

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVI.—No 45.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

WHOLE No. 1863

REMIT NOW!!

There are many subscriptions for this year yet due. We have been waiting very patiently for them, expecting them every week.

Will those to whom this notice refers kindly forward payments at once?—Immediate remittance will greatly oblige us. We need the money now.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ENGLAND has a Catholic population of 1,353,455, and 2,340 priests minister to them; Scotland has a Catholic population of 338,643, and 329 priests; Ireland has 3,792,357 Catholics, and 3,254 priests.

THE BUFFALO has almost disappeared from the west. An authority, writing in the *Washington Post*, says that while twenty years ago there were 8,000,000 buffaloes roaming over the plains and mountains of the Far West, to-day there are but about 500 head in existence; there are but 85 head of wild buffaloes—25 in Texas, 20 in Colorado, 26 in Wyoming, 10 in Montana, and 4 in Dakota; 304 are alive in captivity, and about 200 in the Yellowstone Park under the protection of the Government. In Canada's Northwest there are a very few remaining. There has been a most wanton destruction of them by sportsmen.

A WINNIPEG paper is authority for the statement that fully 80 per cent of the half-breed children can neither read nor write.

THE CZAR of all the Russias must be a most uncomfortable man. Describing his recent visit to Berlin one of the papers tells of the extraordinary precautions taken to assure his safety. Large sums were expended. The Russian Embassy in Berlin was especially fortified, and yet the officials were uneasy lest something should happen. Six Russian artisans, especially attached to the Czar's retinue, examined the walls, flooring and furniture of the embassy and inserted gratings at the tops and bottoms of the chimneys. Sentries were also stationed upon the roof, apparently to prevent explosives being thrown down the flues. The Berlin police assisted the Russian detectives as far as the frontier. In accordance with the Czar's desire the railway bridges at Neustadt, Dirschau and Marienburg, and all the streets of Dantzic were guarded by troops. Until the moment the Czar left Dantzic even the officials were not allowed to know whether he would board the imperial yacht "Derjava" or make the journey by railroad. When the train started via the Dirschau line for the frontier, orders were telegraphed to put 50,000 Russian troops in motion to protect the line.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING people increase with great rapidity. At the beginning of the last century the English-speaking people in the world were about 6,000,000; at the beginning of this century they were 30,000,000; and now they are about 150,000,000.

DURING THE STRIKE in London a lot of Jewish tailors were induced to come there from Poland and Russia being promised steady work and high wages. Now they are out of work, and besides, have the ill-will of their fellow Jews whose places they took. There is an effort to raise funds to send them back home.

Women and Tobacco.

The question whether women should smoke is fast becoming a burning one. In *The National Review* Mrs. or Miss J. D. Hunting discusses it historically, socially, and physiologically, whilst *The London Telegraph* has thrown open its columns to the ventilation which such a smoky subject clearly needs. The writer of the article in *The National Review* says that it is rumoured that some of princesses and the ladies of their household smoke, and, according to one correspondent tobaccoists sell almost as many cigarettes to women as they do cigars to men. *The National*

reviewer reminds her readers at the outset that the women who have smoked in the past have, as a rule, either belonged to Oriental and feeble races, or to the lower classes in more civilized communities. After glancing with great impartiality at the social pros and cons of the question, she refers to the physical effects of tobacco, and quotes with approbation the warning of Dr. B. W. Richardson, that "if a community of both sexes, whose progenitors were finely formed and powerful, were to be trained to the early practice of smoking, and if the marriage were confined to smokers, an apparently new and physically inferior race of men and women would be bred up."

Hindu Activity.

Most of the old heathen religions are declining, but there are signs of revival and aggressive energy displayed by Hinduism. Mr. Chandler says that some time ago a Hindu tract society was started to promulgate Hinduism, not only by tracts, but also by preaching to the people. They do not undertake to do this by argument and reason, but by violently attacking Christ and his followers and the Bible. This activity on their part is making itself felt in all parts of South India. In Madras, at the recent car-drawing festival, when immense multitudes were gathered in that city, a Hindu preacher came down from Madras to oppose the Christians in every way. Under his lead, whenever the agents of the American Board undertook to preach, the Hindus would hoot them down; boys selling Christian tracts and books would have dust thrown in their faces and their books snatched out of their hands, and any Christian was liable to be pelted with mud. The device of hiring men to come and declare that, having been Christians, they had been convinced by this Hindu preacher was also adopted. But the effect on the Christians, says Mr. Chandler, has been most wholesome. Their petty separations and divisions have been forgotten, and all have united in more determined efforts to preach Christ; indifferent and careless ones have shown a new zeal on behalf of their Saviour. Even the Roman Catholics came in a large company, and were eager to join with the Protestants and fight for them.

A Poor Man's Paradise.

When we enter Persia we are in a poor man's paradise—a country where existence is possible upon 4d a day, where meat costs 1d a pound and bread a quarter as much in ordinary times; where fowl may be purchased for 6d, a partridge or wild duck for 2d; where a serviceable pony can be had for a £5 note and a valuable thoroughbred for £20; where a servant can be hired for 8s a month and his rations, and you can feed a horse upon 3d a day. In most of the cities a large house can be rented for from £10 to £30 a year, and all the necessities of life are to be had at the very cheapest rate. The very vices upon which we are to march to the capital, each of which will carry a load of 280 pounds, are hired at the rate of 9d a day; and yet from this small sum the muleteer, if he be fortunate will obtain a good profit.

The beasts are fat, there is a plentiful herbage for the first five stages, and a handful of barley and eight pounds of oat straw is all that the mules will get during the other six days' journey, and each day the mules will march their twenty to twenty-five miles, and go merrily along under their 300 pound load, for the great pack-saddle can not weigh less than twenty to thirty pounds, while the load itself is seldom less than 280, and they will steadily maintain their pace at an average of four miles an hour, save in the case of mountain passes, storms, swamps and the numerous contre-temps incidental to eastern travel. The pack-saddle is a very important part of the mule's equipment. Save when he is curry-combed, the pack-saddle never leaves him by day or night. It supports the load and acts as his clothing for however severe the weather may be, the hardy Persian mule gets no other. Of course, this pack-saddle is of the most solid construction; its high peak towers at least eighteen inches above the withers of the animal, and the padding is nowhere less than six inches thick. This padding is composed of cut

straw, and the muleteer is accustomed, by means of a packing needle thrust through the lining of the pad, to shift this stuffing in such a way as to remove the pressure from any part of the animal's back which may become tender. —Good Words.

An Unparalleled Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN FIRST AMONG NATIONS.

History affords no parallel to the position of the British Empire, says *The Westminster Review*. Great Britain stands facile princeps among the nations. The British flag floats over one-eighth of the habitable globe; our Queen rules over one-sixth of the world's population; and our country enjoys one-third of the world's trade. Canada has an area equal to that of Europe without Spain, and comes fourth on the world's list of ship-owning nations. Australia is about four-fifths of the size of Europe, and contains the elements of an almost fabulous wealth. South Africa, with an area almost as large as Austro-Hungary, or nearly four times that of England, has so fertile a soil and so excellent a climate that although its progress has been slower than that of the other great colonies, its future will entitle it to rank as fourth only in importance to ourselves.

India is as large as the whole of Europe if we omit Russia, and contains a much larger population, amongst which order is easily maintained; for while at home one policeman is required for every 635 persons, in India, only one policeman is needed for every 1,200 people. Thus India, with one and a half millions of square miles and its two hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, must be regarded as an empire in itself. These magnificent possessions, together with some sixty smaller territories lying on the scattered fringe of many oceans, irresistibly lead us to see that the boasts of the brave Spanish soldier, that the sun never sets on the immense empire of Charles V., receives its more forcible application when applied to the dominions of our beloved Queen.

The powerful world-kingdoms of Assyria and Persia fade into insignificance as compared with the British dominions. The imprint of Rome's Empire is indelibly fixed on all the most civilized nations of Europe. The dominions of Rome extend from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Euphrates, from the mountains of Caladonia, the banks of the Rhine and the Danube to the border of the great African desert and to the first cataracts of the Nile. But the British dominions exceed fourfold those of ancient Rome. They to-day exceed by an eighth the vast territories of all the Russias. France is a great country, boasting of colonial possessions, but the British possessions are sixteen times larger than those of France, and forty times as extensive as the powerful dominions of United Germany, and nearly three times the size of the United States.

Curiosities of Punctuation.

The following specimens of curious punctuation are given by the *Printers' Register*: A man who was suddenly taken sick "hastened home while every means for his recovery was resorted to. In spite of all his efforts, he died in the triumphs of the Christian religion." "A man was killed by a railroad car running into Boston, supposed to be deaf." A man writes: "We have dejected to erect a school-house large enough to accommodate 500 scholars five stories high." On a certain railway the following luminous direction was printed: "Hereafter, when trains in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be requested to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other." A steamboat captain, advertising an excursion, says: "Tickets, 25 cents; children half-price to be had at the office." A hotel was thus advertised: "This hotel will be kept by the widow of the former landlord, Mr. Brown, who died last summer on a new and improved plan." "Wanted a saddle-horse for a lady weighing about 950 pounds." An Iowa editor says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend W., for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are two inches in diameter." "Board may be had at No. 4 Pearl street for two gentlemen with gas."

PRINCE BISMARCK, although not yet seventy-five years of age, is said to be in appearance a feeble old gentleman. His health is anything but robust and he frets a good deal over the fear that he may not last much longer. His face is described as being waxen and flabby in appearance and his hands are yellow and large at the joints. He is not able to take very much exercise and this fact tends to depress him. He lives very simply on his estate at Friedrichsruhe. This estate was

presented to the Chancellor by the old Emperor some fifteen years ago. There were then standing upon it two or three farmhouses and a hotel. The Chancellor took possession of the hotel for his own use and built a new hotel for the accommodation of travelers. He changed the hotel very little, in fact, the painted numbers still remain on the bedroom doors of the mansion just as they were when it was used as a hotel. The Prince is very enthusiastic in the cultivation of the many varieties of trees he has on his plantation. He has a number of trees of American origin, including the Colorado redwood, the *Magnifica*, and some of the giant cypresses. He watches over these young trees with great solicitude. He lives in Friedrichsruhe most of the year. When Parliament is in session or he has State business to transact, he removes to Berlin. He has a little place at Varzin which he goes to occasionally when he is residing at Berlin. The Prince, it is said, becomes more and more gloomy and he has forebodings with regard to Germany's future. He looks eastward for the coming trouble and believes that it will come through the advancement of Russia.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

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

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to MISS LYDIA J. FULLERTON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

A Letter From Miss Hooper.

BALASORE, August 29 1889.

My dear Sister Weyman:—Just a few words. After posting letters last week to you and Mrs. Smith, Treas., the English mail came bringing remittance for last quarter. I have been writing a long letter to Mrs. Smith to day. All remittances have come on time. Mrs. Smith has done her part admirably and the Executive committee have done theirs. Please convey my thanks to all and accept much for yourself. I have been looking back over the year and find seven months of it have been spent in suffering, which means that I have not been able to do all the work I ought to have done. I have directed the work of others as best I could. I must tell you what I fear I forgot last week. I have purchased a horse and trap for work. The opportunity offered and as I had the funds I invested for the Society. I feel equipped for work now, and trust to have health to go out more in the villages. I think I said something like this in my last letter—a little persecution or opposition would probably bring to light the results of work done. The letter was not in the office till it came in the form of a letter through the Local Board from Jaugury school villagers that I "was teaching christianity in the school," and so on. I know the leader in the matter is a Brahmin land-holder, and this means steady, persistent opposition, relentless, secret planning to overthrow christian teaching. I went to the village although the roads are so bad that I can only walk the horse. I took the paper signed by 16 villagers. The first name—the land-holder's—was called but he quickly went in the opposite direction; the second name was that of a man who had been dead some months; the third was present, but did not know his name was on the list, the thirteen other names only elicited the reply "Ghor sea ardes" i. e. "The house is over there." "But where are the people?" I asked; "I fear they are all dead." This raised a laugh all around, and I left to muse on the ways of Hinduism. Of clear, honest dealing it knows nothing. All communications to the Board pass through the Deputy Inspector, a bigoted Hindu. Even though I relinquish the grant so recently given by the Board, I shall in no way yield or compromise what I have always tried to impress upon the people, that we are here to teach them a better way. We do not force it upon them, and we can go to hundreds of villages where they will gladly receive us. As I was leaving the village a woman called me to see her son (daughter-in-law) and she thought came that perhaps the persecution and opposition were to make me feel that our work was to be yet still more and more in the homes teaching them to read where they wish it—but the Bible reading and teaching always. Pray much for this village and for us as we go. I know the women will always welcome us with—the "Old old Story"

which is ever new. I am trying in every way to reduce the rent bill. The babu lives at a distance and I have no reply yet. I hope the sisters will build. I see no other way out of the difficulty. If I could only see you all for five minutes or if you could come and see for yourselves you would understand. May our Father guide in all your deliberations at Conference is my earnest prayer. Forgive if at any time in writing I have seemed, in any way, to reflect on you or the sisters. If I have suffered it is my own fault, I should have told you before. Be assured I trust you all as friends, and when it has been suggested to me that the Society would not allow me rent I could only say I know they are true to this work. I would that the burden of building were delegated to another, but if the Society see fit to entrust me, I'll do the best I can. To-day as I thought of the way, and it seemed rough, the sweet assurance came, "As thy days so shall thy strength be." I trust in His promises. They have never failed. My heart says, God bless the dear sisters at Conference and everywhere. The shock of Ida Phillips death almost made me ill. Ida was my favourite, and I was thinking when Ida comes how happy we shall be. One day as I was writing to Mrs. Hartley a native rushed in saying, "Ida Phillips is dead." I felt paralyzed for a few minutes. I am feeling like myself again, but you cannot imagine how lonely I feel sometimes. Goodbye.—Love to all.

Affectionately,
JESSIE B. HOOPER.

Note: This was a private letter sent to the Cor. Sec'y and came during her absence at Conference. Thinking it would be interesting to the sisters she takes the liberty of having it published.

N. L. W.

CURRENT TOPICS

POPULARIZING POVERTY.

There have been anti-poverty organizations many under various names. But Russia has a Poverty Society. Of it the *Inquirer* says:

The prayer of Agur, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," is a good one, but Tolstoi seems to believe, contrary to the most, that poverty is the great good. A society has been formed in Moscow, under the patronage of the novelist, which has for its aim the popularizing of poverty. It is called the Poverty Society, and its chief object is to impress upon poor people that most, if not all, of the essential pleasures of life can be obtained and enjoyed without money, and that wealth is in no sense a thing to be desired. Tolstoi is an enthusiastic supporter of the society—of which he may rather be called the founder—and believes that it has a great future before it.

DANGEROUS NEGLECT.

While no Christians think they can neglect all the means of grace, there are too many who seem to think they can neglect many of the means which God blesses to the development and steadiness of the Christian life. Of such the *Christian Advocate* writes:

When one reaches a point in the Christian life where he thinks it safe for him to neglect the means of grace, it is almost certain that he has but little grace to cultivate. Such persons, however, often think themselves most amply furnished with grace. There are some who say that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the prayer-meeting, and the preaching of the Gospel are mere outward forms which they no longer need. An old story is told of a sea-captain who left a man at the helm while he went below to sleep. "You see that star," said the captain to the helmsman; "steer straight for that star till I return." The captain had not slept an hour when the helmsman called him saying, "Come up and give me another star." "Steer by the star I gave you," replied the captain. "O I have passed that long ago, and left it far in the rear," was the confident response. The ignorant helmsman had gone so far out of his way that his vessel was turned completely around, and the star which had been before him was now far in the rear. Many Christians who imagine that they have left behind them the means of grace which God appointed for our spiritual improvement have only gone out of the way, and in some cases turned completely around. Those who go straight on in the way designated by the captain of our salvation will never overtake the star.

COMPLIMENT AND REBUKE.

The Chicago *Interior* knows how to compliment and how to rebuke, and that is why it has a right to say and

so well gives expression to the following, which is both true and timely:

One would sometimes like to say a complimentary thing to another, and yet hesitates. Flattery is humiliating both to the one who gives and the one who hears. On the other hand reproach is still more difficult. It always involves seeming assumption on one side and a special inferiority—not general but limited to the matter in hand. And yet an honest compliment, like an honest reproach, has the ring of pure metal, and each has in it a pleasing element. If a man come to you and modestly and kindly tell you of your fault, you may be perfectly sure that that man loves you. This does not include a habitual fault-finder. A fault-finder has more faults of his own than he finds in others—just as a heresy hunter is always at heart a heretic; and just as a very suspicious person is always to be suspected. A compliment to be pleasing must be true, and its truthfulness apparent to the receiver. "That was a manly act of yours, sir, and I wish to thank you for it." That said when deserved has no trace or flavour of flattery in it. "Your sermon met my needs to-day, sir, and I am very glad I had the privilege of hearing it." There is no flattery in that more than there is a letter acknowledging the receipt of a favour. Recognition of good work is due to a good workman, and it is helpful and encouraging to him.

FORGETFUL PARENTS.

It is a great mistake and pity when parents forget, as some seem to, that they were once children, and not very different from the boys and girls who try their patience more or less. Talmae rather caustically addresses such fathers and mothers over the heads of their children. This is the way he does it:

Boys, how can you do so? You ought to get up when the rising-bell rings. Early worms, etc. You ought to do as your fathers and mothers did when they were boys and girls. Their parents never had any trouble with them. When, in the old farm-house, your grandfather used to knock on the door of your prospective father, he, the last, your father in prospective, would, at the first tap on the door, fling the bed-covers against the wall and give one leap into the middle of the floor, crying, "Yes, father, I am glad you called me so early." And your mother—that is your prospective mother—used to spurn the pillow at the first call of your grandmother; and cry out, "Only to glad to come, dear mother, at your first call. Do not trouble yourself to call again;" and before the grandmother had got downstairs your mother, prospective, was putting the back comb through her coiled ringlets. What a pity it is the world has so degenerated!

DENOMINATIONS.

Why the different denominations of Christians? is often asked. If they are all Christian bodies why not be united in one? Answering these questions, the *Morning Star* says:—

The different organizations (branches) of the Church of Christ are as naturally and inevitably consequent upon confessions of faith, as such confessions are consequent upon belief itself. In the nature of things, it is impossible for a rational being to exist without having beliefs. In the nature of things it is impossible for men to co-exist in social relations without expressing their beliefs. In the case of Christians, this natural tendency is exalted to a duty, and "with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." In the nature of things, it is impossible for men to express their beliefs without discovering differences. And in the nature of things it is impossible for men to differ and at the same time to work together as well as if they were agreed. This is as true in religion as it is anywhere—especially so because in matters of religion conscience is particularly active and its dictates more than ordinarily strenuous.

In the unfoldings of Christ's Church, from its feeble beginnings to its present colossal dimensions, the diversities of mere form (in which, however, should reign the same spirit) were inevitable; and not only inevitable, but, in view of the limitations of human nature and the conditions of this life, also desirable. Much more is being done for Christ and lost men to-day than would be done if the so-called "divisions" of the Church did not exist.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS. The City Hall was full last Sabbath evening to hear speeches on the question of the repeal of the C. T. Act. It was a good meeting.

On Monday evening another good meeting was held in the Temperance Hall. The work goes on encouragingly.

Attention is directed to the now adv. of Adams Bros. The establishment has for many years been the leading one of its class in the city.

The 26th inst. is Thanksgiving day in the United States.