

Religious Intelligencer.

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

XLVIII.—NO. 18

FREDERICTON N.B., APRIL 4 1900

W HOLE No. 2444

AND GLEANINGS.

Emperor of Germany has a raise in salary. He has over \$3,000,000 a year now, and \$1,000,000 more.

Coopers said to be the tallest in the world, has just died. He was in Cleveland, in York, England, and was eight feet and six inches in height. He was at one time a member of Barnum's and died in British Columbia.

Ballad of "The Absent Beggar," sung nightly in London music halls for the benefit of the British soldiers' fund, has already brought in \$100,000. One lady alone, it is said, has earned over \$500 for the fund by reciting the ballad.

Without exception all great physicians and all great surgeons are in favor of total abstinence. Some surgeons will not make to perform operations on persons who have been addicted to drink; they value their reputations too highly to risk failure.

Dinner in Rotterdam not ago, a Royal Academician went to the company the alleged sugar and sumac are the two words in English where pronounced as "shu." There is much interest shown in the story when Rudyard Kipling heard from the other end of the globe: "But are you quite sure?"

Actual population, according to the preliminary enumeration made under federal authority, was 2,845; that of Puerto Rico, 1,799. Of these people—of them in Puerto Rico are specially wards of the United States, and must receive aid from the United States until the difficult task of insular administration has been worked out in their behalf.

Wood story is told of Lord R. by The Saturday Evening Post. When near a barracks in one day he was annoyed by several terriers belonging to the officers. The owners rushed forward, kicked the quadrupeds, and apologized for their pets' misdeeds. The Colonel, for such he was, listened to the apologies, and then said: "They undoubtedly make good sentries, but don't like the way they salute their superior officers."

Senator, in South America is nominally Christian. That is, it is a Christian Catholic. No part on this sphere is so exclusive, so bigoted, and so resolutely set against Protestantism and against the Christian work and mission. We see in the Missionary Review a translation of an advertisement in the town of Naranjito, the attractions for the feast of the Virgin of Sorrows. Bull fights on the Lord's Day, cock fights, gambling permitted by the law, and other amusements were permitted. "The faithful and devout are invited to assist at said feast."

The gradual denudation of our forests is making it increasingly difficult to supply the demand for pulp for the manufacture of paper. In fact, a short time ago a paper manufacturer said that there was a colossal fortune awaiting the man who would produce a satisfactory substitute for wool pulp. According to a New Orleans paper, there seems to be a fair prospect that such a substitute may soon be found. Large quantities of waste paper have been found through the use of the re-processed waste from the sugar mills of the South. This refuse, which is called bagasse in Louisiana, contains about ten per cent of cellulose, which would become paper pulp, and the present annual production of waste would afford from four hundred thousand to six hundred thousand tons of paper making material. A sugar planter in Texas has been producing paper, both news and wrapping, from the refuse of his mill for years, while one bagasse paper mill is in operation in Louisiana, and three others are contemplated.

AT THEIR BEST.

Knoxian, writing in The Westminster of some things at their best and at their worst, says, amongst several good things, these:

The British press was at its best when, amidst accumulating disasters and defeats, it re-echoed Wauchope's last words, "Steady, men, steady!" and called upon the nation to keep cool, and upon the Government to do its duty. There is no fear of a nation that has a press like the British press. Macaulay's New Zealander may stay at home as long as the British people are led by powerful journals that are a unit in defending the honor of the Empire.

The Canadian youth was at his best when he volunteered to go to that far-away battlefield and risk his life in the cause of liberty and justice.

The Canadian father was at his best when, after much anxious thought, he told the boy he might go.

The Canadian mother was at her best when, after earnest prayer and some tears, she helped her soldier boy to get ready, put his Bible in his valise, kissed him good-bye, and with dim eyes watched him through the window until a turn in the street shut him out from view—perhaps forever.

The Canadian soldier was at his best when, brigaded with the famous Gordon Highlanders, he pushed his way within eighty yards of the Boer guns, and won the admiration, not only of Roberts, but of the Empire as well.

When the Canadians advanced within 80 yards of the Boer guns they advanced this country in more ways than they or their friends ever thought of. People are saying, if we have troops that can be brigaded with the Gordon Highlanders, why should we not have a large number of representatives that can be brigaded with the best in the British House of Commons? We know how that we can raise soldiers. Why cannot we raise statesmen as well? We have a few. Why cannot we have a larger number? Our men are as brave as any in South Africa. Why should we have representatives who use their privileges in the House to attack citizens who are not permitted to defend themselves? We grow the best wheat in the world; we make some of the best goods of their kind that are made in the world; we have, in Ontario, one of the best school systems in the world; our troops, we now know, can fight beside the best troops that ever followed the flag; why should our representative institutions not be of the best? Proud of our troops, is there any good reason why Canadians should be ashamed of their parliament?

A DOZEN FACTS.

Zion's Herald is the New England organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In one of its March issues it sets forth the following facts:

IT IS A FACT

That the saloon makes drunkards. "Since 1690 the number of murders has doubled twice, and last year there were 10,600 in our country—nearly every one of these committed by a rum maniac." Every saloon is a standing declaration of intention to inflict pain, injury, death upon the community.

IT IS A FACT

That no business but that of drunkard-making ever suffered by the banishing of the saloon from a town.

IT IS A FACT

That the liquor business would go to bankruptcy if compelled to pay for all the damage it brings upon society.

IT IS A FACT

That if this business cannot afford to pay its own damages out of its enormous profits, no town can hope to pay them out of that small share in the profits called license or "blood money."

IT IS A FACT

That they who plead that the traffic must be licensed lest the commonwealth be deprived of the "immense revenue," and really urging that men be solicited to squander \$30 for drink in order to put \$1 into the public treasury.

IT IS A FACT

That the saloon only pays the tax by robbing the public. Hence, they who cry, "We must have the license money to help us run our schools," are either guilty of fraud or incapacity.

IT IS A FACT

That Prohibition prohibits! "Good temperance men" are sometimes deluded and ready to repeal Prohibition because it is "ineffective" and "inferior to a good license law." That would be a good reason for liquor papers and liquor-dealers to work hard for the establishment of Prohibition. But they never do!

IT IS A FACT

That license does not prohibit! It is notorious that the license laws of the country are not enforced. This is "read and known of all men," save the officials. License cannot prohibit and does not restrain, and is a failure as a temperance measure.

IT IS A FACT

That the increasing use of fermented and malt liquors does not lessen the use of ardent spirits. This is shown by the official reports issued by the governments of the great wine and beer drinking nations—France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Bavaria.

IT IS A FACT

That the saloon is the bitterest and most pitiless enemy of home and church. The Christian can never be satisfied short of the extinction of a traffic so antagonistic to every interest of the church of God.

IT IS A FACT

That the liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin. "We condemn the license features of all statutes by which money is accepted for the legal protection of an immoral traffic." "In accepting money for such a purpose the government . . . becomes a partner in a business just declared to be an enemy of God and of man."

IT IS A FACT

That where the people vote the people the weapons which must destroy Satan's most powerful engine, the saloon. Bishop Fitzgerald says: "With the most deadly weapon at his command—the ballot—the Christian man should slay the fiendish foe, and slay it quickly."

PREACHING ABOUT MONEY.

"The most unpopular thing a pastor can do to a congregation is to preach about money." So says the Presbyterian of Philadelphia. We cannot deny the statement, and yet—when we think about it, we wonder that it should be so.

For the "giving" by a man of his money for God, if done in the right spirit—that of disinterested love—is one of the most fruitful sources of happiness and joy as well as of human wealth. This is obvious as soon as we compare countries. Heathen people give nothing to God; give nothing to their idols in the right spirit. What they pay in the temples they pay not in a spirit of disinterested love but in a spirit of bargain and sale. They are unfaithful in their use of the "unrighteous mammon." And what result do we see? Poverty, narrow-mindedness, emptiness of soul. God has taken the misused talent from them.

The Christian pastor knows that a like covetousness is striving like a cobra to wind around the people of his congregation; he knows how they need a warning against the danger of becoming like in spirit unto these heathen; and that if the evil should gain control, they would suffer in mind and heart. Why do they not thank him rather than grumble, when he preaches on this theme?

It is unquestionably true that they who give of their money freely to God's work, receive a blessing in this life far more precious than what they gain. And yet the pastor must be very guarded about alluding to this in his sermon on giving. For he might lead the people to give in the wrong spirit, not from disinterested love but from a selfish hope of gain. And then the gift would lack divine approval and would fail to bring the reward.

Possibly in this fact lies the unpopularity of the sermon on giving. That side of the subject which is pleasant to the carnal heart is necessarily excluded from the sermon. For the preacher must exhort to giving in faith and love, or not at all.—Chris. Observer.

THE REAL TEST.

No man's strength will be entirely brought out until he is called to battle against odds.—Journal and Messenger

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.]

LETTER FROM MISS GAUNCE.

Ujarda, Balasore District
February, 19th., 1900.

DEAR MRS. McLEOD,—I am making preparations to leave this afternoon. My bedding, etc., is packed, and I am waiting until the noonday heat is past.

Friday evening I gave the people their Christmas. It was the best Christmas we have yet had. The children had prepared songs and recitations for the occasion. On Saturday the native Christians, men, women and children, were given a dinner. A heavy rain came on in the midst of the preparations, which somewhat marred the pleasure. But the rain was much needed, and the farmers have taken advantage of it and have begun to plough their fields.

The last few days here have been rather quiet. If I could only stop their galleys (bad language), I would be thankful. One old man, Bolaboleah (which means great talker) said to me "I am going to shut my mouth. I'd not make any more noise. Had I a needle I would sew up my mouth." I do not suppose the old people will ever wholly overcome this bad habit; they don't try as they ought. Our hope is in the children. We trust the coming generation will be a great improvement on their fathers.

I promised to write you about the puja that was done here last week, and I will now do so. There is a disease among the cattle. The natives call it small pox, or use the word meaning the same. Several cattle in the adjoining villages have died, and in order to prevent the disease spreading, a day of puja was observed. A week last Sunday the Hindus did not sleep; lights were kept burning all night, and if I have been correctly informed medicine was given the cattle, and the women for the day were forbidden to touch them. Monday the village streets were swept. About 8:30 p. m. I heard horns blown, drums beaten, people shouting, and saw lights burning. Making inquiry I was told that the god was coming through the village. I went out to see what was being done. First came the players, with children shouting, sometimes the people would shout "Hori bol, Hori bol." In the middle of the procession was the priest, with the god (a stone) on his head. The procession passed through the village to other villages. They seem to have faith in the puja, and believe that the disease will not enter the villages through which the god has been carried.

It is time for me to say good bye to the people and get off on my journey. Sincerely yours
L. E. GAUNCE.

LOWER PERTH SOCIETY.

Months have rolled into years since our society last reported through the INTELLIGENCER. Nearly eight years have passed since sister J. J. Barnes organized the society here. The mission work has been a blessing to us spiritually, drawing the sisters closer together, and we trust, nearer to Christ. At present our membership is fourteen, three members having joined since last General Conference. We hold our meetings on the second Wednesday in each month, at a members home, where a tea is provided, each member paying five cents for her tea, and visitors paying ten cents. The tea money is used for home mission work. We also have a sewing circle in connection, the proceeds of which go toward home mission work too, while the dollar for membership is given to foreign mission work. Our meetings from month to month are looked forward to with interest and pleasure by each sister, and we realize that it is blessed to work for the Master.

Our Society has had its sorrows as well as its joys. Some sisters have moved from among us, and three times the hand of death has broken our little band, and much loved and esteemed

sisters have been called from labor to rest.

Our fervent prayer is that our Heavenly Father may bless our efforts and crown them with success, and that as we cross the river one by one, we may receive the Saviour's welcome.

We request an interest in the prayers of all those interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom.

MRS. JOHN W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Lower Perth, V. Co.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—The Brandon and South Western Railway Company's bill was passed through committee.

The bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was considered about freight rates. The bill was read a third time.

The bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steel Company was passed. The bill to incorporate the "Holiness movement or Heronite church" in Canada was considered. The bill passed.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Fielding's budget speech was subjected to examination by Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster observed that Mr. Fielding's address contained a miscellaneous aggregation of statistics, which any clerk could have prepared, though a clerk who ranged them so should be dismissed. A stranger searching for information could learn nothing about the increased expenditure, increased taxation, or the course of trade, or the effect of tariff changes. Taking up the question of debt and expenditure, Mr. Foster read the pledges of Laurier, Cartwright, and others to reduce it by five millions.

Mr. Foster said the late government spent less between 1892 and 1896 than in the previous four years, while this government had added to the expenditure of 1896 eight hundred thousand the first year, more than three millions the next year, more than nine millions the third year, and this year they expected to spend forty-three millions, or eleven millions more than in 1896. They had increased the expenditure from \$8.41 per head to \$9.72.

The finance minister, comparing surpluses and deficits, had claimed a betterment of eleven millions for his three years' term. Mr. Foster's last three, but Mr. F. showed that Mr. Fielding collected eighteen millions more taxes, so that his alleged betterment was all gone and seven other millions with it.

Mr. Foster spoke four hours, closing with an eloquent picture of Canadian record and possibilities, and of the part she was destined to occupy in the empire.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, replying to Mr. Foster's criticism of the government expenditure.

WEDNESDAY.—The senate took the vote on the redistribution bill this afternoon. The six months' host was carried by a vote of 41 to 19.

In the commons, after questions, Mr. Charl on proposed his motion condemning long speeches and long debates and other dilatory proceedings and asking for the appointment of a committee to draw up rules of procedure.

The motion was discussed and then stood over.

In the evening private bills were advanced.

THURSDAY.—Sir Richard Cartwright resumed his budget speech.

He made some comparisons deducting the increased outlay on the Intercolonial, the Yukon charges and other expenses, and calculating that it cost 22 cents less per head to govern the country than in 1895. Taking up the trade policies of the party, Sir Richard said that he still stood by what he said in 1888, when he advocated commercial union. He did not say that he would advise Canada, under present circumstances, to go back to the policy which he formerly advocated, but the ideas then advocated might yet fruitfully and produce good results.

Taking up the statistics of trade, he argued that the advantage of the British preference was much greater than appeared on the surface.

He argued that the present population of Canada is larger than appeared in the estimates of the customs statistics. He spoke four hours.

Sir Charles Tupper followed. He objected to Cartwright's charge that the workmen who sought employment in 1878 were more anxious to get drunk, and his charge of conspiracy and lawlessness against the Orange body. Taking up the charge that the late government in 1896 had starved the militia, he showed that the liberal party in Quebec had issued a campaign pamphlet attacking the Tupper government for buying arms for the soldiers.

Sir Charles reviewed some of Mr. Fielding's arguments, showing what were the elements which made up the growth of trade, and referring to the gloomy predictions of Cartwright and others concerning the Canadian Pacific railway and other enterprises, carried through by the conservatives.

Five new dissenting sects were registered during the past year. They are called 'Baptist Brethren,' Church of God, 'Hebrew Congregationalists,' 'Ambulance Gospel Mission,' and the 'Brotterhood Church.'

ABOUT ABBREVIATIONS.

Dear brethren, "dist. does not spell district, "conf" does not spell conference, "ch." does not spell church. Have you not as much time to spell your words out in full as the busy editors have to go through your manuscript and spell them out? Please try, and greatly oblige.

The above is the Religious Telescope's appeal to the dear brethren who are given to abbreviations in their communications to that excellent paper. The INTELLIGENCER passes it on to some of the dear brethren from whom we are always glad to hear, adding these hints: "F. B." does not spell Free Baptist; "3" is not the correct spelling of one half; "3 weeks" is not the better way to write three weeks; "rept." does not spell report; "yrs" is not the way to spell years—not even in a notice of death; "isd." is not the best spelling of island; "com." is too short for committee; "soc" may mean society but does not spell it; "treas." is not full enough for either treasurer or treasury; "Gen. Conf." is not sufficiently dignified for such a body as the General Conference; "Jct." is probably meant for Junction, but does not spell it; nor does "Frtion" do justice to Fredericton.

A FITTING ANSWER.—When Rev. John McNeill was holding revival services at Cardiff, a young man, one night, sent up a note to the platform with the request that the following question might be publicly answered: "Dear Mr. McNeill, if you are seeking to help and enlighten young men, kindly tell me who was Cain's wife?"

Mr. McNeill read the note and then, amid breathless silence, he said:

"I love young men—enquirers for truth, especially—and should like to give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after other people's wives."

STRANGE WILL MAKING.—An unusual mode of making a will in the case of a paralysed lady came before an English Probate Court lately. As the lady could not speak, the doctor advised that some large cards should be printed, one pack containing the names of her relatives, and the other pack the items of her property. Her solicitor was sent for and dealt out the cards. She intimated by signs that her brother should have her estate in Ireland, and another relative her half share under her father's will. She attempted to write down the name of a second executor (but it could not be read, and she then agreed her brother was to be her sole executor. The will was drawn up and carefully read over to her, and she put her mark to it, the doctor and solicitor being witnesses. The property over which she had a power of appointment was worth £16,000. Two of the relatives disputed the validity of the will, but Sir Francis Jenne said the method adopted was satisfactory, and nothing could have been more fair or skillful, and he therefore pronounced for the will, the costs to come out of the estate.

—Protestant Christianity is making hopeful progress in Roman Catholic Austria. During the last six months Protestant churches there received 3,446 members, and that of these 3,275 were from the Roman Catholic church.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

MUCH BETTER.

Better an honest "crank" than a pious rogue.—Morning Star.

JUST AS WELL.

As well might one say that he would not be a farmer because some farmers are shiftless as to refuse to enter the Christian life because some professors are not true.—Free Baptist.

FALSE AND BITTER.

Whoever have been manipulating the French press have certainly succeeded in falsifying it on all questions connected with the South African war and in infusing into it a bitterness of spirit for which the publishers cannot be held guiltless.—Montreal Witness.

NOT MUCH WONDER.

It is not much wonder that so many Americans are for the Boers in this war, if they are to any large extent guided by the tone of their religious press. Most of our exchanges from the United States are pro-Boer, and of some of them it might be inferred that the articles are written by Fenians for Fenians.—Canadian Baptist.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

It is said that an old-fashioned presiding elder somewhere in the State of New York, on being asked by the bishop what kind of a preacher a certain charge wanted, replied: "Well, bishop, two years ago they had a professor of Greek; now they want a professor of religion." The report does not say whether or not their want was supplied, but it is to be hoped that it was.—The Telescope.