April Ladies' Home Journal in an article on 'The Mysteries of the Century.' Each one set the whole world agag with excitement and speculation in its day, but has faded almost completely from the mind of the public.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—Sir Charles Tupper called attention to Yukon administration. One cause of the departure of people from the Yukon was the excessive royalty. Miners complained of corruption in officers. Sir Charles hoped that before Mr Sifton went away he would give some attention to these things.

Mr. Sifton defended the Yukon administration. The Yukon debate was continued in the evening by Davin Fraser and Caron.

TUESDAY.—The Premier made announcement of the surrender of Cronje. The news of the victory was somewhat saddened by reports which showed that eight Canadians had been killed and thirty wounded. This information, given to the house by the premier, was received with a hush. For a moment a death-like stillness pervaded the chamber, but when Sir Wilfrid went on to read from the despatches that the Canadians had led the attack which made Cronje surrender there was an outburst of applause.

The Transvaal resolutions' discussion was continued by Mr. Flint, Mr. McClure and others. Mr. Fielding laid on the table the estimates for the year ending June 1901. The house adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.—The Transvaal resolutions were carried unanimously at six o'clock, and the house went into committee on resolutions.

When the house got into committee, Messrs. McNeill and others asked that the government allow the soldiers fifty cents per day in addition to the imperial shilling.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the men were getting the same pay as Canadian regulars, and had made no complaint,

Mr. Oliver insisted that the allowance to soldiers and families should be sufficient to provide for the families.

Mr. Foster held that the allowance to the families of privates should be equal to the allowance made to non commissioned officers. He was on a soldiers' relief committee and had some knowledge of the circumstances of these families, and he thought the living allowance was altogether too small. He would be glad to have Canada pay the full cost of her soldiers in the war.

Mr. Bourassa, moved to strike out the clause which provides the money to bring up the pay of the soldiers in South Africa to fifty cents per day. He contended that if Canadians served Canada they should have Canadian pay, but if they went off to fight for England they should be content with English pay.

In regard to the separation allowance Mr. Foster moved that the words "at the rate laid down by the imperial regulations," be stricken out. The effect of this would be to give the government power to exceed the imperial rates.

Mr. Fielding accepted this amendment.

The discussion brought out the fact, not previously clear, that the men are not getting the regular pay of the militia in Canada, fifty cents per day, but forty cents. Of this amount Canada pays 16 cents and the imperial government 24 cents.

After much discussion Mr. Fielding consented that 50 cents would be paid.

Clarke Wallace asked Dr. Borden what rate of pay had been allowed to the first contingent on the way to Africa.

"The pay of the permanent force," said Dr. Borden, "40 cents."

Afterwards he said that an additional ten cents would be paid for this period.

The resolutions were passed and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Mr. McNeill repeated his question whether a reply had been received to the Canadian offer to furnish a garrison for Halifax if the imperial troops were withdrawn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The offer has been accepted."

The house took up the redistribution bill.

Mr. Mulock said that the bill was intended to remove injustice, and that though the senate rejected it last year, he thought the country was now so in favor of that it would be accepted by both chambers.

Sir Charles Tupper condemned the measure. The attempt to change representation before the census was wrong.

Mr. McMullin created a scene by saying that if Sir Charles Tupper got into power he would try to repeal the ten commandments, all of which he had broken.

Sir Charles called the attention of the Speaker to this language, saying that he thought it was worth while to see that the debate was conducted with decency.

The Speaker caused Mr. McMullen to withdraw his words.

There was an excited discussion for some time.

In the evening Mr. Foster said the bill was pretty thoroughly discussed last year on the opposition side. It was shown neither equality of representation nor county boundaries were regarded. He held that the only time for redistribution was after the decennial census. He therefore moved the six months' hoist.

Sir Louis Davies said that if the senate should throw out this bill, the government would seek some other means of carrying it out.

Mr. Ellis objected to the bill. It took away a representative from St. John. It struck a blow that was most unfair and unjust at the city he represented, giving only the same representation to 39,000 people in the city that was given to 14,000 in the county. There was no justification for such a proposition. He could not support such a proceeding, and though he usually supported the ministry, he would on this occasion vote for the six months' hoist moved by Mr Foster.

Mr. Foster's motion was lost and the second reading carried on division, and the house adjourned.

OIL AND FAITH.

The latest thing in faith-cure business which has come to our knowledge is a "Combination Oil-Cure Company," which advertises a "Pilgrim Home built for God," where is to be carried on "a religious work for the salvation of souls and the healing of diseases without remedies, depending alone on Jesus." And yet, in the next sentence, it tells of "curing all manner of malignant diseases by anointing with oils." "The doctor has received thousands of letters from persons cured,' and the concern has "many counterfeiting imitators," for "this country is full of frauds." And it might be said, "of which this is one." "The doctor firmly believes it won't be long when more persons will be healed at Pilgrim Home by faith alone in Jesus than by oils."

So here is a rival to Dowie, and to Christian Science, and to Spiritualism, and to Mormonism, and to Loudres, and to our own Cincinnati reproduction of Loudres. What a world we live in, and what wonderful things are accomplished, in what wonderful ways! Every one of these healers denounces every other one as a 'frud,' or a 'counterfeiting imitator.' We have only to let them alone and allow them to eat each other up. Let Christian people commit themselves to their God and Savior and use the best remedies procurable physician, trusting God to bless the means used and to give them grace to bear whatever may come upon them. Let them not spend their money nor sacrifice their faith to any of these false teachers, whose principal object is the money that is in it.—Journal & Messenger.

A story of adventure by Brigadier-General Funston will attract as much attention as any other feature of the March St. Nicholas. It describes a day when he and another youth were 'Storm-Bound Above the Clouds' in the mountains of northern Colorado. In 'The Automobile' pictures of many forms of the horseless vehicle are given. 'Old Egypt and Its Newest Wonder,' the proposed dam across the Nile at Assuan; 'The Royal Champion of England,' 'How Pepper Helped to Discover America,' and 'The Best One Hundred Books for a Young Folk's Library' are in the first spring number of St. Nicholas for 1900. Short stories, verses, and pictures abound.

SWEARS ON HIS FINGERS.—A curious divorce action is in progress in Philadelphia. Both the parties to it are deaf and dumb. The charge against the husband is that of "gross profanity." His wife says that he is able to swear faster on his fingers than most people can talk.

THE PRINCESS IN KHAKI.—The Princess of Wales has ordered a complete suit of khaki, and the use of the cloth by the London fashionables is becoming a fad. The note paper now most in demand is of the same color.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

NO PLACE.

The church treasury contains no place for the cleansing of polluted coins.—Free Baptist.

STAND SQUARE.

On a matter of principle, "stand four square to every wind that blows. —Morning Star.

HAVE PATIENCE.

It may require a certain amount of patience and forbearance to treat an unworthy brother with that consideration which he covets; but Judas never had cause to complain of the treatment which he received from Jesus and his disciples.—United Presbyterian.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

Good people sometimes expect too much of the minister's wife. She must take an active part in all branches of the work of the church in which the women are active. She must be a member, if not an officer, in all the church societies, and should she fail to attend and take part in the meetings, she may be criticised. This is scarcely just. Her first duty is in her home, and in church work her place and duty is simply that of any other devoted member of the church who is deeply interested in its work and welfare.—Chris. Observer.