

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N. B. SEPTEMBER 19 1900

W HOLE No. 2468

XLVIII.—NO 89

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ANZAC IN THE DOCKS OF
Australia, has been sus-
tained by his bishop for twelve
years, and is now preparing for
his marriage his deceased

is one of the oldest nations,
England, France, Germany,
or Babylon, that has been
2500 years, before Israel went
into Egypt before them all
China and the Chinese.

thousand two hundred and
seven negroes, including two
and thirty five women,
taken degrees from institutions
every sort. All have been self-
supporting, and letters from half
of them report an average assessed
value of real estate of \$2,500.

drinking a constant occupa-
tion for a Thibetan. In every tent
in every house the teakettle
is on the fire. The laws of
hospitality bind all to present tea
to their guests, and every Thibetan
carries with him a wooden bowl of
Tibetan maple by way of a tea-

THE MUIR GLACIER, IN ALASKA,
the largest in the world, was named
after Prof. Muir, of California, who
explored it about twenty years
ago. It rises from 100 to 250 feet
above the surface of the sea, and
extends under it at least three times
as far. It has receded enormously,
and every year is growing smaller.
It is alleged, that the climate
of Alaska is growing milder.

The entire number of pupils in all
schools, public and private, last year
in the United States was 16,687,
43, out of an estimated population
of 72,737,100. There are 101,058
young men and women in the uni-
versities and colleges, 54,231 in
schools of law, medicine and the-
ology, 67,538 in normal schools, 32,
91 in reform schools, 70,950 in
business schools, 32,501 in reform
schools, and 97,737 in kinder-
gartens.

The following words of truth from
David Starr Jordan are worth every
boy's learning: "Boys who have
formed the cigarette habit are like
wormy apples—they drop long
before harvest time. They rarely
make failures in after life, because
they do not have any after life.
The boy who begins cigarette smok-
ing before his fifteenth year, never
enters the life of the world. When
other boys are taking hold of the
world's work, he is concerned with
the sexton and the undertaker."

The present land values in London
are extraordinary. Every inch of
land between King William's statue
and Trinity Square cost £30 10s, or
at the rate of \$191,000,000 per acre
—beyond all doubt the highest
price ever paid in England for land.
In the year 1880, land in Cannon
Street was sold for £6 a square
foot, and six years later the price of
land in this identical street went up
to £15 a square foot—an increase
typical of the growth of land values
in London, even in such a short
period of time as elapsed between
1880 and 1886.

Even the slaughter of a great war
may result in a large saving of
life. By the sanitary provisions
adopted by the Americans in Cuba,
as many as 10,000 lives were saved
last year in Havana alone. It is
probable that most of the wars in
which savage peoples are subjugated
by a civilized power are really bene-
ficial in the long run. How little
has been the bloodshed in India
since its conquest by Great Britain
compared with the slaughter in the
well high perpetual warfare which
previously prevailed! War is not
in all cases an unmixed evil.

The effect of the South Africa war
on the industries of Great Britain
is regarded as insignificant by Sir
Robert Griffen, the statistician.
The economic loss is estimated at
\$180,000,000, chiefly due to the
withdrawal of the labor of 120,000
volunteers. This is but a sixteenth
part of the aggregate annual income
of the British people. South Africa
suffers little from an economic point
of view, the principal loss being the
cessation of the gold industry of the
land which supported 60,000 white
people and a great black population
and which paid large dividends

stockholders in all parts of the
world. On the other hand, the
farmers and others of Cape Colony
and Natal have profited by the war
expenditures, which have enriched
many of them.

THE DUTY OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Christian Guardian, the leading
paper of the Methodist church in Can-
ada, states its belief as to the present
duty of Canadian prohibitionists in
these plain words:

There is a picture that presents it-
self to the prohibitionist, over which
the star of hope does not shine with
very brilliant beams. The scenes in
connection with the carrying of Dr.
Parnelle's amendment in the Domini-
on Parliament, and the very evident
lack of serious thought by many of our
representatives on this most serious
question verily "maketh the heart
sick." The Government of Canada
has been brought face to face with the
temperance question, and has shirked
duty shamefully, and been untrue to
itself as representative of the people.
What, in few and plain words, is the
duty of the hour as regards the advo-
cates of prohibition? This, surely, to
say to that Government with no un-
certain sound. "We insist on our
will being carried out." Whether or
not they, the temperance people, will
do so, we cannot say; but this is cer-
tain, they can do it, and they have
never had a better opportunity to show
the strength of their convictions, or to
strike a strong blow for their cause.
Such action will say to both parties,
"Give us what we demand, or you can-
not get our suffrage, and without it you
cannot hope to govern."

Of course, that is making the probi-
bition question the great one before
the people. And such it certainly
should be. There are other matters
of policy that affect vitally the well-
being of the people at large. But we
must say, that it takes finer glasses
than the ones we wear to detect any
essential differences in the attitude of
the two parties to such questions. One
party, kept well in check by a vigor-
ous public sentiment, is as inclined to
honesty and square dealing as the
other. The record of the one is as the
record of the other. Prohibition is
worthy of the honor of being the great
issue before the people of Canada. And
if the people of Canada, with conscience
awakened to the evils of the traffic, as
it has been, and with the inspiration
of the dawn of the new century full
upon them, will settle down into in-
difference on this great moral issue,
they will do so at their imminent peril.
The judgment of God will surely fol-
low such manifest failure to meet a
glorious opportunity in his name and
fear. Brethren, in the name of God,
and home, and brotherhood; in the
name of our fair land, young and
strong and pure and hopeful; in the
name of every interest under heaven
that is dear, THE DRINK CURSE MUST GO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND THE PRIESTS.

Speaking of the phenomenal career
and wonderful achievements of Presi-
dent Diaz, of Mexico, Senator
Beveridge, in the Saturday Evening
Post says: "His courage, his decision
his dominating nature, his resources,
have never been better illustrated
than in his treatment of national prob-
lems after his election to the presidency.
He had three great fundamental dif-
ficulties to overcome—the conquest of
two of which appear to me to be the
most considerable work of any poli-
tician of the last quarter of a century.
The first was his conflict with and con-
quest of the priesthood. The priesthood
was wealthy. Their possessions were
far the greatest of any interest, or any
hundred of interests, in the republic.
Their organization from the Rio
Grande to the southern boundary, was
perfect. Their influence over the
people was such as religious teachers
only could have. Diaz attacked them
boldly. They were denied the right
to vote. Monasteries were turned in-
to barracks, property was confiscated.
All temporary power was wrested from
them with a fierce energy. When we
remember that Diaz was as ambitious
for re-election as any politician who
ever aspired to his first office, when
we reflect upon the wealth, and power
and enormous influence of the organi-
zation he attacked, we can better ap-
preciate his magnificent audacity."

he furnishes an example for govern-
ment, legislature and individual poli-
ticians, and other people, too of doing
what is right, without thought of the
effect on himself, and his prospects.

GALVESTON.

BUILT ON A LOW ISLAND, A PREY TO
STORMS.

Galveston is the commercial metro-
polis of Texas and the second city of
that state in point of population, hav-
ing fifty thousand people. It is
situated at the mouth of Galveston
bay on a low island of compact white
sand that is six miles in area and five
miles off the mainland.

The island is only a few feet above
the sea level. The city has been more
or less submerged during every large
storm.

Four or five bridges span the five
miles of bay to the mainland. Railways
connect the island town with Houston,
which is several miles inland.

Galveston is a finely constructed
city, the buildings being mostly built
of iron, steel and stone. Residences
on the outskirts of the city near the
edges of the island are built upon
piling for protection in case of over-
flows.

Galveston is the third cotton shipping
port in the United States. Its total
trade exceeds \$80,000,000 annually.

The wharves of Galveston stretched
along the bay for two miles. In the
last five years millions of dollars were
spent in building elevators and improv-
ing the wharf facilities for handling
grain. Accommodations were made for
thirty vessels at one time.

Manufacturing is one of the chief
industries of the city. These employ
several hundred persons and a capital
aggregating ten million dollars.

Galveston island is bordered by a
smooth white sand beach as hard as
adamant, upon which a well-shod horse
leaves no imprint.

Several railways diverge from Gal-
veston. The city is equipped with all
the modern conveniences, including
sewers, gas, schools, banks, elegant
office buildings, electric light plants,
etc. Artesian wells have been dug in
recent years, but the city formerly got
its water supply entirely from the
heavens. Large cisterns, or tanks,
built above the ground caught the
drinking water for the populace.

In 1872 the entire east end of Galves-
ton was swept away by a tidal wave
following a terrific storm that swept
the Gulf coast for three days. Then
the eastern land on which buildings
stood was literally torn away, and six
entire blocks of the city were swept
away.

It is on the south side of the city,
beginning within 50 yards of the
medium gulf tide, that the wealthy
residential portion of the city is situated
and which was the first part of Galves-
ton to be stricken by the full force of
the recent storm and flood. All of the
eastern end of the city is believed to
be washed away, and in this quarter
some of the handsomest and most ex-
pensive residence establishments are
situated.

Some of the residences are of frame,
but there are many of stone and brick.
In the extreme eastern end of the city
there are many "raised cottages." They
are built on piling and stand from
eight to ten feet from the ground as a
precaution against floods, it being
possible for the water to sweep under
them.

SUGGESTIVE.—Charles Dudley Warner,
in a Summer ramble, came into
close quarters with a bear. His ex-
perience in that uncomfortable time
he tells thus:

"As I was cocking my gun, I made
a hasty and unsatisfactory review of
my whole life. The sins came out
uncommonly strong. I recollected a
newspaper subscription I had delayed
in paying, years ago, until both editor
and newspaper were dead, and which
now never could be paid to all eternity!"
Pray don't wait till the editor is
dead.

—Dr. Carman, speaking in an Eng-
lish Conference, gave the figures of
Canadian Methodism thus: 2,000
ministers and probationers; over 3,000
Sabbath schools, and 300,000 scholars,
officers, and teachers in them. 2,000
young people's societies, mostly Ep-
worth League, with a membership of
80,000. For missions at home and
abroad over \$300,000 a year is raised.
Church property is valued at \$15,000,
000; and the people contribute
annually about \$10,000,000 for all
church purposes.

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.]

TWO FAREWELLS.

Two farewells recently expressed,
though as far apart as the Atlantic and
the Pacific, are of special interest to
Free Baptist women. One took place
in Nanaimo, British Columbia, the
other in St. John, N. B. The person
addressed in each case is the daughter
of a New Brunswick Free Baptist
minister; the occasion of the farewell
in each case is the devotion of the
young woman to foreign mission
work.

MISS HART.

The Nanaimo, B. C. "Free Press"
of Aug. 30th., has a report of the
farewell to Miss Flora Hart. The
report says:

The members of the St. Andrew's
Presbyterian Sunday School, Christian
Endeavor, and Choir, with their friends
assembled in St. Andrew's Presby-
terian Church last evening to the number
of a couple of hundred to bid farewell
to Miss Hart, a leading member of
the above departments of the church,
who has decided to cast her lot in the
missionary work in India. Rev. W.
B. Cumming acted as Chairman. A
number of hymns were sung, and Miss
Hart was called to a seat near the
Chairman, and the presentation was
proceeded with, which consisted of a
beautiful gold watch and camera. The
following address was read by Miss
Fulton, and Miss Gibson and Mrs.
M. Anderson presented the young
lady with the watch and camera, amid
applause, the choir singing "Blest be
the tie that binds."

DEAR MISS HART:
In the providence of God you have
been led to devote your life to the
proclamation of the Gospel of the Lord
Jesus Christ, in darkest heathendom.

For ten years or more, you have
been closely allied with the work in
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,
and we esteem it a privilege to recog-
nize the services of so consecrated a
flower of the Savior. In all depart-
ments of church life you have been
interested and been a willing helper.

It is, however, in the Sunday School
Christian Endeavor and Choir, your
presence will be most missed by your
trust is only to emphasize what every
one connected with the Church re-
cognizes, to say your life and charac-
ter have been an inspiration to us, is
only to repeat what every heart
brought under your influence, will
unhesitatingly and lovingly admit.

That you will be sorely missed we
need not mention, as the departure of
one, so long and faithfully in our church
life, cannot help but be felt.

It is the Lord's work wherever you
may be called upon to labor, so we
shall still be united in His service,
though in different parts of the vine-
yard.

In slight recognition of what you
have been and are to us, we in the
name of the Sunday School, Christian
Endeavor and Choir ask you to accept
this watch and camera. The former
will remind you of fleeting moments
to be filled with earnest and faithful
service for your Master, while the
latter in reflecting upon its sensitive
plates the beauties of Nature's God,
will remind you that upon the
ritina of the soul is received and sealed
forever the character of a loving
Father.

Our prayer is that you may be long
spared to carry on the work to which
you have dedicated your life. We
shall follow you always with deepest
interest, and trust we shall yet have
the pleasure of hearing in your own
words the history of the work in
which you will be engaged in far
off India.

Wishing you a safe voyage and God's
choicest blessing to abide upon you,
we remain,

YOUR AFFECTIONATE CO-WORKERS.

Nanaimo, August 29th., 1900.
During the evening addresses were
delivered by the Chairman, Rev. W.
B. Cumming, Neil McCaish and
James Leask, all speaking of the able
work of Miss Hart in and out of the
Church during the past ten years
in this city. Miss Hart, by earnest
work as a Sunday School Teacher had
endured herself to the children, and
her valuable aid in carrying on of the
Young People's Christian Endeavor of
the Church, had won for her a warm
place in the hearts of the Congrega-
tion.

Miss Hart, although taken by sur-
prise, made a touching reply to the ad-
dress and presentation, and hoped to be
spared to teach in her humble way the
road to God to the heathens in far off
India. She said her call to India was
not by any human power, but by the
power of Him, our Saviour. And after

thanking the members for their kind
expressions of gratitude and the two
highly appreciated tokens of respect,
the young lady resumed her seat.

The Ladies of the Church served
refreshments after Mrs. Hart's reply,
and all the gathering joined hands and
sang "G'd be with you till we meet
again," after which they all shook
hands with Miss Hart, and bid her
"God Speed."

During the evening Rev. Mr. Cum-
ming read the following poem dedi-
cated to Miss Hart, entitled "Farewell."

Farewell! O word that wrings the
true friend's heart,
Farewell! What love dith that lone
word expresses,
O may the land for which ye now de-
part,
Contain for thee the germs of great
success.

Blue are its skies—and soft the per-
fumed breeze,
That haunts the sacred shores where
Gunga flows,
But hard the hearts ye go to try re-
lease

From superstition, tyrannies and
woes.
But thou art willing—and thy heart is
strong,
Clad in Truth's armour, enter ye the
field,
Let God and Right forever be thy
sing,
And spotless Faith forever be thy
shield.

Friends leave ye many—more than ye
may know.
And lack they not in love (till now
ne'er tried),
Many young hearts to thee a blessing
owe,
For unto them thou'st been both friend
and guide.

And, O what secret joy 'twill be to
thee,
To know the seed ye planted in their
minds,
Shall each grow to a mellow fruitful
tree,
That shall not fade with blighting
Autumn's winds.

But one word more, when free from
Duty's task
And the lone past thy mind doth en-
tertain,
Cast but one thought back to us—'tis
all we ask—
And God be with you till we meet
again.

—ROBT. R. STRANGE.

Miss Hart is the daughter of Rev.
Henry Hart. She has for several
years been a teacher in Nanaimo, B.
C., and has won a high place in the
regard of the people as an efficient
and successful teacher. How active
and successful she has been in Chris-
tian work is made clear in the above
address. Miss Hart is now on her
way home. Whether her mission
work will be in connection with our
own India work, or with another Mis-
sion Society, is not yet finally decided.
She has an opening and urges to
enter the work under the direction of
the American Board of Missions. It
may be, though, that the divine will
may be for her to be connected with
our work. That she and we all may
be divinely directed should be the
earnest prayer of all.

MISS HARTLEY.

The St. John Globe of Sept., 10th.,
contains the following account of a
farewell presentation to Miss Gertrude
Hartley, who was last month accepted
as the missionary of the Free Baptist
Young People's Societies of New
Brunswick. The report says:

Miss Gertrude Hartley, daughter of
Rev. Dr. G. A. Hartley, pastor of the
Carleton Free Baptist church, recently
announced her intention of engaging
in missionary work and will leave in a
day or two for the school in Northfield
Mass., to prepare herself for her life
work. She was an active worker in
the Carleton church and Sabbath school
and will be greatly missed by those as-
sociated with her in the church work.
At the Sabbath school Sunday the
officers and teachers said farewell to
Miss Hartley and through Mr. D. W.
Clark presented her with an address
and a handsome travelling companion,
gifts which Miss Hartley feelingly and
gratefully acknowledged. The address
was as follows:

DEAR SISTER HARTLEY:

We, the officers and teachers of the
Carleton Free Baptist Sunday school
having heard with feelings of pleasure
and regret of your decision to answer
the Master's call and devote the re-
mainder of your life to the missionary
work in foreign lands, desire in a slight
manner to express our appreciation of
your services in the Sabbath school,
of which you have so long been a
teacher.

It gives us pleasure, dear sister, to
know that God has called one of our
number to do work for Him in a heath-
en land, and that you have had the
courage to answer the call, and we can
assure you that you will always have
our earnest prayers for your success in
winning souls to Christ.

We also regret that we shall no
longer see your cheerful face among
us when we meet in the Sabbath school
but we trust that when the hour comes
you will think of us and pray that God

may pour out His blessing upon us as
He has done in the past.

When we think of the sacrifice you
are making in leaving home and all
the friends and associations so dear to
you and going into a foreign land
among strangers and heathen, words
fail us to express the admiration we
have for you in deciding to answer the
"Royal Commission." "Go ye, there-
fore, and teach all nations to observe
all things whatsoever I have com-
manded you, and lo I am with you
even unto the end of the world."

And now, dear sister, we ask you to
accept this travelling companion not
for its intrinsic value, but as a small
token of the love and esteem, we your
co workers in Christ's kingdom, have
for you, and we trust and pray that
God's choicest blessings may rest upon
you both in your studies and the
greater work you may enter upon in
the near future.

Carleton, St. John, N. B., Sept. 9th,
1900.

W. O. Slipp, Supt.
H. Colby Smith, Ass Supt.
T. R. Webb, Librarian.

Teachers: D. C. Clark, James S.
Clark, Bertha Clark, Clara R. Fuller-
ton, Lilla Jennings, Linnie Kearney,
Walter B. Freeze, H. J. Smith, Jessie
H. Slipp, Sadie E. Smith, Mrs. J. R.
Webb, Janet I. McDougall, John
Treacart, Gertie L. Seely, Mrs. Em-
ma Foster, F. R. Connor, Helen A.
Slipp, Carrie Thompson, Laura Parks.
Miss Hartley left home on the 12th
inst., for Northfield, Mass., to enter
upon a course of study in the Moody
school. Both these young women
have the sympathy and prayers, not
only of all who are acquainted with
them, and all who know their parents,
but of all who are concerned for the
kingdom of Christ and who see in
their devotion to mission work the
answer to the prayers that many have
for long been making for more labour-
ers in the great harvest field.

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their devotion to mission work the
answer to the prayers that many have
for long been making for more labour-
ers in the great harvest field.

THE ENGLISH MIND.—How bad the
"English mind" is we never realized
till we studied what the Rev. Father
J. M. O'Reilly said about it in a paper
recently read before the Maynooth
(College) Union: "It is a mind with-
out God in the world. It is a fleshly
spirit, bent towards earth; a mind un-
mannerly, vulgar, insolent, bigoted; a
mind whose belly is God, yet which
cannot endure the word belly; a mind
to which pride and lust and Mammon
are the matter-of-course aims of life,
the only objects conceivably worthy of
pursuit; a mind to which real Chris-
tian virtue is incredible, and all sure to
be set down as clever hypocrisy, or
stark imbecility; a mind which every
absurd device from grossest Darwinism
to most preposterous spiritualism, is re-
sorted to and hoped in to choke the
voice of eternity in the con-
science; a mind to which the idea
of a churchman possessing real,
efficient spiritual authority over
his flock would be unspeakably
ludicrous; a mind which can do any-
thing or everything or most nefarious
and flagitious deed it has done; a mind
to which the virtue or the idea of
humility is unknown, contrition or
self-condemnation an absurdity, a
mind essentially without God in the
world, yet sener and more secure,
and prepared to insist on suitable con-
sideration from God, "like English-
men," when death comes.

SUPERSTITION.—An almost incred-
ible instance of the survival of super-
stition is reported by a Standard cor-
respondent from the Hungarian vil-
lage of Szaszag. The place was re-
cently visited by a series of calamities;
and at length, when the crops were
damaged by bad weather, the peasant
listened to the suggestion made by an
old man that this and other misfor-
tunes were brought about by the ghost
of a certain Joseph Zurka, who had
been buried a few weeks before.
Accordingly, one stormy night a num-
ber of people, armed with pitchforks
and hatchets, went to the churchyard
and opened the grave, and then one
of them ran his pitchfork through the
heart of the corpse, while all present
cried, "Now you will not trouble us
any more." The grave was then
closed. All Szaszag is now firmly
convinced there will be no more trouble
from the ghost.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

THEY WILL KNOW.

If you are perfect, there will be no
need of telling any one about it. They
will find it out.—Free Baptist.

Is It?

Is your perfection of the unripe
persimmon kind, that puckers the
mouth up, does not look nice to other
folks, and does not taste good to
you!—Phil. Standard.