

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2550

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS

The total revenue received from the Canadian canals since Confederation has been \$12,401,917.

The British Government holds land in Chatham, Eng., by paying the heirs of the man from whom it was bought two peppercorns. The man's descendants now live in Holland, and the pepper corns are annually sent thither in a gold box.

Parts of the world which have most vigorously resisted the march of civilization are yielding to progress. An electric railway is to be constructed between Cairo and Mecca for the accommodation of the vast numbers of Mohammedan pilgrims who go to the holy city.

There are 275,000 deaf-mutes in Europe, and more than 1,000,000 probably in the world. There seems to be more in countries where we find most intermarriage and the worst social conditions. Among the Hebrews there are more deaf-mutes, in proportion, than is the case in the nation where they live, probably due to more frequent intermarriage.

Temperance statistics just issued place Sweden in the front rank of the fight against alcoholism. The progress of the movement has been so great in the last ten years that the temperance societies of the country have a total membership of 249,000. Thus five per cent. of Swedes belong to them, and at least one fifth of the nation never tastes alcoholic drinks.

A man in North Carolina was selling standing timber—walnut trees. The man who was buying came to one very handsome tree. He told the owner he would pay as much as \$50 for that tree. The owner did not sell but sent for experts. He got \$1,500 for the tree (curled walnut) as it stood. The man who cut it down realized \$3,000 for it on the cars. It was shipped to New York and veneered one-sixth to half an inch. The sales were watched. The tree brought \$80,000.

It is said that the human body cannot sink in Great Salt Lake; certainly it is that even the inexperienced swimmer finds no difficulty in floating upon its waters. This miniature ocean picturesquely situated among peaks of the Wasatch Range; is ninety miles long by forty miles wide, and is dotted by innumerable grassy islands. Boats for service on these briny waters have to be constructed especially for that purpose, as a craft that would sink to water-line on the ocean would ride so high as to be top-heavy and unsafe on Great Salt Lake. The most paradoxical fact relating to this body of water is that it is a sea almost a mile above sea-level.

Travelers in Siberia have noticed with much surprise the ability of the native camels to withstand, without protection, the greatest extremes of cold and heat. In winter the thermometer on the Mongolian plateau sometimes drops to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, yet the camels wander about with no evidence of suffering. On the other hand, the Russian explorer, Rejvalsiki, found the temperature of the ground in the Gobi Desert in summer to be more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, but the camels are apparently as indifferent to this degree of heat as they are to the winter cold.

Another oppressive order has been issued in regard to Finland. The young Finlanders have hitherto served in their own Finnish militia, controlled to a large extent by the Finnish Estates. Now the Russian minister of War demands that each young Finlander serve five years in Russian regiments, under Russian officers. The difference of temperament, habits and life, between Russians and Finlanders, will make such service almost unendurable, apart from the knowledge that it is but another step in the "Russification" of Finland—the attempt to destroy Finnish national life as distinct from the rest of the Russian Empire.

## CONCERNING ALL AND SOME

BY KNOXIAN, IN THE WESTMINSTER.  
The number of people in this country who do not seem to know the difference between all and some is painfully large. . . . Indiscriminate condemnation, not to say abuse, of various classes originates in wilful or thoughtless ignorance of the difference between all and some.

"All politicians are alike bad," says some one who has inflated ideas of his own righteousness. All politicians are not alike bad or alike good. Politicians are just like the people who elect them. Some are good, some are fair to middling, and some are bad through and through. It would be paying many of our political and municipal men a sorry compliment to say that their characters are quite as good as the characters of the pharisaical egotists who denounce them as all bad. There is a world of mischief done by indiscriminate abuse of public servants. Why cannot people who are supposed to be more or less educated and sane discriminate and say some politicians are bad if they must give their opinions on the matter. Truth requires people to say some—not all—and surely clergymen who specially serve the God of Truth, should be careful to speak the truth.

Many men prominent in public life are also prominent and useful in church life. . . . Many are elders, and deacons, local preachers, church wardens, or officials of one kind and another. A man can scarcely be good in the church and wholly bad in political or municipal life.

Indiscriminate denunciations of newspapers is just as absurd and unjust as indiscriminate abuse of public men. There are a few bad newspapers in Canada. They dump a lot of mendacity, misrepresentation and scurrility upon their readers every day, or every week. Others are habitually unfair in their treatment of opponents. But why denounce all because some are as bad as the law allowed them to be. Editors are just like other men. Some would not print a line that they knew to be untrue, while a few others would never ask whether any given statement were true or false, if its publication seemed to suit their purpose.

Indiscriminate criticism of the press is senseless. There is no press apart from the individual newspapers that make up that institution called the press. These individual papers are quite different from one another. Some are good clean papers that ought to be in the family. Some are neither very good nor very bad, and a few should not be allowed to enter any household, even as a wrapper for clean groceries. All the talk we hear about the press being this, and the press being that, and the press being the third thing is pure nonsense. Newspapers are just what their editors and publishers make them, and the editors and publishers are just like other mortals. Some of them are among our best citizens. Some are average specimens of humanity, and some are—well we shall not say what they are.

Indiscriminate eulogy is quite as senseless as indiscriminate abuse. It is not true that all evangelists are spiritually minded, that all ministers are particularly pious, that all farmers are especially honest or that all ladies are overwhelmingly handsome.

If there is one class above all others that should guard against the use of indiscriminate language that class is the clerical. If a minister falls, the shout is at once raised, that "the parsons are a bad lot." How do those who do not fall like to be treated in that way? And yet we believe it is a sad fact that ministers as a class are quite as much given to the use of indiscriminate language as any other class in the community. Perhaps they are the greatest sinners in not discriminating between all and some.

Truth is the most important thing in this world. If you feel it a bounden duty to denounce men who serve the public tell the truth and say some of them are bad. The number of mean men in the public life of Canada is quite large enough to supply all critics with target practice. Don't

say all when honest truth requires you to say some.

If you must denounce newspapers truth requires that you exempt the men who are trying to give their readers a good clean paper. Pour your vitriol on the papers that have the bad qualities of the New York yellow journals without their money and brains.

Moral.—Never say all when truth demands that you should say some.

## RUM TRAFFIC NOTES.

### HELPING THE ENEMY.

Referring to the advocacy of the Sunday saloon by Bishop Potter and Dr. Rainsford the "Advocate" says: Such ecclesiastics bring discredit upon the Christian name and profession. With such encouragement, no wonder Satan's hosts are defiant. His Satanic majesty himself must be well pleased.

### THEIR WALL.

Listen to the wail of the "Wine and Spirit News."

"Never before in the history of temperance agitation has there been such widespread and continuous attack upon the liquor traffics at the present time. New methods are constantly being brought into play and the discussion of the best system of fighting the saloon has assumed wide scope."

### KILLING FOR MONEY.

Mr. Ruskin, in speaking of the liquor traffic as a financial aid to a country, said: "The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of the profit on the sale of the drink is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

### THEIR NUMBER.

A Prohibition journal claims that fully 30,000,000 of the inhabitants of the United States, or more than one-third of the entire population, are now living under prohibition, either by state law or by local option. Forty-one states of the forty-five are included in the numeration, either in whole or in part.

### THEIR RESOLVE.

The people of Cartersville, Ga., a prohibition townmenaced with a saloon on account of a court decision regarding the sale of liquor in original packages, passed the following resolution, which is published in the Atlanta Journal: "Resolved, first, we don't want any original package or any other package of whiskey sold in Cartersville; secondly, we are not going to have any sold there; thirdly we will make an original package out of any damnable scoundrel who tries it, in fifteen minutes."

### A BOY'S ESSAY.

"The following," says the Australian Sunday-School Teacher, "is from a boy's essay on total abstinence. It is a whole volume on temperance in a nut-shell. 'I abstained from alcoholic drinks, because, if I would excel as a cricketer, Grace says, abstain; as a walker, Weston says, abstain; as an oarsman, Hanlon says, abstain; as a swimmer, Webb says, abstain; as a missionary, Livingstone says, abstain; as a doctor, Clark says, abstain; as a preacher, Farrar says, abstain. Asylums, prisons and workhouses repeat the cry, abstain.'"

### SINS OF THE FATHERS.

The late Joseph Cook, in a lecture on the evil effects of alcohol on the brain once said; "The house founded by Daniel Webster has become extinct. He himself was a moderate drinker. His son was a drunkard, and he fell before he had passed his thirtieth year. I know a superb preacher, who always kept wine on his table, and justified its use. His son went to an insane asylum. The diseased blood corpuscles were transmitted from father to son." The note of warning sounded by these words of the great Boston lecturer should strike the souls of moderate-drinking fathers like successive thunder-claps strike the ears of sensitive people. Little do they realize the awful hell of agony they are preparing for their innocent, helpless children by indulging in their appetite for strong drink!

## 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. J. McLeod, Fredericton.]

## HOW SHE DIED

A Chinese girl, the only Christian in her village, lay dying. Her husband had just promised her to become a Christian and she was radiantly happy. Seeing a crowd of people going to their idol worship, her heart was filled with pity and, after a word of prayer for them, she said, "Throw open the doors and call the people in. Let them see how a Christian can die." They came in and stood looking at her radiant face. They had never seen a Christian die before. They had seen many a bride at her wedding but never one so bright, so happy as this dying girl. She told them she had no fear of death, but this last day of her life was the happiest. She besought them to come to the same Almighty Saviour. Suddenly she ceased speaking; her ears heard sounds, her eyes saw sights vouchsafed to no others. She looked up and waved an adieu with her hands. Her face took on a brighter radiance and she cried out, "Jesus is coming, Jesus is coming," and fell asleep. Quickly and silently the people went out. But the witness of her death did more than a whole life might have done. Soon her husband and four of her girl friends were saved and the work of God went on extending into other villages.

## WIDOWS IN INDIA.

How cruelly Hindu widows are often treated is shown by a case from Poona, related by Mrs. R. A. Hume. The plague was raging in that city. In a Brahmin family six persons fell sick. After the death of the father, four Brahmins came to perform the customary obsequies. A part of these was, that the head of the widow should be shaved. Although she herself was lying ill of the plague, yet the priests laid hold of the dying woman, took from her all her ornaments, broke to pieces her armlets and held her fast until her head was shaved, meanwhile heaping all manner of opprobrious names upon her. During this barbarous process she breathed out her soul.

The recent Episcopal Convention in San Francisco was remarkable for the missionary enthusiasm shown. At the women's service over one hundred and five thousand dollars was laid upon the altar as a special triennial offering, and over one thousand women received communion. The report of the treasurer showed that the church had expended more than nine hundred thousand dollars in missionary work during the year.

A little over a century ago the women of Japan had no hope in the future, unless, by great merit, they could be reborn as men. The soul must go through thousands and thousands of forns, each worse than the first, before an opportunity would be given to begin again. Today these hopeless women know that they can be born again "of the Spirit."

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the noted traveler, is the first Christian woman who has been accorded an interview with the Sultan of Turkey. Mrs. Bishop is now traveling in Morocco and the Atlas mountains.

Every fifth female in India is a widow.

## CRADLE-ROLL OF LITTLE LIGHT-BEARERS.

"O the myriads of sweet Little Light-Bearers, Shining far and near, May the light you bear In this world of care Grow brighter year by year!"

## CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Children, five years of age and under, become members by enrolment and the payment of a five-cent fee

An equal or larger amount to be given, each succeeding year.

"Every little mite, every little measure, Helps to spread the light, helps to swell the treasure."

## CRADLE ROLL LIST.

(French Lake.)

Bessie Stennich.	5 cents.
Cecil Nason.	5 "
Ruby Wood.	5 "
Laura Wood.	5 "
Guy Wood.	5 "
Lizzie Wood.	5 "
Charlie Mersereau.	5 "
Bessie Mersereau.	5 "
Hazel Mersereau.	3 "
Jennie Wood.	5 "
	48 cts.

MRS. N. BARNES

## N. B. LEGISLATURE

MONDAY.—The following bills were passed, more or less amended:

To authorize Rev. Frank L. Rice of Clis. Me., to solemnize marriages in New Brunswick.

To vest the appointment of the recorder of St. John in the city council.

To authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to dispose of a lot of land in Restigouche.

To authorize city of Fredericton to assess for agricultural purposes.

The bill to amend the game law was discussed and laid over.

The supply bills were introduced, agreed to in committee, read a second and third time, and passed.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Flemming moved that it would be to the interest of the province if the government were to take steps to encourage the establishment in the provinces of industries utilizing hard wood largely in manufacturing. The motion was defeated.

The house went into committee on the act to amend the divorce act.

Mr. Hazen objected to the bill because its tendency was to make divorces easier.

Mr. LaBillois explained that \$100,000 was for permanent bridges of which \$3,000 would go for permanent roads, and \$150,000 for the work caused by the freshets.

A bill to revive and continue the act incorporating the Woodstock & Centreville Railway Company was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.—Ulder suspension of the rules bills to incorporate the Fredericton & Western Railway Company and the Moncton & Eastern Railway Company were introduced, and read a first and second time.

It was explained that these bills were promoted by the Webb-Vanderbilt syndicate which had already purchased the Canada Atlantic Railway and were to acquire the Great Northern. The lines to be chartered would form part of a through route from the west to Cape Breton. The proposed line would strike this province in the vicinity of the Soudac lakes (at the head waters of the St. Croix river) and run straight to Fredericton. From Fredericton it would go to Moncton across the country, and from Moncton to the Nova Scotia border somewhere in the vicinity of Bay Verte. There would be a branch line for freight to St. John down the St. John river valley. The bills gave the company power to purchase the charters of other railways.

The attorney general introduced a bill relating to the clerk of the executive council. It increases his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill providing for the expenses of the premier at the coronation.

Mr. Hazen thought the correspondence received from the colonial office and the invitation should be laid before the house.

Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to extend the term of the Legislature to five years.

Mr. Hazen said that the bill required consideration, and he would oppose it being read a second time.

Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill amending the school act of 1900. The first section deals with manual training in the public schools. The province will pay one-half the cost of the equipment for manual training in any school, \$50 a year to any certified teacher giving instruction in manual training in addition to the regular work, and \$200 per year to teachers

devoting their full time to manual training. There is a section providing for the payment of traveling expenses of teachers who attend a training school of manual training. The salaries of school inspectors are increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per year.

THURSDAY.—A bill to pay expenses of the smallpox epidemic, \$60,000 was agreed to. The bill to extend the term of the Legislature five years was agreed to.

An address of congratulation to the King was adopted. At noon the Governor prorogued the House.

FRIDAY.—The house took up the agricultural estimates. On the item of \$210,000 for cold storage etc. Mr. Fisher explained that it is proposed to establish four curing stations for cheese. Last year's export of cheese had not been wholly satisfactory. Complaints had been made of the quality of the cheese and the price was much reduced. He estimated the loss to Canadian farmers at \$2,000,000. The British market now called for moist cheese. It was proposed to establish a curing house in Eastern Ontario, one in Western Ontario, one in the Eastern Townships, and one in Western Quebec.

## PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—Some routine, and more budget debate filled up the day.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Paterson resumed the budget debate. He and two others occupied the day. No business.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Blair introduced his railway commission bill. The railway committee of the privy council will be abolished and its power, with additional jurisdiction, will be transferred to the proposed commission. It was proposed to constitute a board of three commissioners. The term is fixed at ten years. It was decided that one commissioner should be a lawyer of large experience, with some knowledge of railway business. Another would be an experienced railway man. There should be a man of large knowledge of general business. This board shall have power to fix all traffic rates.

The government railway is not dealt with in the bill.

Mr. Bennett moved that in the event of a military force being sent from Canada to the coronation ceremonies such force should be composed entirely of officers and men who have seen service in the Canadian contingents in South Africa.

The minister of militia said it was intended to make the coronation corps representative of all Canadian forces, and would not agree to give South African men any preference.

THURSDAY.—The house, in supply, took up the militia estimates. The minister of militia said the proposition to increase the permanent force from 1,000 to 1,500 had his approval and he hoped before next session he would have a bill ready giving power to make that increase.

The session was devoted to a discussion of the militia items.

## DENOMINATIONAL FRATERNITY.

At the regular meeting of the St. John Evangelical Alliance last week, says the Daily Sun,—Rev. C. T. Phillips read a most interesting paper on Denominational Fraternity, which was followed by a discussion in which quite a number of those present participated. The discussion ranged over subjects connected with organic church union, federation, and unnecessary overlapping of churches in rural districts. On the motion of the secretary a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Phillips for his paper.

## BEGINNING TO SEE.

There are indications that the people of Europe are awakening to the perils of the use of spirituous liquors. In Germany the society for "Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors," recently held a conference, at which Baron von Diergardt said that alcohol would one day be universally regarded as an enemy to civilization. He added \$750,000,000 are spent yearly in Germany for intoxicating liquors; the average German consumes five glasses a day. The nation derives \$41,000,000,000 revenue from spirits, and \$25,000,000,000 from beer. He said further that one-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa, consists of alcohol.