

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A KING'S HABITS. It is stated of the King of the Belgians that he hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

INGERSOLL ABSTIVE. One day recently Ingersoll in the presence of Joseph Cook used the most profane language concerning him, though he (Mr. Cook) had not spoken a word to him. Not satisfied with talking of him he turned to the object of his wrath and said,—"You are a—liar and a dirty dog, and I have half a mind to give you a licking now." Mr. Cook made no reply, though it is possible that had the loud-mouthed blasphemer undertaken to carry out his threat, Mr. Cook might have given him a touch of muscular christianity. Ingersoll's vulgar abuse was because a magazine with which Mr. Cook is connected had published the fact that Ingersoll headed a petition to congress for the repeal of the clauses of the postal law which prohibit the transmission through the mails of obscene publications and instruments of vice.

THE RIGHT KIND. The kind of a girl we like to honour, says a contemporary, is reported to be spending her vacation giving her mother a "rest." When asked what she was doing, she said she was enjoying herself very much doing the housework. "Your mother is away on a vacation, then?" "Oh, no, she is at home; but I'm giving her a chance to rest in the morning, and to dress up and sit out on the piazza when she feels like it. I think it will do her good to have a little change."

SPIRITUALISTIC HELP. The latest campaign small dodge in the United States, one which may rival the 'Presidents' retaliation scheme, is a spiritualistic telegram. The spiritualists had a convention; during it one of the mediums announced that he had received a despatch from Gen. Grant which said: "I don't think the country is ready for free trade yet." Of course this will effect only a few, but there are some weak and foolish enough to accept it.

SYRIAN EMIGRANTS. The Independent tells that a great emigration of Syrians to other lands is in progress. Upward of 10,000 have left the Pashalik of Mount Lebanon alone in the past few years, going to Australia, South America and the United States. The Turkish Government has tried in vain to prevent the exodus, which is caused by the hard conditions of life in Syria—bad roads and lack of protection from the Government. The emigrants are not Moslems.

WOMEN FARMERS. There are, it is said, nearly a thousand women in Iowa who own farms and give them their personal attention. Only eighteen of these farms are mortgaged.

A TWO YEARS' TRANCE. The papers tell of a man in Binghamton, N. Y. who has just awakened from a trance which lasted nearly two years. He was a student, but was compelled to abandon his studies on account of poor health. Instead of improving he began to decline rapidly. Subsequently he went to the country, in the hope that air and exercise would bring again his former health; but this proved a false step. About two years ago last March, he sank one night into a partial trance or epileptic sleep, and since that time he has lain in this remarkable slumber. Lately he awoke, and the somewhat weak, he is on the high-road to recovery. Of his sleep he remembers nothing. It appears to him as tho he had only slept for a night.

CREMATION. Much has been written within a few years about cremation. It does not seem, however, to have made much headway. The feeling of the public is against it. As indicative of this the *Watchman* says:

Although there is no law against it, the general sentiment is so decisive in opposition the New England Cremation Society has surrendered its charter. An organization in Texas, which has

built and furnished an extensive crematory at a large cost, finds the people so little prepared to avail themselves of the facilities it offers, that the enterprise in their hands also has proved a practical failure. It may still be argued on scientific and sanitary grounds, that cremation is preferable to burial, and now and then some man will provide by will for the burning of his body, but it will remain the idiosyncrasy of individuals, and not at all the usage of society.

Mr. Moody's Schools.

"I reckon this the greatest piece of work I have yet done," said Mr. Moody, as he drove us over to Mount Hermon from North-field a day or two ago. The reference was to the Boys' School at Mount Hermon, in which Mr. Moody takes such pride, and which he would on no account let any of our English party visit until he himself could go with us as guide. It is a charming drive of about four miles to Mount Hermon; the New England scenery is at its best, and our host, who at home is a typical New England farmer, is well able to instruct us in all that needs explanation in the landscape, or the methods of American farming, as well as to expatiate on the goodness of his 'boys' and the great success of the school. Presently we enter the Mount Hermon domain, an estate of some 500 or 600 acres, and Mr. Moody, as is his wont, drives us across country through the woods, so that our first view of the buildings may be as advantageous as possible. We stop on a knoll just above the long line of school buildings, and the other carriages—for we need three for our large party—come up, and the men group themselves around D. L., as he is called, whilst he expounds 'the idea.' The object of the school is to give a distinctively Christian education to poor boys who are looking forward to Christian work of some kind, and who otherwise would be debarred by poverty from so good an education. 'The school is for young men of sound bodies, good minds, and high aims, not for the physically or morally weak.' This principle has been strictly adhered to, and from the specimens one saw it was quite clear that the Mount Hermon boys are unusually well selected, and well worthy of all Mr. Moody's enthusiastic praise. At present there are about 270 boys in the school, and these represent more than twenty nationalities.

There are no less than sixty-five English boys there, and one gathered from various hints that they were practically the cream of the school. The charge for board and tuition is one hundred dollars per annum, which is a little less than one-half the actual expense incurred by the trustees. Hence some 40,000 dollars have annually to be raised from the benevolent public to keep the schools going, and Mr. Moody and his friends are anxious to secure a permanent endowment as soon as possible. Whether this would be the healthiest thing for the schools in the long run seems very doubtful, although for the immediate present the effect of endowment would be to lift a heavy and harassing responsibility from Mr. Moody's shoulders. The fact is that Mr. Moody is an autocrat, and insists on doing the work of ten men and watching all details personally.

There does exist a board of trustees, of which Mr. Hiram Camp, of New Haven, is President, and Mr. Moody, Vice-President, but one gathers that their function is mainly advisory—the real work being mostly done by Mr. Moody himself. This is notable the case in the selection of pupils. There are, of course, candidates innumerable, and Mr. Moody has acquired great speed of decision as to their suitability. One morning as I sat on the verandah of his pretty house with Mr. Moody, a professor, who was attending the Convention, came along and told of a candidate for whom he was anxious to obtain admission. He had many good points, but said the professor, 'he is inclined to be fast.' 'That settles it,' replied the autocrat; 'we will have no boys here who are inclined to be fast,' and he pointed across the road to the hayfield, where half-a-dozen of his lads were toiling manfully in the morning sun: 'Those are the sort of lads we want and the sort that men are made of.'

This leads me to note that one of the fundamental principles of Mount Hermon is that all boys have to do at least two and a-half hours' work per

die, either on the farm or in the houses or work-shops. The whole work of the institution is done by them, whether it be tilling the fields, tending the seventy odd cows, raising the garden produce, painting the various buildings, carpentering, washing, cooking, and all else that needs to be done. Every traveller in this country speedily discovers that the washing of linen is a great and difficult problem, and that, beyond the heathen Chinese, few are they who are prepared to undertake such degrading work, and great is the price they charge. Hence Mr. Moody is very fond of telling the tale of his early difficulties with terrible Irish washerwomen, who threatened to utterly undo the Northfield Schools by their coarseness and profanity, until one day, after black eyes received and given, he turned them out and trusted to Providence. After a few days the situation began to grow alarming, and all would have gone to pieces, when some of the boys suddenly volunteered for the work, and ever since all the laundry work has been done by them, and thoroughly well done, as I can affirm. The boys are paid for all work beyond the daily quota demanded from all, and a large number of them are thus enabled to work their way. During the vacation many of them stay at the schools, and there are able to support themselves comfortably. Such events as the Students' Convention provide a large amount of extra work, and so almost all the housework, &c., required at such a large gathering has been done by the ready and willing hands of Mount Hermon boys. One lad with whom I struck up a close friendship, and of whom Mr. Moody is very proud, ran a lemonade tent. His case is interesting, as he was a London boy, who, happening to meet with some account of Northfield in a newspaper, made straight tracks for Mount Hermon without invitation or permission. Owing to the indomitable pluck shown by him and his general brightness, he was forthwith received, and has proved himself one of the best pupils yet admitted. His intention is to return to the East-end of London, after a full course at a Southern Baptist Seminary here, to carry on active mission work. Other boys have been selling us papers, shaving us, waiting on us, waiting on us at table, &c.

All pupils have to be over sixteen years of age, and many are considerably older than that. They are destined for Y. M. C. A. workers, evangelists, school teachers, missionaries; and a large proportion are qualified for entering places of higher education. The buildings are extensive, including two large farmhouses, with ample barns and outbuildings; eight brick buildings, five of which are cottages used as lodging-houses for pupils, accommodating about 95 persons; Reception Hall, 80 by 50 feet, three stories high, containing chapel, schoolrooms, library, and museum; Crossley Hall (named after a child of Mr. F. W. Crossley, of England), containing rooms for about 200 students; and a dining-hall for the whole school. The whole series of buildings is beautifully situated on high, sloping ground on the West side of the Connecticut River, commanding extensive views of river, valley, and mountain. The expense of erection was met partly by wealthy American friends and admirers of D. L. Moody, and partly by the large profits secured by the sale of Mr. Sankey's well-known hymn-books, in England as well as in America.

I had intended to have said something of the girl's seminary at North-field itself, but my space has gone. There are as many girls as boys, and the buildings are equally extensive, although there are not so many acres in the Northfield estate. The girls are trained for various forms of Christian activity, and do all the domestic work of the Seminary themselves. It is Mr. Moody's endeavour in the case of both schools to select those whose homes have been wrecked from various causes, and who will thus the more appreciate bright, Christian, home-life, and one does not wonder that the old pupils are continually coming back to visit and stay at their well-loved schools. It is just this feature of the home-like atmosphere—with all its freedom, joy, and activity that impresses one with the uniqueness of Mr. Moody's schools.

A Blasphemous Trade.

Appropos of the article on "Rum and Irreverence" published a few weeks ago, a correspondent writes the *N. Y. Advocate* that a gentleman entering a wholesale liquor store saw what seemed to be handsomely bound volumes, on the back of which appeared in gold letters "Holy Bible." On inquiry he found that these book shaped bottles, bound in cloth or leather, are sold full of liquor, and the demand for them is great among "the boys." This statement is made on the authority of a paper published in Scranton, Pa. The editor says that another liquor firm in that place has a list of commandments parodying those in the Bible. "Thou shalt honor me and the barkeeper, so that thou shalt live long in the land and continue to eat and drink at my house." Is it to be wondered at that the dealers in this soul-and-body poison should perjure themselves whenever brought before the Courts, or that they should find scores among their customers ready to deny any truth or affirm any falsehood necessary to secure the acquittal or mitigate the punishment of rum-sellers?

Common Honesty.

Common honesty is often spoken of as if it were an uncommon thing. The heir of the late Lord Wolverton, according to the *Christian Life*, was in danger of losing five millions of dollars because of a technical error in his father's will. But the five sisters among whom this sum would have been divided have relinquished their claim. Such deeds are said to be "above all praise," and so they are; and yet they are very common. In a small way, among the multitude, such things are happening continually. Confidence is the basis of business. Commercial morality is becoming an exact science; and its principles are working themselves into the common life of the people. Those five estimable ladies might have taken each a million apiece; but they would have taken the money with the knowledge that it was stolen. And we are sure there are thousands of women who would have done what they did, and never have dreamed that they were doing anything more than would be expected of them. Now and then, however, some miserable quarrel over an estate brings out such unlovely traits of character that we are tempted to believe that nobody will be honest beyond the provisions of a will. But, if the stock of common honesty were not very great, commercial morality would not suffice for a day to keep the business world in its accustomed orbit. Discord and confusion would make all settled ways of business impossible.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Maritime Provinces Convention of the Womans Christian Temperance Union was held last week in Halifax. There was a good representation from local unions, and all the sessions were interesting. The reports show that the work of the union is having effect, and its influence is steadily increasing. The President, Mrs. Turnbull, read an address setting forth the necessary of woman understanding their duties in connexion with christian temperance work. The corresponding secretary's annual report showed receipts of \$81 for sale of books, etc. The receipts of the union for the year over the expenditure were \$438. At the evening meeting the report of evangelistic work was read by Mrs. Judge Standburn, in the absence of Mrs. Sampson, the superintendent. A report from Mrs. March, on jail, and prison work was read by Mrs. Allan, in the absence of Mrs. March. Mrs. Masters, as delegate from the Baptist convention of W. M. A. society, conveyed greetings from that body. An address of welcome to the maritime union was given by Mrs. Whiston, president of the Halifax union, on behalf of the Halifax and Dartmouth unions. Mrs. Randolph, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Turnbull of St. John, expressed pleasure in meeting the members in Halifax and Dartmouth. Reports were received from Newcastle, Baie Verte, Canso, Kentville and PARSBORO. Mrs. Atkinson's report of juvenile work says that, so far as she has been able to learn, the accounts from the various juvenile societies have been most encouraging, though she finds it difficult to get information from local superintendents. Twenty-four of the thirty-four to whom she applied for information replied. There were four loyal legions organized during the year, making now 13 societies, of which 16 are carried on by W. C. T. U. unions; the other two were organized by temperance ladies, but union women help in conducting them. Of these only one has

been discontinued entirely. They nearly all write of an increase of membership during the year. Notwithstanding the fact that many of the older children pass into other temperance societies each year, the membership has increased from 1,008 to 1,711, showing a gain of 703. The combined average attendance is 948, and the smallest society enrolled has the largest attendance in proportion to its membership.

At Friday's session Mrs. Turnbull presented Mr. Bulmer representative of the prohibition party who conveyed the greetings of that party to the union. Mrs. MacFarlane, of St. John, responded in a neat speech.

Mrs. Turnbull presented a report on "purity" which denounced women who had "rested upon their own selfish and short sighted purity, while thousands of their sister women had perished for lack of a helping hand." The report declared that woman must exercise her influence for purity by first modifying her own habit of thought with regard to the sins of uncleanness in every form. The nude in art, all impure literature and low necked and sleeveless dresses were all vigorously denounced. It was decided to publish the paper, and to have it read at the unions.

It was moved and passed, that the members use their influence against the present style of ladies' evening dress, which they disapproved of entirely.

Sprinkling Repudiated.

Bishop Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of West Virginia, writes to the *Church News* the following repudiation of sprinkling.

I was present lately when one of our clergy administered Holy Baptism. He contented himself with dipping his fingers in the water of the font and 'sprinkling' the head of the person to be baptized. May I call attention to the fact that the Church never in the Prayer-Book says the word about 'sprinkling.' Her words are: 'Shall dip in water or shall pour water.' I may therefore, be permitted to say to the clergy that it is well worth their while to take pains to fill the palm of the hand full of water, and pour it upon the head when they baptize, in order, first to ensure that water does indeed touch the person so as to make the sacrament valid, and secondly, to comply with the exact injunction of the rubric and to help banish the unfounded accusation that we have ought to do with any such thing as 'sprinkling.'

Is it not strange that Episcopalians persist in the practice of sprinkling, when they have not even the sanction of their church authorities for it. The baptismal formula in the Episcopal Prayer-Book does not sanction nor even mention sprinkling. The formula reads as follows: 'And then, naming it (the child) after them (the parents or sponsors), he shall dip it in water discreetly, or shall pour water upon it, saying, "N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."'

There is certainly no sprinkling in this, nor even an intimation of it. There is certainly none in the Scriptures. Then whence is it? Evidently all those who have received sprinkling for baptism are unbaptized, even by the standards of infant baptism, and they had better require baptism at the hands of their religious teachers or abandon such teachers.—*American Baptist*.

The Strychnine Cure for Drunkenness.

A new use is announced for strychnine. The Russian physician and publicist, Portugaloff, declares that strychnine in subcutaneous injections is an immediate and infallible remedy for drunkenness. The craving of the inebriate for drink is said to be changed into positive aversion in a day, and that after a treatment of eight or ten days the patient may be discharged. Even should the appetite return months afterward, the attempt to resume drinking will, it is claimed; produce such painful and nauseating sensations that the person will turn away from the liquor in disgust. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and injecting five drops of the solution every twenty-four hours. Dr. Portugaloff recommends the establishment of inebriate dispensaries in connection with police stations. It is possible that strychnine inebriate dispensaries may henceforth become an important supplementary feature of high-license liquor legislation; or perhaps all first-class saloons may establish a strychnine "annex" for the benefit of their tipsy patrons!—*Nat. Advocate*.

The Opium Habit.

Virgil G. Eaton, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for September, tells "How the Opium Habit is Acquired," and in doing so makes some alarming and disheartening disclosures. From a long study of the growth of the opium-

habit he asserts that "it is growing rapidly"; and he fears that unless some effective check be devised "the residents of our American cities will all be opium-slaves." Moreover, he declares that when the habit is once acquired it holds through life; and it works moral as well as physical ruin. Of its victims, he says "there is nothing too degrading for them to do in order to obtain the narcotic. Many druggists firmly believe that a majority of these seemingly motiveless crimes which are perpetrated by reputable people are due to this habit." Who, then, is responsible for this ruin? Mr. Eaton answers, "The parties who are responsible for the increase of the habit are the physicians who give the prescriptions." After examining more than ten thousand of these prescriptions, in Boston, he finds some form of opium administered for nearly every ailment; "it is the great panacea and cure-all." But the following statistics tell a startling story: Of 10,200 recipes, 14 1/2 per cent. contained opium; but of those which were filled a second time, 23 per cent. contained opium; for the third time, 61 per cent.; for the fourth time, 78 per cent. This shows that those prescriptions which contain opium begot a necessity, or at least a craving, for continuing them. Physicians should think of this. Mr. Eaton thinks that one-fourth of those who begin with these recipes end by becoming addicted to the habit. Some patent medicines also contain this deadly drug, but there no doubt with an eye to making the wares necessary to those who begin to use them. Let physicians and people take warning.

HELLEN KELLER: BLIND, DEAF, AND DUMB.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* tells of a remarkable case in Alabama; a girl eight years old who is blind, deaf and dumb, and yet able to express herself with astonishing intelligence. Her attainments are quite equal to those of the brightest children of her age who have all the advantages of sight and hearing. When nineteen months old she lost sight and hearing, and of course she was dumb. Her mind was not impaired, and her parents took measures to secure private tuition for her. She was trained in the same principles as Laura Bridgeman and others were trained, and she has advanced with unequalled rapidity. Touch and smell are the organs through which she is taught. She is now able to use language fluently. She keeps a diary in which she expresses her feelings and records her doings with grammatical accuracy. Laura Bridgeman is still living and is about 58 years of age.

Emperor Frederick.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that after the operation of tracheotomy was performed upon "Unser Fritz," he was set aside upwards of a month. "I could only see the Crown Prince's larynx twice a day, and I was not allowed to treat him. All I could do was to say to the patient, 'Your Royal Highness, how are you?' He used to reply in a voice that was getting feebler and feebler, 'Fairly well, doctor; thank you.' The Princess displayed superhuman courage. She knew her husband was doomed. She saw in every news-paper he was going to die. Always calm and self-composed in his presence, she used to smile to him, and then rush into her room and burst into tears. The Emperor, in his dying moments, showed admirable courage and resignation." "Was he aware of the seriousness of his condition?" "I do not know. At any rate, he did not believe that he had cancer. Whilst he was suffocating he was calm and still, without a tear, and without a pang. With a smile on his pallid lips, he expired with a resignation of a martyr, in the arms of the Empress."

Among Exchanges.

WHY DELAY?

Why will persons who know that they must apologize delay? It but makes it harder. If not done at once, it may never be done at all. Then there is not peace either with God or man; nor is there peace within. N. Y. Ad.

NOT LIKE THE ARK.

The modern church does not fulfil the functions of the ancient ark. In the days of Noah, a rain-storm was the excuse for getting into the ark; in these days, especially if the storm come on Sunday, it is an excuse for staying at home.—Ex.

NO PROOF.

Mere willingness to endure martyrdom is no proof of the truth of a theory. The Mormons have furnished a large proportion of martyrs, and appear to be ready to do so. Superstition has its martyrs as well as faith; and even atheism, though generally cowardly, has on some occasions furnished martyrs.—*Chris. Advocate*.