

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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### NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in England is evidently increasing. Yet there is there, as elsewhere, a large body of people, including many women, who regard the movement for female enfranchisement with strong disfavor, declaring it to be a measure distasteful to the great majority of the women of the country, and mischievous both to themselves and the country.

Boston has a "Home" for intemperate women. And it is said there is much need of it. A new building is about being erected for its use. It is only a few weeks ago that Boston voted to continue the legalized drink traffic. The proper thing to do, therefore, is to provide places for the victims.

It is not true, as some seem to think, that only the poor and neglected fall into drinking habits. The announcement, first made, that ex-Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, has just secured a divorce from his wife for habitual drunkenness, exposes a skeleton of hideous form in a prominent and wealthy family. Mrs. Sabin was an unusually beautiful and accomplished woman, noted for her brilliant entertainments in Washington, where the wine was freely offered, and favored with all that wealth can bestow. She became so much addicted to intemperance that, by her own request, she was removed to an inebriate asylum, but her cure seemed to be beyond human means. Her sad fate is a warning to that wealthy, fashionable society which laughs to scorn the suggestion that the social use of wine is a danger to be rebated.

And what of the man, to gratify whose ambition his wife gave the wine parties, who now divorces her because she became a victim to the evil which he put in the way of many others? She is, doubtless, more deserving of pity and he of blame.

A New York doctor says that during an epidemic of diphtheria in that city there were five times as many cases on the shady as on the sunny side of the streets.

It is stated that leprosy is increasing in Russia. During the last ten years, forty-nine patients were treated in the St. Petersburg hospitals, half of whom were natives of the city. The Baltic provinces suffer most from the disease.

In British India the number of lepers, according to the latest returns, is given at 131,618. This, however, is believed to be less than the real number.

Within a few years, say a generation, the mortgages on the farms of Maine have been reduced from nineteen in twenty to one in twenty.

The prohibition of the drink traffic has, doubtless, had something to do with this.

The Chicago News puts it very fully thus: Suppose there were a powerful society in England which should raise a large fund for the purpose of blowing up the Capitol at Washington, the New York Post-office, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Suppose the treasurer of that fund should embezzle it. Would his crime be as great as that of the conspirators who called the fund into existence for the purpose of secret and cruel warfare? Surely not. It is time for the United States to put itself in England's place, and look at this question from the standpoint of the country against which dynamite and daggers have been used.

The girls often beat the boys in competitive examinations. The Examiner of San Francisco recently offered a free trip to the Paris Exposition as a prize to the pupil who should pass the best examination, and six girls came out ahead of all the boys. Among the reasons assigned for the failure on the part of the boys was the habit of cigarette smoking, and the influence of light literature. The boys these girls leave behind them ought to feel terribly mortified.

A Greenland expedition had been planned for next summer. Seven men, under the command of an officer of the Danish Royal Navy, will leave Copenhagen in the spring, taking with them provisions sufficient for two and a half years. Their destination will be the east coast of Greenland, and they will explore it between the degrees of sixty-six and and seventy-three, north latitude.

### A Women's Rule.

The story of the remarkable rule of the Empress Dowager, Tszé Chi, who for nearly twenty-eight years has controlled the vast empire of China, may well attract the attention of even those who are most absorbed in English and European politics. This lady says the London World, took up the reins of government on the death of her husband, the Emperor Hienfung, in 1861, and handed them over in February last to the present Emperor Kwangsu, who is about nineteen years of age, and is the son of the present Prime Minister, Prince Chun. The glory of Tszé Chi's long regency consists in the success with which she steered her own policy with the utmost determination, and restored China from a state of peril to one of prosperity. Nominally she did not govern alone; for, associated with her in office, and even superior to her in rank, was Tszé An, who died in 1881, and was the first or legal wife of Hienfung. But Tszé Chi was the ruling spirit of the pair, and to her credit of the administration was chiefly due. At the time of her husband's death, he was under the influence of Prince I and a group of men who had reduced him and his country to desperate straits, and who had been nominated by him as a Council of Regency. To make good their power and to ensure its permanence, they endeavored to get possession of the person of Hienfung's infant son, Tung Che, the child of Tszé Chi. They even plotted the assassination of both Emperors, and of Tung Che's three uncles. But this plot coming to the knowledge of the Emperors, they revealed it to Prince Kung, one of Tung Che's uncles, then a young man thirty years of age, by whom it was frustrated. Its authors were condemned to death, and the Regency passed into the hands of the Emperors who appointed Prince Kung to be their Prime Minister. But though they placed great power in his hands, they did not intend to allow him to overrule or supersede them; and it was probably because he showed a disposition to do so, that he was suddenly dismissed from office in 1865. He was reinstated on submitting; but received another and final cong; in 1886, when he failed to please Tszé Chi over the Tonquin war. Though they were ready themselves to send Prince Kung about his business, the Emperors would not suffer Tung Che to do so, when he became Emperor in 1874. A decree to that effect signed by him one day, was on the day following cancelled by another decree emanating from the Emperors themselves. Tung Che himself died of small-pox in 1875, and it then became necessary to choose another heir to the throne. He had, indeed, married, and his wife, Alata, was pregnant at the time of his death, but she too, died in the palace at Peking before the child was born. The choice of the Emperors fell on Kwangsu, the present Emperor, who was then the infant son of Prince Chun, one of the imperial uncles against whose life Prince I had formerly plotted. For some years the child was under the protection of both Emperors; but in 1881 Tszé An died, and from that time till Kwangsu became Emperor Tszé Chi governed him and China. The mystery which enshrouds the palace at Peking naturally gave rise to dark hints about the ways in which Tung Che and Alata came by their deaths; but some, who perhaps know best, are persuaded that they died of natural causes, and that no blame in the matter attaches to Tszé Chi. When she first came into power the Imperial family had had to fly to Mongolia in face of an invasion from Europe; there were successful rebellions in various parts of the Empire; many populous districts had become deserts, and a load of debt was pressing heavily on the State. Since then, besides coping with the intrigues of

the Palace, she has subdued native rebellions, driven off foreign foes, consolidated the military power of the realm, and done very much to further its commercial greatness.

### Moody's Bible Institute.

The following is an outline of the course of study in the Bible Institute of the Chicago Evangelization Society established by D. L. Moody.

This outline is necessarily an incomplete one as the school is new and all its methods tentative; as experience matures, changes must inevitably occur.

It is designed to pursue the following studies systematically and thoroughly:

The English Bible will be made the great text book. All other studies introduced will be only for the better understanding of this book. The instruction is intended to be eminently Biblical. It is for this the Institute exists as its name indicates.

The Doctrinal and Practical teachings of the Bible will therefore be the main subjects of study, together with its Authenticity and history. Christian doctrine, e. g., Sin, Redemption, Person and Offices of the Redeemer. Justification, Faith, etc. English Exegesis, i. e., right methods of interpretation of Scripture and the analysis of texts: Typology, Elementary Church History, Christian Evidences and the study of separate books of the Bible will form an important part of the course of study. Some treatise on Mental Science will have a place in the curriculum. An earnest endeavor will be made to teach the "Whole System of Truth." The method of using the Bible in dealing with inquirers, and plans for preparing Bible Readings and Bible lessons will receive attention. Study and Work will be combined, therefore a portion of each day will be devoted to actual work in needy mission fields in the city, the object being to teach the students not only the theory of work but also the work itself and that by actually doing it.

Methods of city, home and foreign mission work will be made subjects of study under the instruction of those who have been successful in their prosecution, and an effort will be made to familiarize the students with fields of work and the heroic lives and labors of those who have given themselves to the service in the dark places of the earth.

It is proposed to make the study of vocal music a special feature in the Institute.

A common school education will be required as a ground work for the above studies, the brevity of the course making it impossible to spend time in instruction which is purely elementary.

The full course of study will cover a period of two years. A partial course may be arranged covering a single year.

Although the lectures and recitations will be open at any time to those who wish to come and spend a few weeks, the course of study will be carefully arranged and rigidly adhered to, and those who wish to pursue it must place themselves under the strict discipline which is essential to every school of learning.

Substantially the same studies will be pursued in both departments. The fall term will open about Sept. 20, at which time board and room can be had for from \$5 to \$7 per week. After the new building is completed rooms can be had in it at a nominal price, and table board secured at from \$3.50 to \$5 per week outside of the building.

Further information may be had of F. G. Ensign, Secretary, 154 Madison street, Chicago, by enclosing stamp for reply.

The ladies department of the Bible Institute will be distinct from that of the gentlemen and will be under the charge of the principal, Miss Gertrude Hulbert.

The Bible Home at 230 and 232 La Salle avenue, adjoining the Chicago Avenue Church, will accommodate about thirty ladies. There will be no charge for tuition or room. If necessary rooms can be obtained outside. The charge will not exceed \$3.50 per week. All members of the home will share in the house work under the superintendence of a matron.

Applicants, who are accepted as candidates, will be received on a month's probation by payment in advance of

board for that length of time. The work of the Institute will demand good health, a well-trained mind and a consecrated life.

Any desiring further information may address, enclosing stamp, Mrs. S. B. Capron, Corresponding Secretary, care of Mr. F. G. Ensign, 154 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

### A Year of Disaster.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention, editorially, to the fact that, "judged by the record of its first six months, the year 1889 bids fair to be remembered as the year of disaster, all over the world." The particulars of this record as given in the article is an appalling one. In the United States the disasters mentioned occur in the several states of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Nebraska, Illinois, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and New York. Abroad, such countries are named as Russia, England, New South Wales, Mexico, Austria, Bohemia, Ireland, the island of Cuba, etc. These include railroad casualties, cyclones and floods. The marine disasters include 164 lives lost in the wrecking of German and American vessels of war at the Samoan Islands, with other instances comprising the fifteen such disasters in January alone, involving a loss of 165 lives. "Altogether," says the Tribune, "during the first six months of the year nearly 15,000 lives were lost in disasters of all kinds. Besides the loss of property involved in these disasters fire has swept away property amounting to over 70,000,000 in value in the United States. The loss in conflagrations amounting to \$100,000 or over each month in the six months is 41,619,000 as compared with 47,619,000 for the whole of last year."

"The Conemaugh horror alone," the writer adds, "is sufficient to fix" the year 1889, "in memory as the Chicago fire has done for 1871. It is more sad to be obliged to record 'that suicides, murders, hangings, lynchings, and crimes of all kinds have also shown a marked increase over the corresponding period for many years past.' It may not be possible to say what may be the significance of such facts. They are none the less adapted to arrest the attention of thoughtful people and might suggest topics for serious reflection to all.

### A Revolting "Sacrifice."

A despatch from London states that by late advices from the West Coast of Africa, it is learned that a most revolting sacrifice has just taken place in the interior. A few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and, as it customary, traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. On their arrival the traders found the "Ju Ju" rites, performed on the death of the native king, still in progress, and about forty victims had been sacrificed. The old king was still in an open grave, large enough to accommodate nine of the departed ruler's youngest wives, who had been murdered in the most cruel manner. Each of them had her ankles and wrists broken, so that she could neither walk nor crawl. In this maimed condition, and suffering most excruciating pain, the poor creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The king's body was then placed on them in a traverse direction. Then the two remaining women were laid by his side. They were left without food or water, to wait for death, which, however, it is said, did not come until after four or five days of intense suffering. In the meantime four men were stationed around the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back any women who, despite their tortures and their pain, might manage to crawl to the side of the pit. In other parts of the town other human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. They, too, were undergoing agonizing deaths, holes having in most cases being bored through their feet near the ankles. Through these holes ropes were drawn, and the men were tied to a high tree, head downward, and left to die.

### How a Convict is Searched.

George Kennan, in his illustrated article in the July Century, describes the thorough manner in which Russian convicts are searched.—"You have no idea, Mr. Kennan," said Captain Nikolai, "how unscrupulous they are, and how much criminal

skill they show in concealing forbidden things and in smuggling letters into and out of prison. Suppose you were going to search a political convict as thoroughly as possible, how would you do it?"

I replied that I should strip him naked and make a careful examination of his clothing.

"Is that all you would do?" he inquired, with a surprised air. I said that no other course of procedure suggested itself to me at that moment.

"Would you look in his ears?" "No," I answered. "I should not think of looking in his ears."

"Would you search his mouth?" Again I replied in the negative.

"Would you look in a hollow tooth?" I solemnly declared that such a thing as looking in a hollow tooth for a letter would never under any circumstances, have occurred to me.

"Well," he said triumphantly, "I have taken tissue paper with writing on it out of a prisoner's ears, and out of a prisoner's mouth, and once I found a dose of deadly poison concealed under a capping of wax in a convict's hollow tooth. Ah-h-h!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands, "they are very sly, but I know all their tricks."

### 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, CARELTON, ST. JOHN.]

### Report of Second District Society.

It is impossible to give a full report of the Societies in this District as a number of them have sent no report of their work; yet in looking abroad over this department of Christian labour, the record of the year brings much that is encouraging. Notwithstanding the year has developed a great many difficulties, and a great deal of struggle by decrease of membership in a number of churches etc.; yet they have nobly come to the front, and our mission work has sustained no financial loss. The Sec. of Hartland society writes that they organized in July 1879 with a membership of 9 and remained about the same until this year, when they sustained a loss by the death of Mrs. Grey, one of their faithful workers, she will long be missed, also a loss by a number of their church membership; but like true soldiers of the cross of Christ, they went forward, trusting in God, and are now in a prosperous condition. They raised \$11.00 the same as last year.

Knowlville society was organized in 1886, consisting of eleven members. They do not hold monthly meetings; yet there exists there a good interest in mission work. They have raised \$9.70 this year by the freewill offering system, \$3.35 of which was contributed by the mission band society which they wish to go toward the support of a school in India.

Lower Brighton society has a membership of twelve. They contributed \$19.50 this year, last year \$17.75. It would doubtless be for their interest to hold prayer or concert meetings.

The Society at Connell is so scattered that they do not hold their prayer or concert meetings, there is, however, a band of earnest workers who have collected \$11.36. Last year their contribution was \$7.15. From Woodstock Miss D. Vanwart writes that a society of Home and Foreign Missions was organized in Dec. 1888 composed of men and women. Their subscriptions amounted to \$37.00. Collections to \$5.65 which we have forwarded to Treas. D. as directed. Total raised \$42.65. They have a membership of twenty-three besides thirty-six contributors. They sustain their mission prayer-meetings. From Miss G. Owens of Tracey Mills we received a very cheering report. She says their society was organized by Dr. J. L. Phillips twelve years ago. During the last year the work has broadened and deepened. Regular monthly prayer meetings have been sustained. They have a membership of thirty and over forty contributors who have raised \$42.15 being in excess of what they have ever raised before.

From Lindsay or Seventh Tier we received \$7.74. Last April, Mrs. Hart in company with another, organized a society in that place. The President says they sustain their monthly meetings and speaks hopefully of the growing interest there. At Third Tier we organized a society in April, a few weeks later there was a successful Mission Concert, and at the

next monthly meeting we received help and encouragement by a visit from four sisters from Woodstock. Although our members are few and difficulties great, yet we have a purpose to go forward, by the help of God, feeling assured of the promise, "that the heathen shall be given for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. There are six members besides seven contributors. They raised \$10.75 this year, last year they raised \$8.30.

About four weeks ago a society was organized by Mrs. C. Vanwart and Mrs. C. T. Phillips at Waterville. There seems to be a good interest awakened. They propose holding their monthly meetings. They contributed \$6.00. Sympathy and help would be acceptable to this struggling society and church. From Rockland Mrs. Nelson Sewell sends us \$2.00. Knoxford has collected \$5.00, Windsor \$4.24, Charleston \$2.00, Brockville \$2.12, Gordonsville \$2.98, Victoria Corner \$8.25, Upper Brighton \$1.00, Beaufort \$1.00, half of public collection \$2.52—Total 191.61 of this \$5.65 are for Home missions, leaving a balance of \$185.96 for Foreign missions.

Last year there was \$173.00 contributed.

MRS. R. J. ALEXANDER,  
Sec. Treas.

OUR VOICES:—"We never hear our voices as others hear them," says Sir Morell Mackenzie. This curious fact is proved by the phonograph; from which a man's own voice is hardly recognizable by him. It is an odd idea that one might not know one's own voice, if one heard it the street; but it is full of suggestion, notwithstanding, of the queer ways in which men are misunderstood and of the difficulty a man has in being quite sure that he has said something in the precise way he meant to have said it. How hard to know myself, when even the tone in which others catch my voice is not the tone that reaches my own ear! My own voice comes to the tympanum by another way and is mixed up with muscular rustle that occurs in making it, just as we sometimes hear the organ blowing and the organ-tones together. All the motion and passion of speech are known but to the speaker; part only—and some of that transformed reaches others than himself. "What made you say that?" "I never did say it." "But there are your very words." "Possibly, but I do not mean to put it that way." How much more might be condoned, if we did but remember that voice, words, thought are not quite the same to speaker and to hearer.

### Among Exchanges.

#### A SINGULAR FACT.

It is a singular fact, but nevertheless true, that when two young men meet they address each other, "How are you, old man?" and when two old fellows meet they say "My boy."—Standard.

#### "SIZING UP."

Don't keep on hand too many out-and-dried theories. A foot-rule is a convenient thing for a carpenter to carry about with him; but a man who is always "sizing up" other people's opinions by a private rule of his own is apt to be a bore.—Home Journal.

#### A POOR RELIGION.

A religion that does not make a man honest and kindly, and fills his heart with noble aims to help others, is not worth the having; it is a delusion, and he is deceiving himself, if not trying to deceive others, and is thus a hypocrite.

#### A BORE.

There is only one bigger bore than the man who is always talking about the days when he was rich, and that is the man who continually brags about how poor he used to be.—Terra Haute Express.

#### SHORT TEXTS.

A brief text has the advantage of being easily remembered, but that is hardly reason enough for a Philadelphian pastor, who wished to emphasize the importance of a vacation, select ing "Selah" as his text. It reminds us of that minister in Massachusetts who mutilated that grand passage, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth and walk in the sight of thine eye; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee unto judgment," in preaching from it one morning, by announcing to his congregation that his text was "but."—Chris. Inquirer.