

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No 2519

MINES AND GLEANINGS.

Reported that an Englishman had made arrangements for buying small for mining purposes.

Population of Canada on its side by the British in 1763 was inhabiting a narrow slip along Lawrence.

1189 vessels built all over in 1899, only 295 were built of materials than steel, and 80 of iron.

Surgeon-General of the States Marine Hospital service a census of the lepers of the It is estimated that there cases of leprosy in the United States.

growing in a poor soil produce bright, high-colored Iron filings and scales col about a blacksmith's anvil have to intensify the color of plants, if dug into the soil about sets.

ninety-seven abstainers convicted by a martial last India, as against seventeen that number of non-abstainers convicted. And yet the ab were a third of the whole In-

of the most absolute of the monarchs is the Shah of Persia, master of the lives and goods subjects. The whole revenue country being at their disposal, shahs have been able to amass private fortunes. That of the occupant of the throne is re amount to \$25,000,000 or 100,000, most of it represented by

remberg, a French physi made a report in the 'Jour-Debats' in which he declares third of the total number of France are due to consump this astounding fact he at to "the frightful progress of ness." He insists that, as far as is concerned, a common and battle should be waged alcohol and tuberculosis, since closely related.

Ouen, a French millionaire (diel), has left a large sum of to the city of Rouen, to be de a curious use. The money 4,000 annually, and the streets that this sum is to be the best-built and healthiest married in Rouen every year. was impressed at the in degeneracy of the French hopes by means of this legacy about a more healthy state of

ent from Los Angeles to the prehistoric city of immense has just been unearthed Indian Reservation, be-urango, Colo., and Farming-Mex. The find includes a to contain about 1,000 sep-ments, some of which are allent state of preservation; a tie of 100 separate apart- of which contain the finest and various works of a valu-acter.

total population of France as ed by the census taken early ent summer is officially an be 38,641,333 which is an of but 412,364 in the last five Of this increase nearly 150,000 ed to the capital, and Paris, and Nice account together 00) of the meager growth. The and counties exhibit a gen-ine. No other country of all ists to populace so slowly as cepting Ireland alone.

a hot day; the car was but not uncomfortably, and ladies, handsomely dressed, in appearance, occupied seats front door. They spoke so to be heard by one not far and, and their conversation re-churches, ministers, and re-acters generally. A woman baby came into the car, but she came to the seat occupied

by these two young and seemingly Christian ladies, they made no movement to find her a place; so she remained standing, her pale, tired face, her peevish, fretful child, her whole bearing indicative of much trouble and responsibility. These young ladies contented themselves by giving her a look, partly of curiosity and indifference, then resumed their conversation on religious matters. The question now is, How much real religion did either of them possess? Is there not a Scripture which saith, "Be pitiful, be courteous?"

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The editor of the Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, has been visiting the Buffalo Exposition. He tells of the exhibition there of the latest results of human skill and ingenuity; magnificent displays of applied science in regard to electricity; admirable samples of the products of the farm, the orchard, the forest and the mine; exquisite adaptations of labor-saving machinery, &c. "The characteristic productions of every State in the Union, and also of the countries of Central America are fairly represented. The grounds are attractive; the buildings—some of them,—are in good taste, and some are wildly vulgar, of course. It is a poor show in comparison with the Centennial Exhibition of 1876."

One of the things which struck him unpleasantly was "the absence of the British flag,—the 'Meteor flag' which is not less comely in appearance than any other. There was a fine display of bunting all around. The British flag was fitly flying over the Canadian building, and also over a wild Indian wigwam. I could not detect it anywhere else. One would think that our neighbors are too great and far too magnanimous a people to manifest any disposition to boycott the British flag. Certainly in any display of flags that one sees in Canada—in any part of Canada—the American flag is rarely absent. Any rude attempt to put it down or show it any disrespect would be promptly resented by our people. One would like to report a similar spirit of neighbourly courtesy from "over the line."

A feature—and it seems to be the chief feature of the Exhibition—which struck the editor as shocking was the "midway," so-called. He says: "The visitor is confronted by its beastliness almost as soon as he arrives on the scene. A very prominent position in the 'Midway' is occupied by a glib-tongued scoundrel whose energies are devoted to the proclamation of the nastiness of a show he has within—an oriental dance.—I observed that his hints of nastiness were not without their effect. Numbers of coarse fellows were accepting his invitation. My surprise is that in an exhibition bearing the American name and patronized by the Government of the United States and the governments of all the States, such a thing should be permitted to exist for a single day. It is not creditable to our Christian civilization. The 'Midway' as a whole is a vulgar variety show intended to catch the money of the ignorant, the over-curious and the depraved. It is high time the circus features in Exhibitions were abolished. No Government that is not willing to pander to vicious tastes and resort to base methods of making money, should be in partnership with "circus" tricks—not to speak of what is nasty and suggestive of evil. Who could for a moment imagine such things associated with reputable British Exhibitions? Well: I trust that our Canadian Exhibitions will be forever kept clear of methods that are villanous and degrading. Resort to such methods means failure "writ large" upon the forehead of the enterprise."

The Pan-American Show would seem to be a good place for decent people to keep away from.

LORD ROBERTS' NEVERS. — Never smokes. Never has patience with those who drink to excess. Never uses an oath. Never parades his piety. Never forgets a name or face. Never passes a comrade. Never forgets to thank those who serve him. Never omits to return a salute, and Never neglects to give praise where praise is due.

WHO SHOULD NOT ENTER THE MINISTRY.

Young men are seeking a life-work. The ministry is inviting young men. It may help to determine who should choose the ministry by discovering who should not. The process of elimination has its value. There are men who manifestly are unfitted to this calling. It is more than probable that the following are some of them:

1. Men having certain physical defects.

It is possible to enumerate them, but some of them are easily recognized. No one would advise an incurable stammerer to enter the ministry. An incurable dyspeptic enters it with a heavy handicap. A young man with health so frail and delicate that he must spend a large part of his time nursing himself may well pause before a calling that demands the whole of a man's time. It is too strenuous a life for a weakling.

2. Men having certain intellectual defects.

Surely an idiot ought not to enter the ministry. Nor an ignorant, nor a rattle-brain fellow, nor a man with an undisciplined or empty mind. If these defects are ineradicable they are fatal to ministerial usefulness. The more intellectual gifts, the more mental vigor a young man has the more is he qualified for this calling and the louder is its call upon him. By so much as he is lacking in these, by so much is he incapacitated, and the incapacity has a point beyond which it is dangerous to go.

3. Men who lack a social nature.

This does not include men who are shy, or diffident or who lack in social gifts. These are matters of opportunity and education. These defects, where they are defects, are removable. But it does include the incurable recluse, the man who has no social instincts. Who "flocks by himself," and cannot be broken of the bad habit. The man who has no social instinct, no capacity for feeling himself in another man, no sense of the claims of fellow man, has no business in the calling that depends more than any other upon the social nature for its effectiveness. Social gifts and graces can be cultivated, but this social nature is created. The lack of graces ought to be removed, during the course of preparation, but it is doubtful whether any training can remove the defect in nature.

4. Men who lack certain dispositional qualities.

It is difficult to make a satisfactory list of these, but humor, gumption, cheerfulness ought to be in the list. A sense of humor is a saving grace. It is essential in the ministry, the minister is predisposed to take himself, his mission, the world too seriously. If he have no sense of humor he will break under the strain of his task. Men will say he is too conscientious and will discount his work. Gumption enables a man to size up a situation and adjust himself to it. It may be called common sense, or tact, but called by any name, it is essential. Without it the minister goes blundering along, making mistakes whose disastrous consequences his best friends cannot avert.

Cheerfulness or hopefulness is not only a becoming characteristic in a minister of the Gospel of hope and cheer, it is indispensable. It is his business to dispense these to a sad, gloomy and hopeless world. He must carry sunshine into many a darkened room, and hope to many a man that is beaten and down. He must have an inexhaustible supply of this grace on tap. Moroseness, the dark-side-of-life disposition, if incurable, is fatal to ministerial effectiveness.

A bright woman recently observed that there ought to be in a theological seminary a professor of worldly knowledge. I think I know what she meant, and if I do, she was referring to those ministerial qualifications of which I am writing. Those qualities which enable a man to adjust himself to the world, so as to best understand the world, and be of most use to it. Unfortunately the professor could only call forth and train the qualities already existing, but if his student has not these qualities at least as latent talent, the task is hopeless and the minister will be a failure.

5. Men who lack capacity for leadership.

The minister has always been a leader, but in the past he led more by virtue of his official position. If he lead nowadays he must do it by virtue of his ability to lead. The capacity which makes a man an officer in an army, a captain of a ship, an executive head of an industrial enterprise, is a capacity which the minister must have. If he have it in degree an inane ministry stares him in the face. The larger his capacity in this regard, the larger is his influence.

6. Men who lack character.

This goes without saying. Character is an important factor in the practice of every profession. It is essential in the ministry. A man without high ideals, a clean life, an acquaintance with God, has no place in the ministry. He must be good and good for something.

7. Men who lack the highest motives for seeking the ministry.

Every young man contemplating the ministry ought to ask: "Why do I desire to enter the ministry?" And whatever else the answer be, it must be this: "I desire to enter the ministry because I am persuaded that here I can best glorify God and serve men." If this motive be present, it is enough. If it be absent, all others combined are not sufficient. The ministry calls for the same consecration as martyrdom. No man may enter it unless he gives himself utterly to it without thought of personal advantage or gain.

It is a delicate task to apply these tests. Men do not know themselves. They are unskilful in self-examination. It requires an expert to tell what mature character lies wrapped in the embryo. The germs of the necessary qualities may lie buried in the young man beyond the ken of nearest friend, beyond his own consciousness. Nevertheless they must be looked for in the germ and their absence creates a presumption against the fitness of the candidate for the ministry. This is a high standard for entrance. Yes, and to the highest calling. No man in himself may feel equal to it. But the man with high ideals, with human sympathies, with a vision, a self-forgetful purpose, a hunger to help men, will hear in these exalted conditions a challenge to enter this exalted calling. —President Geo. B. Stewart, D. D., in New York Observer.

A WHOLE CONGREGATION PLEDGED.

Some weeks ago it was reported that the whole congregation of a Roman Catholic church at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in blocks of 100 to the number of 1,000 people, at a special service held for the purpose of saving the people from the prevalent tendencies to drink, solemnly pledged themselves to abstain from the use of liquor. The priest in charge of the congregation is president of the Catholic Temperance Union of the Scranton Diocese.

The power of priests over the rank and file of the Roman Catholic Church is great. They study and control their people by units and not by masses, but the units when assembled together under the sanction of the sanctuary are often more powerfully affected by appeals from their priests, and others like him, than they would be if they had not been individualized through the confessional, and the contact of the priest in marriage, christenings, the administration of the sacraments in the sick room, and the burial of their dead. Where priests therefore neglect to exercise their powers and influence in this direction they are much to blame.

Protestant churches are managed under different principles, yet even the ordinary minister of the Gospel can do much more in this way than many suppose. Pastors frequently shrink from an earnest conversation with important members or their children, even when they know that they are trifling with that which at last "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." One such pastor heard from a dying drunkard this reproach: "You knew it, but never warned me." Another heard a more cutting reproach than that: "You drank with me."

—The King of Portugal is reported to have ordered the closing of seven monasteries belonging to the Jesuits and Franciscans, because of their uselessness to the people. The new liberal ministry of Spain is credited with the intention of doing the same thing.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

"Rise ye up women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

SEVENTH DISTRICT SOCIETY

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS,—As the session of the W. M. Society of the Seventh District has just closed I imagine you would like to know something of the work done by this Society during the past denominational year.

We held our annual business meeting on the morning of the 24th August, at Wilson's Beach, Campobello. A good attendance of ladies was present. In the absence of our President, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Miss Ludlow, the local President, took the chair. After devotional exercises, conducted by the chairman, the minutes of last session were read and approved, also a synopsis of the Secretary Treasurers report given. Considerable business, looking towards the growth and development of the Society, was transacted and arrangements made for the public meeting to be held in the evening. Work was planned for the coming year that if carried out must increase the interest in mission work throughout the District. The Treasurer was ordered to expend \$5.00 in literature to be distributed amongst the Societies and the churches where there are no Societies; also to place one copy of 'The Missionary Helper' in the hands of every Vice-President in the District excepting in localities where this magazine is taken. We will not be satisfied until there is a Society in good working order in every church in our District, and to this end we are working.

Our public meeting was a success; the house was crowded and an intense interest manifested during the exercises. A collection of \$8.72 was taken. Miss Ludlow attended to her duties as presiding officer in a way that was all that could be desired. The last sixteen verses of the 25th chapter of Matthew were read by Mrs. Graham, of Castalia; the chairman then in a few touching remarks referred to the deep affliction through which our beloved President was passing and asked the entire audience to bow in silent prayer for five minutes, that our sister might have especial grace in her time of need, the silent prayer to be followed by audible prayer by Dr. Hartley. After singing by the choir, the chairman in a clear well modulated voice gave a short pointed heart-searching address. There was nothing put on. No attempt at affectation. She simply spoke from her heart words that must have gone to the hearts of her hearers, and that will eventually stand for our commendation or condemnation. The Secretary's report was then read, the adoption of which was moved by Mrs. Lank, of Wilson's Beach, and seconded by Miss Cummings, of Deer Island. The Treasurer's report was referred to by Mrs. C. T. Phillips in "words fitly spoken." We trust they will be as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Extracts were read from an interesting letter from Dr. Shirley Smith, of India; short addresses were given by Revs. C. T. Phillips, D. Long, and G. A. Hartley, these with appropriate music well rendered by the choir filled the evening in a highly satisfactory manner.

The report shows advance along the line; true it is slow, but it is there and manifests itself in a practical way, viz., by an increase of dollars in the treasury. Whilst speaking of the amount contributed I want my readers to remember the fact that the Seventh District is the smallest one in the denomination, that is, we have fewer churches and are more scattered and harder of access than in any other District. So comparing the amount contributed with that of other Districts we are much encouraged. The amounts contributed are as follows:

The Auxiliary Society at Wilson's Beach, Campobello, \$30.00; North Head, Grand Manan, \$20.65; Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, \$5.60; Beaver Harbour, \$6.00; St. John, \$49.27; Victoria St., St. John, \$61.70; Carleton, \$66.63; Mrs. Higgins, \$1.00; Collection at annual meeting, \$8.72. This amount

should be supplemented by \$4.00 given by the St. John West Junior C. E. Society towards the salary of Miss Barnes, the children's missionary now in India, making a total of \$253.57.

We have done well, and yet we might have done better. No word has come from White Head Island, Seal Cove, Castalia or the four churches on Deer Island, and we will not be satisfied until a live society has been planted in each of these churches. We trust that day is not far distant.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. G. A. HARTLEY,
Sec'y.

IN INDIA there are 6,016,759 married girls between five and nine years of age, and there are 25,000,000 widows and deserted wives.

THE GLASS BANGLES worn by Hindoo women are regarded as sacred. If by an unfortunate accident a bangle is broken, the pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times in order that the gods may be pacified.

A CENTURY ago there was no education of women in India. Now thousands of girls are at school, 100,000 women can read, there are lady writers, poets, doctors, and speakers to lady hearers. There are thirty-six graduates of Calcutta University. Reform is going on, the walls of the historic Zenana are dissolving, and ladies in hundreds are coming out into public.

Notice.

The annual meeting of W. F. M. Society Fourth District will convene at Lincoln, Sunbury Co., Sept. 14th, at 7.30 p. m. Reports should be sent to me as early as possible.

DORA B. MERSERAU,
Sec'y Fourth Dis.
Blissville, Sun. Co.

WELL ANSWERED.—A paper published in the interest of the liquor traffic says the liquor traffic in the United States it employs 364,000 persons, and 1,800,000 people derive their support, as families of the former, directly from it. This liquor organ wishes to know what is to be done with this great army of two million people in case the traffic is abolished. To which inquiry a Prohibition paper gives answer:

"We would set then to raising grain and meat to fill the mouths of the wives and children of the patrons of the saloon. We would employ them in the production of cotton, wool and hides in making them into clothing, hats, and caps, boot and shoes for those who, on account of the saloon, are never comfortably. We would set them to felling trees and sawing them into lumber and making them into home for those who live in hovels because the husband and father spends his wages for drink, if indeed his patronage of the saloon has not put 'out of a job.' We would keep them busy making carpets, furniture, pictures, pianos and organs, books and newspapers for the millions by whom on account of the drink, most of these things are considered as luxuries intended only for saloonkeepers and other fortunate people."

—The New Zealand Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists have united in the production of a single interdenominational journal. Each of the three denominations has an official section of the paper.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

DON'T DO IT.

Never criticise the church in any point until you have done your best to remedy that defect; for after that you will not want to criticise.

VERY WRONG.

There is something wrong with the heart or the head of the professed Christian who can sign a letter, "Yours in J. C."—N. Y. Advocate.

DEALING WITH THE DEVIL.

To skirmish with the devil is to invite defeat. Better give him open, square, vigorous battle all the time. In mere skirmishing he is an expert, but always a coward when bravely assailed. —Rel. Telescope.

REAL GREATNESS.

Population does not give greatness; the greatness lies in the value of the individual citizens. A man is valuable to the state only as he fills a useful place in it. People unbound to others in the social system are like loose stones, which become of value only as the builder places them aright and cements them into the structure. —United Presbyterian.