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Religious Intelligencer.

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

L XLVIII.—NO 45 FREDERICTON N. B, OCTOBER 31 1900 WHOLE No. 2474

ES AND CLEANINGS.

ganist who died in Sweeden
the position of choirmaster
anist in one church for 72
ithout missing a ervice. He
s ancestors had played the
in the same church for 200

has an area of two million
miles of territory for her
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is one half as large as Europe
as large as the United States
en times that of Great
n.

vil effects of the cocaine habit
becoming more obvious, week
ek. Recently there comes a
ent from the State Reforma-
at Jeffersonville, Ind., that
ty-five per cent. of the negroes
ed there have been addicted
e habit, and that the crimes
hich they were convicted were
sult of that habit.

ality is steadily increasing in
nd. In ten years, from 1890
900 the ratio per 100 000 has
sed from 250 to 460. This is
ning. Nearly one third of the
s in asylums for the insane
caused by consumption. One
e causes of increased insanity
eland is that so large a propor-
of the strong and young emi-
e.

Bank of Montreal's deposits
the largest in the history of the
tution, and its business gener-
has never been equalled. I
$55,578,597 deposits in Canada,
besides has $10,181,066 in its
erican or English branches. Its
l loans amount to $73,265,916,
ch with its investments in bonds
s a total of more than $75,000,
of employed fund.

Paris the thousands of sardine
cther tin boxes that are thrown
y every month form the basis
an industry that has reached
proportions. These refuse cans
stamped by machinery into tin
iers and sold so cheaply that
poorest children can possess
m; yet the manufacturer makes
ir profit, which he could not do
e used new material.

company has been formed in
w Haven for the purpose of ser
g hot meals to families within a
us of seventy miles of its head-
rters. These meals are to be
t to near by points in wagons
ing compartments for each article
shipped to distant towns by
in specially designated cases.
y are to be placed in the wagons
l cases smoking hot, and kept at
igh temperature until placed on
purchasers' tables.

H. M. Stanley concludes a recent
icle on the origin of the Negro
e with the remark: "In all my
vels I have seen nothing more
derful than this, that in what-
r disguise I have found man
ething in him seems to justify
belief that we are all the chil-
n of one Father."—Mr. Stanley
tends that the Negro is of Turan-
Asiatic origin, and that the con-
ued, settled and distinctive type
developed by reason of the se-
sion of Central Africa from Asia
r certain national events had
rred. The African was left to
self for seven thousand years.

A surprising number of women are
ployed by the British govern-
nt in the various branches of the
al system alone. In London,
blin and Edinburg there are
36 women, including two medical
ers employed. The duties of
e women are varied. There
among them superintendents,
ks, telegraphers, writers and re-
ners of letters. In addition to
e the small army of women in
country post offices and those
ployed in the smaller towns wil
g the number up to about 30,-
0 in all
A number of country post offices
e women as postmistresses, and
y recently the oldest of the e
l, at the age of 93, having per
med her duties till within a few
ks of her death. Salaries in
e work are comparatively good,
work is not too exacting and
re are chances to rise, hence its
pularity.

A brilliant Russian writer address-ing American readers, claims that the Autocracy of the Czar is the high st ideal of government. He complains that England is constantly worrying Russia in Asia and threatening the United States at nearly every point. What the United States Government must do in order to save the country from British tutelege is to enter into an alliance with Russia, France, and Spain against England. He contends that Germany and England are in league against all the rest of the world. He "demonstrates" that already England has outwitted the Americans in China, that it is extremely dangerous for America to follow the English lead, and altogether wise to cooperate with Russia Germany the writer detests almost as vehemently as England. America is flattered with the assurance that she is loved, admired, greatly appreciated by Russia and that the two powers have the world's destinies in their hands.

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.]

THE AGENCY OF WOMAN

IN IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCH.

An address delivered before a Presbytery in Missouri and published in the Christian Observer.

BY REV. EUGENE F. ABBOTT.

The influence of woman upon the history of the world is inestimable. In society, in State and in religion she has played no little part. To a great extent she molds the community in which she lives, and gives to it its peculiar color. Not a few have wielded national and almost world-wide influence, either for good or for evil. History records the names of many who have had a great influence in the political affairs of their respective nations. In literature and educational work she holds a high place. Thus in almost every channel of life, woman has proven her ability to cope with man. Ability, therefore, need not enter as an element designating what her place in the Church shall be. Her ability is unchallenged, and gladly and willingly acknowledged.

Woman not only has ability, but is susceptible of religious training. The natural characteristics of her class seem to have an affinity for the purer, gentler and sweeter elements of the religion of Christ. Her spiritual nature seems to be more easily awakened and cultured than that of man.

With these two elements of ability and spirituality she stands as a potent agency in the building up and the improvement of that institution which has given her the position which she now holds—the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. How may she direct her talents so as to render the greatest amount of good to the Church and proffer the greatest gift to the world?

BY THE ADORNMENT OF THE HEART.

In the first place, as fundamental and underlying all other efforts "by the adornment of the heart." This must be first, and from it must flow the multitude of other influences which she may be able to exert. Without the adorned heart she can do nothing to improve the Church. Her heart must be illuminated by the brightness of him who is a Sun, before she can become a light unto the world.

When it is acknowledged that women to-day are in the majority as churchgoers, it may seem preposterous to say anything in this regard. Yet, it must be acknowledged that, while many women are supporters of the Church and consecrated in life, many also are worldly and indifferent. Many, by their worldliness, cause the pastor great care and anxiety. Often, and not infrequently in the seasons of special effort, they engage in social features which are detrimental to the work of the Church. Many are given to the abominable emptiness and unspeakable vanity of certain society; neglecting spiritual things for the sake of worldly reputation and publicity. Let these hearken to the instruction of Paul to "adorn themselves in modest apparel,..... not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly raiment, but (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works." Not that they should refuse to adorn the body for beauty. Let them be as beautiful as possible! Not that they should refuse to wear beautiful clothing and jewelry, but rather that they should give like attention to the inward life. Let them not clothe the body with finery and fail to adorn the heart. Let good works be the adornment of their lives, not merely showy clothes.

Whether she be old or young, talented or untalented, the woman with the adorned heart will be the woman of great influence and power in the Church of God. No church looks to its society leaders, to its club leaders, to its leaders of fashion for great spiritual help; but rather to the humble women, the home women who have given time in prayer and study that they may adorn their hearts. It is over the departure of these that the community weeps as did they over the death of Dorcas. May the women of our Church, those professing godliness, ever strive for the adornment of their hearts. This is the primary and paramount duty and privilege of all. Having this, something else may be done.

BY DILIGENT PERFORMANCE OF HOME DUTIES.

One of the sadest things of to day is the way in which woman is laying aside the great privilege given her of ruling over a family. Woman is entering all channels of life; she has forsaken the home for the shop, for the office and for the profession. All honor to her ambition to make a livelihood, but there is a limit beyond which it ceases to be praiseworthy. She looks at marriage—that institution of God's planting—with an evil eye, lest it draw her back to the position which God, in his omniscience, allotted. Sad, yea to be seriously lamented is this fact of the day's history. Let her come back to her true place, a nobler, a more exalted one she cannot find! God gave it to her; he certainly selected for her the highest and the best!

Let her rear the generation that is to follow. Let her in the nursery watch for the first glimpse of a receptive mind, and then plant in that mind the story of God's love, the true idea of life, and the hope of eternal life in Christ! May she so conduct herself and teach the child that among the first intelligent utterances shall be those spoken reverently regarding God. Were this done by the mothers of to-day, would our criminal rolls continue to lengthen? Would our homes be so destitute of love and faith? May not the increase of many evils be attributed to the fact that woman has become a Jonah? She has left her mission! A grand mission it is too! What could be more elevating; what more exalted than this great work of the development of the character and the lives of men? Neither the pulpit, nor the platform, nor the stage offer such privileges, such possibilities! Nothing is so everlasting, so far-reaching, so eternal as the lessons of early life! How fruitless the efforts of the pulpit and the platform without the previous training of a godly mother! In the hands of woman has God placed this high privilege and responsible task. May God's spirit woo her back to it.

BY JUDICIOUS TEACHING IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Next to the training of the children of the home, comes the training of those children who may come under the care of the Sunday school—the children of other homes. Here is a wide field of labor for the women of our Church. Here they can use these gifts, well developed and improved by home experience, for the benefit of other people's children. It is true that it means only fifty-two hours of teaching in a year. Yet it means an influence for an eternity. In every community the godly woman must make up for the careless and indifferent. They must, if possible, do something to retard the currents of evil which have gotten under headway from the neglect of women professing godliness, but who practice ungodliness. To some extent they can do this in such an institution as the Sabbath school.

BY CONDUCTING BIBLE CLASSES AMONG THE WOMEN.

In almost every church there are women, or at least a woman, who is able to lead the women in Bible study and in prayer. They do not need to be theologians, but prayerful students of the Word. No doubt the spirituality of many congregations could be improved by an hour, spent weekly, in study and in prayer. If this work is beneficial in the foreign field, why can it not be made so among the women of our congregations? Women, as a rule, understand the doubts and difficulties of their sisters better than the pastor, and are often more able to comfort and help them. Is not here a field for women in which to enlist their talents for the improvement of the Church?

BY THE DISSEMINATION OF MISSIONARY KNOWLEDGE.

The whole Church should be interested in the work of the Church in all parts of the earth. To a great extent the pastor should give such information as will stimulate interest in this important branch of church work. However, the pastor cannot take the Sabbath to teach geography, topography, customs, habits and conditions of the people of the globe. This can better be done by the individual, or by a group of individuals, uniting the result of their research. Missionary classes can be formed. Missionary literature can be bought and judiciously distributed, so that in a short time from a little organization may go forth a mighty influence, which will permeate the whole congregation. By this work the women not only aid the pastor but help forward the work of the Church abroad.

BY THE DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION OF GOOD LITERATURE.

It is a sad fact, yet nevertheless true, that much of the vile, low, trashy literature distributed throughout our land has been written by godless, infamous women. Many of the slighting remarks and attacks upon the religion of Jesus Christ have been formulated by women. The filth of the slums and the iniquity of the boweries have been imported by these books into Christian homes to contaminate the young girls and boys. This evil must be opposed; its influence must be checked. Since it seems almost impossible to keep the vile and offensive literature from the public, let the women of our Church help to distribute good literature; let them help to plant a desire for this in the minds of those around them. Not only so, but let them write. If they are talented, let this talent be used for the glory of God. Let those who can, in addition to training in the home, place before the children ideals of a high order and noble standard, achieved only by pure and holy living.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is strange that the Church permits various biblical methods of money-raising. Let the women follow the biblical method! Put aside the bazaars, the dinners, the plays, the fairs and all unchristian and unbiblical money-making schemes. Not one word would I say to hurt the feelings of those self-sacrificing women who have worked day and night to help keep up the Church. Rather would I cry out what a shame, what a reproach upon the Christian men of to-day that they by their stinginess and worldliness have driven the women to this unbiblical and worldly means of supporting the Church. Let the women pray for the men that they may become more godly and more interested in this branch of the Church's work. In this department our Church needs improvement.

BY NOT PREACHING.

We have not mentioned preaching as a channel in which to enlist their talents; for there seems to be no biblical ground for this office among women. The ministry, like the priesthood, has always been an office peculiar to man, and it appears that he has been fitted by natural gifts for the functions of this office. Besides, preaching pre-supposes, as we believe, ordination, and we have no biblical account of a woman's ever having been ordained to this office. The various channels of labor which have been mentioned are those which women only can fill with acceptability. Any woman who enlists her talents in all or a few of these channels, will have no time for public preaching..... Man cannot well do the work which has been allotted to woman. If she neglects it, who shall perform it?

Much is said about making woman inferior and giving her a degraded place. This is a gross misrepresentation. The question is not one of ability, of character, or of moral force, but it is merely a question of order. When Paul says: "Let a woman learn in quietness, with all subjection," he does not mean to teach that woman is inferior to man. He nowhere suggests such a thing, neither does the Church. .....There must be a head. Man is given the first place because he was first in order of creation and second in order of temptation. Yet this does not suggest inferiority. Just as in the Trinity, the Son is subordinate to the Father and yet "equal with God," by no means inferior, so in the case of man and woman.

Though woman is not given the privilege to preach, yet she bears no inferior place in salvation.....Let no one think that Christianity in its purity has ever hinted at lowering the position of woman. But rather is it the only institution which has elevated her far above the level of that plane which some of her sex clamor that she should assume.

Let her glory, therefore, in the position which she holds, and let her beware lest she run from that high position which God has given her, to assume a lower one of her own making. Let her learn from her peculiar gifts that to teach in the home, to help the helpless of her own sex, is a work which none but she can do, and do it well.

The man who gave the following toast at a woman's meeting, revealed much truth when he said, "Woman, once our superior, now our equal." May God help her to continue our superior, and may she never be lowered. May she contentedly fill with acceptability her superior place, given her, not by man as some assert, but by her God, who has likewise given her talents for her position. May she continue to enlist these talents for the improvement of her Church, and may each one gain for herself that divine approbation, "She hath done what she could."

TO-DAY IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem is a small and crowded city. It has a little over two hundred acres of ground within its walls; and of this, half is taken up by the military barracks, the religious orders, and the great mosque which stands on Mount Moriah in the place where the temple once reared its walls of 'snow and gold.' Into the remaining hundred acres a population of perhaps thirty thousand is securely and closely packed, without the slightest regard for sanitation. The inhabitant of Jerusalem, Arab or Jew, cares nothing for sanitary law, and seems to flourish in spite of it. To sleep ten in a room without windows, with the one door closed tight, and to use the narrow path, miscalled a street, outside the house, as a receptacle for all the refuse of the household is, we are told, the ordinary habit of the Jerusalemite; yet he thrives apace. Every now and then a leisurely street-cleaning bureau, consisting of three or four donkeys and a couple of men to drive them, makes its way through a street here and there, but usually the waste heap remains untouched for weeks, and the European visitor hurries by for his life after one look at it.

The whole city, in fact, is a good deal of a rubbish heap. The houses are mostly built of stones of older houses, which, again, were built out of the ancient walls. Often one sees beams braced across the narrow lanes to hold the house walls from bulging out and falling apart. Travelers tell us that there are but three streets in the city that really deserve the name, and can be followed from gate to gate; the rest are mere alleys, paths, and gutters. Outside the walls, the valleys of Kidron and Hinnom, once deep, are now largely filled up with the debris of centuries. At the southeast angle of the city wall the immense stones laid by Solomon's workmen are now eighty feet below the surface, and in the valley of Hinnom, west of Mount Zion, there is a depth of "made earth" thirty feet thick, on which gardens are planted, and which is of surprising fertility.

North of the walls of Jerusalem proper a new city has grown up in the last quarter of a century, cleaner, better built, and thriving. The houses of the Turkish officials and the English, German, and American missionaries, and the hospitals, schools and consulates, are mostly located here, and the air is pure and bracing. In the old city the street is never wide enough for a camel and a pedestrian to pass each other, let alone two carriages, but in this modern suburb the roads are really wide enough for traffic. In this part of Jerusalem the Jews have many colonies, founded by rich European or American Jews. Houses are built and sold on easy terms, or even given free of rent to worthy Jewish colonists. One of these colonies, founded by Sir Moses Montefiore, already contains six hundred souls. The Jews give names to these little settlements such as "The Glory of Israel," "The Hundred Gates," "The Right Hand of Moses," etc.; and though the Turks have lately become alarmed at the rapid increase of the Jewish population, and have forbidden any Hebrew immigration whatever, the colonists still slip in by twos and threes, and the little colonies grow steadily.

In both the old and new city the Jews number about forty-two thousand five hundred while the Christians count about eight thousand five hundred souls, and the Moslems are the smallest body of all, amounting to only about six thousand five hundred. But the last named are the owners of the place and make all others feel it. Some time ago a proposition was made to put electric lights in the streets of Jerusalem, where now twenty-eight small oil lamps constitute the entire illumination of the city. But the Turks objected. They would not permit such an unheard-of innovation, and when a missionary from America put in a telephone for private use between his house and the schools, a Turkish official called upon him and ordered him to take it down at once, which accordingly had to be done.

It is no wonder that the Jews flock to Jerusalem more and more, for outside of their real and passionate love for their holy city there are great material advantages in being a Jerusalem Jew to-day. All over the world, wherever Jews are found, there is a little box in each orthodox Hebrew household into which every now then a coin is dropped for the brethren in Jerusalem. There are collectors who visit each house and collect and forward the fund from these boxes. The rabbis in the city of David receive this haluka or charity fund every year, and every Jewish family resident in Jerusalem has a right to draw upon it. As a matter of fact, almost every family avails itself of this right, so the haluka must be very large, indeed, and some Hebrews in Jerusalem maintain themselves, it is said, in comfortable idleness upon their share of it.

Besides this, many Jews in foreign lands, unable to come themselves to the holy city to pray, secure some resident Jew as a representative, who visits the synagogue daily and offers their prayers for them for a small salary. Some aged Jews in Jerusalem have spent their whole life in this way, passing hours every day in the synagogues, and supported by their various clients in Europe and America. They certainly seem to fulfil their part of the bargain most conscientiously, at any rate. Indeed, Jerusalem is full of holy and zealous men of every religion—rabbis, religious sheiks, dervishes, priests and missionaries. Among the Latin and Greek Christians it is estimated that one out of every sixteen persons is a priest! and it is as true to-day as when the words were originally written that "prayer is made continually in Jerusalem."

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.—Great Britain has more of her own people in China than any other nation. In the principal trading ports, about the time the present troubles commenced there were 5562 British, 2335 Americans, 1621 Russians, 1134 Germans, 1423 Portugueses, 1183 French. One-third of all the foreigners in China are British. Next to the British are the Japanese—numbering 2,440. In China there is of business firms, British 401, Japanese 195, German 115, French 76, Russians 19.