

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2518

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Bishop of Peterborough says of his clergy gave as his reason for continuing the daily service, that many years when he had such services there was only his wife and child present. At last his wife refused to attend, refusing any longer to be called "dearly beloved brethren."

It does not cause so much excitement in the world, the crop of the United States exceeds all other crops. Last year, for instance, the apple crop was 1,000,000 barrels, or 538,000,000 bushels. At a base of \$2 per barrel, the crop netted \$430,000, or nearly \$107,000,000 more than the value of the wheat crop.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, who made a study of the cigarette, has come to the conclusion that the tax owes it to the boys to protect them from the insidiousness of the habit. In his inaugural Governor's message he said:

Finally believing that the growing habit of smoking is a menace to the health of Michigan, I call attention of the legislature to the evil, and advise the most stringent legislation possible, so that the sale of cigarettes may be discouraged if not prohibited.

Remarkable spectacle was presented in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Trenton, N. J., last week when a man convicted of murder was sentenced by Judge Moore to eighteen years of hard labor in the State prison. As a new house is in course of erection, the chapel of Central Church is being built by the country authorities as a memorial to the man, and this accounts for the unusual spectacle of a murderer reading his sentence in an edifice dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

In 1910, according to Sydney statistics, there were only 1,000 European convicts in Australia, and they were valued at \$2,500,000,000 of gold. The population has increased to 4,000,000, the island continent has yielded \$2,500,000,000 of gold. The world's assets, it has built up \$1,000,000,000 into public works, has constructed 13,000 miles of railroad, a public revenue of \$150,000,000, and a public debt of \$1,000,000,000. It can export and import commerce of \$1,000,000,000. The Australian continent is the most English of all continents to the British crown.

Crusade is being carried on in New York that has for its object the suppression of all the noisy nuisances that are a nuisance to the community. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and the movement should become general throughout the country. In some communities it is impossible to get refreshing sleep at night because of the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles of locomotives. In other places the ringing of church bells is so frequent as to interfere into a positive nuisance, and doubt in many instances this custom has retarded the recovery of sick persons.

Chicago has prohibited profanity on its premises. The primary purpose of the order was in itself excellent, to protect employees against profanity by swearing foremen or overseers, but it cannot fail to also exert a good influence over all those who work for the company, especially the younger men. In commenting on the order, the Chicago Post truthfully says: "It is one of the better signs of the times that in these days the head of affairs are prepared to be, if not Christians, at least gentlemen. They find ways of making their wishes intelligible and effective without resort to profanity, or the indecencies of profanity."

Behold the apostle James who beheld how great a matter a little kindness, a modern version of which may be stated as follows, would how great trouble is caused by the blunders of the careless. The proverb is illustrated by the incident made in a New York paper which looked to the effect that it required

a search of five weeks to make the books of the receiver of taxes balance. There was about \$450 in cash on hand that could not be accounted for, and the force of thirty clerks was put to work to discover the error. As there are over 633 books in the office, containing over 100,000 entries, the task was a stupendous one. Each book was examined with the utmost care, but no irregularity was discovered until book 583 was scrutinized. In this one an incorrect entry made by one of the clerks was found. Five weeks of patient and persistent investigation by thirty clerks is a high price to pay for a clerk's blunder, as the clerks lost the time they would have been allowed for vacations, and the time required by the search was worth over \$5,000.

OVER THE SEA.

No. XV.

The Exposition was only part, and a small part, of the attraction of the French capital. All International exhibitions are more or less the same, and we spent the greater part of our time in seeing the city and suburbs. But no one should speak slightly of the great Exposition. It was undoubtedly a wonderful show, and I only regretted that I had not weeks, instead of days, to witness the grand display of the nations. Many people said it far surpassed anything the world had been privileged to behold; but all Americans did not think this, although I heard several of them say that it really did surpass the Chicago Fair in many ways. The buildings were more ornamental and beautiful, and then in art and sculpture it is an acknowledged fact America cannot compete with the older countries across the sea. The sixty-five buildings of the Exposition were located on both sides of the River Seine, and covered an area of nearly 300 acres, with forty-seven entrances. The principal of these entrances was said to admit visitors at the rate of 60,000 an hour, by an ingenious arrangement of turn-stiles.

The United States contributed a million and a half dollars for the show, and was the largest exhibitor among the foreign nations. We were there the fourth of July, and the American building was a perfect gem. It was called "American Day," and the Stars and Stripes were flying from nearly every building, and worn by hundreds of people who had never seen America. All day in the American pavilion they gave flags and flag pins as souvenirs to all visitors. I immediately placed mine in my pocket, which called forth remarks from some of my American companions, but I assured them that I was too British to even walk the streets of Paris with an American flag pin on the lapel of my jacket, but of course I prized it as a souvenir.

Sousa's famous Band gave an open air concert from the balcony of one of the buildings in the afternoon, but the greatest attraction of the day was the unveiling of the monument to Lafayette in the garden of the Tuileries. This monument was presented by the school children of the United States to the French nation in recognition of the services of Marquis De Lafayette in assisting the Americans in gaining their independence. Some of our party were "Daughters of the American Revolution," and had been commissioned by that society to visit Lafayette's grave. They were faithful to their mission, and found his grave in an old cemetery on Pictus Street, Paris. They held a short service and placed a silk flag (stars and stripes) and laid a lovely wreath of roses upon his tomb. They honor the name of Lafayette. It gives a thrill of joy and gratitude to every American heart. He is next to their immortal Washington. Coming to their aid in the darkest time of their struggle for liberty they believe that God in His Providence sent him for a helper of the "oppressed colonies of America." Of course one cannot but admire their devotion, but personally I have always looked upon Lafayette with coldness, for without his aid—without the aid of France—the United States might still be tributary to the Mother country.

In the American exhibit, Tiffany of New York had a magnificent display of diamonds and jewellery, but in the French exhibit we saw the largest diamond in the world, and laces of marvellous beauty. We gazed and wondered and passed on. Only mil-

lionsaires and Royalty could hope to indulge in such priceless articles as were in many of the exhibits, but France excelled all other nations in taste and artistic productions.

The buildings of each nation were of native architecture and many of them were built entirely of wood brought from their particular countries. They were presided over by natives in native costumes and were most interesting and instructive in every way. Italy was represented by one of the largest of buildings. Next came the Turkish pavilion, a blunt, square erection—a suggestive feature of Turkish architecture. Then came Austria, Bosnia, Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Spain, Monaco, Sweden, Greece, Serbia, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark and Japan. In the Spanish pavilion were seen a number of carpets, etc., from the Madrid palace. Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain had lent them for the occasion. The Norwegian pavilion was built of wood, painted red, white and green, after the manner of Norwegian country houses, and contained a sort of ethnological museum. But the wood-cutter of this great timber country was represented as well as the fisherman among his boats. The Transvaal was represented by a primitive Boer farm, comprising five furnished rooms adorned with objects from South Africa. It gave one an idea of the simplicity and manners of life among the Dutch poor. There was also in connection two pavilions devoted to the mining industry and machinery with which the ore is crushed. Then there was a special exhibit of a Swiss village, built on a mountain side, with pasture and a zigzag path, and a Swiss cottage with its attendants in Swiss garb, and Swiss cows and stables, and a miniature lake with Tel's Chapel. In truth there was such a variety of interests in the exhibits of each nation that one could not possibly grasp the true character of all, but the "Eiffel Tower," "Palais de L'Electricite," and "Plateforme Mobile," were the wonders of the Show. The Palace of Electricity was simply marvellous.

I will not attempt to further describe the sights of the exposition, but must say something of my visit to the Louvre and Tuileries. The Louvre is a palace of vast extent, and is the most important building in Paris, both architecturally, and on account of its treasures of art. The whole building with its immense treasures, was seriously imperilled by the communards in 1871, but the Versailles troops fortunately arrived in time to save the building. The Louvre and the Tuileries together cover an area of 48 acres, and it is said form one of the most magnificent palaces in the world. The rooms of the Louvre are so numerous that it takes two hours to walk through them without stopping. The picture galleries comprise 2,500 select works. No gallery in Europe is said to be so amply supplied with master-pieces as the Louvre. Raphael, Rubens, Van Dyke, Murillo and Titian whose religious scenes were most important, "The Madonna," "The Christ at Emmaus," "The Entombment" and "Christ Crowned with Thorns." Among the statuary we saw the original Goddess of Beauty "Venus of Milo." This is one of the most celebrated treasures at the Louvre.

Before leaving the city we visited the Buttes-Chaumont. This is the most beautiful park in Paris. The highest rock (290 feet) has a miniature Corinthian temple, which commands an admirable view of the surroundings. We then drove to the Opera House, (It is the largest theatre in the world and contains seats for 2156 persons). The monument of Defence, The Triumphal Arch (built by Napoleon Buonaparte), The National Music, Napoleon's Tomb, and many other places of historic interest, including the spot where 42,600 persons were beheaded by the guillotine. Notably among these was the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

A little fellow who had his wits about him when the collection was passed around, administered a rebuke to his mother, who, on the way home, was finding fault with the sermon. "Well, mother," he said innocently, "what could you expect for a penny?"—E.X.

RUM TRAFFIC NOTES.

ACCORDING TO LAW.

At the age of sixty years, after having served 317 sentences on fines of \$5 to \$10, miserable Mary O'Brien died in the Cook County Infirmary, in Chicago, a victim of alcoholism. Arrested and sentenced 317 times for drunkenness! Think of it! And this was the best that this foremost Christian government of the twentieth century of the Christian era could do for a poor, rum-cursed woman! Somebody will have an awful claim to settle when the Son of man takes the judgment throne.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Kreuz Zeitung, one of the most influential papers in Germany, is advocating the disuse of alcohol in the army and navy, and gives the following statistics to support its views:

In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crime while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent. of serious injury to the person, and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the German Navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years, 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.

HOW EMPLOY THEM.

"Both Sides," a liquor organ, says: "The liquor traffic in this country employs 364,900 persons, and 1,800,000 people derive their support as families of the former directly from the manufacture of liquor," and then asks, "Will the Prohibits please tell us what they would do with this army of people if they should succeed in abolishing the traffic?"

A Prohibition paper makes this reply: "We would set them to raising grain and meat to fill the hungry mouths of the wives and children of the patrons of the saloon. We would employ them in the production of cotton, wool and hides and in making them into clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes for those who, on account of the saloon, are never comfortably clad. We would set them to felling trees and sawing them into lumber and making them into homes 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 him 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 saloon-keepers and other fortunate people."

PREFERRED WATER.

For over fifty years Dennis Swenick has served the fire department of Chicago, beginning at the bottom and rising to the complete control. He now retires because his physician thinks it best for him to do so, and much against the wishes of the property owners and fire underwriters of Chicago. He attributes his success as a fire fighter to his temperance habits. At a social luncheon at which the chief was a guest it was noticed that while wine flowed freely he drank only water. A friend asked him if he was opposed to wine drinking. "Not for others," said the chief, "but I never know when I may be summoned to exercise my clearest judgment in order to prevent a serious loss of life and property, and I could never forgive myself if at such a time I should make a mistake, and had the least reason for thinking that my mental powers had been in some degree impaired through the influence of alcohol."

For a similar reason all great railroad companies require that their employees shall abstain from the use of intoxicants.

WOMEN AND DRINK.

"I would," says Dr. Gordon Stables, of England, "rather see the devil any day than a beautiful woman raising a glass of wine to her lips. Neither the brain nor any part of the nervous circulatory system of the female is so constituted as to resist the insidiously evil effects of wine. Alcohol in any shape or form begins at once to undermine the constitution and moral character as well of womankind. The

girl in her later teens who sits down at a dinner-party somewhat shyly and with a pretty self-consciousness, but who feels on better terms with herself and those around her after her first sip or two of champagne, has already placed her dainty foot on the topmost rung of the ladder that leads to the bottomless pit of the lowest social life. On this subject I have received letters from many a poor wretched and repentant soul, who can date her degeneration in health and happiness from the first day she tasted claret-cup at a garden party. Mind this, I am no ranter, just a plain man, stating a plain fact in a plain way. For constitutional, anatomical, physiological, psychological and moral reasons, women and wine should never be seen on the same platform."

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.]

WOMAN'S CONDITION APART FROM CHRISTIANITY.

The actual condition of the women of India, is not very generally understood.

At the age of babyhood they are ordinarily betrothed to their future husbands. The anxiety of some parents—and their authority is absolute—to marry their daughters leads them at an early day to accept for the latter any kind of husband not forbidden by the Hindu law. In the Brahmin class, no woman can marry any but a Brahmin. There are also numerous restrictions as to consanguinity. Families that are poor are always desirous of getting rid of their daughters at as early an age as possible. There is also a traditional duty impelling the father as a matter of pride and of self-esteem to marry them off as soon as they are marriageable, according to the ancient custom.

These influences had the effect long ago of making it a regular trade for certain Brahmins to marry as many young girls as they could, receiving some sort of immediate recompense, of course, from the family for the service thus rendered.

Many infants are wedded to men old enough to be their grandfathers, and all, as soon as their so-called husbands die, drop into the deplorable social status of child widows.

There were in India in 1881, according to the census, 20,930,626 widows, of whom 79,979 were under nine years of age, 207,388 under 14 years, and 382,736, under 19 years. Ramabai Pundita, a Hindu lady, writes of widowhood in India as follows:

"Throughout India widowhood is regarded as the punishment for horrible crimes committed by the woman in her former existence. If the widow be a mother of sons she is not usually a pitiable object, although she is certainly looked upon as a sinner. The widow-mother of girls is treated indifferently, and sometimes with special hatred. But it is the child-widow upon whom in an especial manner falls the abuse and hatred of the community as the greatest criminal, upon whom Heaven's judgment has been pronounced."

"A Hindu woman thinks it worse than death to lose her beautiful hair. Among the Brahmins of the Deccan the heads of all the widows must be shaved regularly every fortnight. Girls of 14 and 15, who hardly know the reason why they are so cruelly deprived of everything they like, are often seen wearing sad countenances, their eyes swollen from shedding tears. They are glad to find a dark corner where they may hide their faces."

"The widow must wear a single coarse garment. She must eat only two meals during the twenty-four hours of a day. She must never take in family feasts. A man or woman thinks it un lucky to behold a widow's face before seeing any other object in the morning. The relations and neighbors of the young widow's husbands are always ready to call her bad names. There is scarcely a day in her life on which is not cursed by these people as the cause of their beloved friend's death."

"In addition to all this, the young widow is always looked upon with suspicion, for fear she may some time bring disgrace upon the family by committing some improper act. She is closely confined to the house—bidden even to associate with her female friends. Her life, then, destitute as it is of the least literary knowledge, void of all hope, empty of every pleasure and social advantage, becomes intolerable—a curse to herself, and to society at large."

"Suicide or a life of infamy is the alternative fate of many of the child-widows of India."

They are Inquiring.

A lady missionary in India writes: "Some of our Zenana women who have been studying the Gospels of Luke and John and also the book of Genesis asked me to question them, so that I might know how well they had understood them. My heart went out to them, as they seemed not only to understand the letter, but the spirit of what they had been taught, and I longed that they might come out for Christ definitely. Many no longer worship heathen gods, but although they pray and read God's word they fail to take a direct stand for Christ, and seem to be waiting for a touch of the Spirit of God to carry them on. Special prayer is being offered all over India, and it seems as if a great awakening cannot be far distant."

SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

The Spurgeon Memorial Sermon Society, which was founded in July 1892, for the loan distribution of Charles Haddon Spurgeon's sermons as a living and literary memorial to his memory, has established an agency in this country. That the society is doing a good work may be judged from the fact that it has purchased since its formation over 2,000,000 sermons. At the time of starting (1892) the founder, then little more than a youth, was employed as a sorter in the Brighton post office, England. He purchased 100 of Spurgeon's sermons, and circulated them at first entirely among his comrades in the post office, and then among his neighbors. He devoted all his spare time when off duty to this humble work, and after a time, as the readers increased, other friends assisted. Within a year of starting 1,800 sermons had been put into circulation. There are now many thousands of earnest distributors in England and foreign lands, associated with branches representing all denominations of the Christian Church, who are making about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 visits yearly. In 1897 the society was placed in trust with international trustees, and in 1901 a subsidiary American trusteeship was formed by Mr. T. C. Roberts Horsfield, of Brooklyn, who was appointed secretary for America and Canada.

The sermons are supplied for loan distribution in sets of fifty, and a new assortment is sent out as each set is returned or purchased. These loan grants are made to any body of Christian workers, churches or societies, who will undertake to render a quarterly report of their work, and forward to headquarters any freewill offerings or contributions they may receive for the support of the work; or they can be supplied for giving away or on loan, without necessity of receiving freewill offerings, by special arrangement with the trustees.

Acknowledgement.

Received from Sixth District, per Miss Adrianna Musgrove, \$192.55.
M. A. VINCE,
Treas. W. M. S.

Aug. 29th, 1901.
Woodstock.

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. MUISEBERG,
Sec'y Fourth Dis.
Blissville, Sun. Co.

Can any of our scientific experts tell why it is that a Sunday rain at church time is so much wetter than a Saturday rain on the base-ball field, or a Monday rain at concert time?—Can. Baptist.