

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1828

A Few Words.

From a large number of subscribers renewals have come in the last three months. To them all we tender cordial thanks for their promptness. To many of them we are additionally indebted for sending new subscribers with their own renewals. Their thoughtful and practical interest in the paper has greatly encouraged us in our work. There are, however, many whose subscriptions are past due, from whom nothing has yet been heard. In some cases it has, perhaps, not been convenient to send renewals; in other cases the importance of prompt payments has, perhaps, not been understood. We have no doubt that all these subscribers have been intending and promising themselves to send their payments soon.

It is now near the middle of the third month in the year; and we are anxious to hear between now and the end of the month from all who have not yet paid. We need all the money due. Will our friends kindly have this in mind, and do us the favour of at once forwarding their renewals? Do not delay; but, if possible, send by the next mail.

We will be glad if every one who can, will send a new name with his own. \$2.50 will pay for both. Try to get one.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

WHAT IT DOES.—The statement is made that in Switzerland seventy per cent. of the young men are, by the use of alcohol and tobacco, unfitted for the military service required by the government. This fact has been brought out by examination, the per cent. mentioned having been rejected on account of the impairment of their physical condition. The same effects are produced elsewhere as in Switzerland.

DEFECTS.—In the British medical Journal Dr. F. Warner advocates scientific examination of all school children with reference to bodily deformities, condition of eyesight, and nervous excitability. In one of the industrial schools in Liverpool, of 281 children, 14 per cent. showed defect in the development of the nervous system; in the school for trunks, of 106 children, 40 per cent. showed the same defect.

THEIR IMPORTS.—The United States is, without question, a rich and productive country. So are some other countries, Canada among them. We find in a United States paper the statement that last year that country, notwithstanding its boasted sufficiency, imported from Europe and Canada 1,900,000 bushels of potatoes, a like quantity of peas and beans, and 100,000 tons of hay. Of course these are only trifling items of the country's imports.

CREMATION.—It is claimed by its friends that cremation is growing in favour. Sir Spencer Wells, an eminent English Surgeon, strongly advocates it on sanitary grounds, and defends it against religious and sentimental objections. He says public opinion is changing rapidly from opposition to support. The ashes of some bodies recently cremated have been taken to the deceased's own parish churches, and buried, with scarcely any alteration in the funeral service. Others have been preserved in urns by the relatives. In America, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Denmark the practice is rapidly spreading.

THE DIFFERENCE.—President Walker—says the *Christian Leader*—points out the distinction between nihilism, communism, and socialism. A nihilist aims at the destruction of the existing order of things—the government and the governing classes should be wiped out. A communist advocates the equal, if not equitable, division of wealth among the people; and this distribution is to be accomplished by legal processes, through the regularly appointed officers of the law. A socialist insists that the functions of government shall be enlarged, and that all great enterprises shall be taken from the hands of individuals and committed to the State.

EVANGELIZED. The London *Times* referring to New Zealand, says its evangelization is now certainly an accomplished fact. Christianity has not failed of success in a single island. The advance, according to Bishop Stuart, of Waipatu, has been almost like a bush fire. The number of native clergy at present laboring there is quite three times what it was a few years since. Moreover, these workers are not supported by money from home, but by the contributions of their own people.

A SAD PICTURE. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an address on temperance delivered in London by Lady Henry Somerset, in which she pictures the misery occasioned by strong drink in the Whitechapel district, wherein there have been the past year so many mysterious and shocking murders of women; and referring to juvenile drinking, she said: "How can I put before you the sin and misery of that scene? To see the children flocking out of those dens of sin! I state no exaggeration, no overdrawn picture. You have only to read the police reports. Last year you will find in London alone 500 children under 10 years old were taken up dead drunk, and there were 1,500 under 14, and 2,000 under 21." What a contrast indeed is the life of these exposed children in London compared with the eight-year-old Kansas boy who had never even seen a liquor-saloon till he visited Pittsburgh!

ILLITERATE. The total population of India may be put at 200,000,000; less than four millions are under instruction; and of this number, ninety-four per cent. are only learning to read and write in the vernacular, and to practise the simplest rules of arithmetic.

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 Ladies' China Mission Society.

The Baltimore Branch Woman's Foreign Mission Society of today was formerly the "Ladies' China Mission Society." It was organized in 1848 at Baltimore, but not with the specific object of "woman's work" in view. They did not know that woman could only be reached by woman; and the purpose the Society was to aid the new and needy Mission started at Foochow, by Rev. Judson Collins, and his coadjutors, who, as was said in a previous article, sailed for China in 1847. Its origin was on this wise,—a Mrs. Davidson, a devout Christian lady and earnest Missionary worker in connection with the "For. Evangelical Soc.," one day met a Christian brother who also was remarkable for his wonderful interest in the missionary enterprise. The conversation naturally turned on the subject of Missions. She was deploring the fact that "there was no avenue for the women in her own denomination (methodist) to work." He replied, "create one." "How can I?" "Organize," said he "an association of women for Miss. work in China, that field is open now: form your Soc. and I will speak at your first Anniversary." It seemed like way-side seed-sowing, but the ground into which it fell was good. Eternity alone can tell how many-fold it may bring forth. This humble, contrite woman seeking for opportunities of usefulness, pondered deeply, prayed earnestly for light, then worked vigorously. The earnest active women in the Christian churches were visited, their sympathy and help solicited and, in some cases, secured. A meeting was called, a society was formed, and it held its first annual meeting in 1849. Dr. Stephen Olin, true to his word, was present and addressed the meeting, it is said in a very able and encouraging manner.

At that time a woman's Society for Missions, or any other woman's movement for the benefit of suffering humanity, needed encouragement far more than at the present time. Then, an independent organization of women was considered wrong, altogether contrary to church usages, and was regarded as detracting from the absolute rights of the Church Boards.

This little Society had the opposition as well as other difficulties to struggle through. Perhaps it remembered that when the first "Mary" brought in her "Alabaster box" and anointed Jesus, although the master accepted the sacrifice, men complained and said the money could have been used in some better way. Will it be in the end as it was in the beginning? Nothing daunted, though official brethren and sometimes ministers gave the cold shoulder, this little band worked quietly but persistently along for ten years, gathering its small sums of money for the Lord's treasury and paying into the Parent Board the amount of about \$300 annually. At the end of its first decade it caught new inspiration from the earnest appeals to Christian women by a missionary elect for China. The thrilling facts stated, and the arguments employed tho' comparatively new to the Christian world then, was the same as we hear and read so much about in these days but more of the things that become no less forcible because of their familiar sound. While this man of God described the pitiful condition of the downtrodden women in China, the degraded, ignorant customs to which they were subjected, he pleaded for funds for a Female Seminary at Foochow. The appeal came to the Ladies China Missionary Society through the parent Board accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, "That if the ladies feel heartily disposed to undertake this work, and have good hope to accomplish it in a given time the Board will accept their services in this respect."

The Board at last had acknowledged their faith and trustworthiness. After much prayer and deliberation they assumed the great responsibility of pledging \$5000—\$2500 to be paid in two years and the remainder as soon as practicable. Thus in 1858 this heroic band of women took a new departure in their work, making a specialty of work for heathen women. If not the first woman's Society it was one of the first in America to commence specifically woman's work for woman. Thus, too, were they led providentially to attempt the solving of that mighty perplexing problem that puzzled the brains, and troubled the hearts of missionary workers in heathen lands viz., how the women could be reached, elevated, rescued from their terrible thralldom in this life, as well as in the dreadful life to come, the problem which the Christian women of to-day in all denominations are more or less engaged in solving. In 1858 six missionaries—two men and four women, sailed for Foochow. Among them was the Superintendent of the Mission, Rev. Stephen Baldwin, and his wife, Mrs. Baldwin in 1881 furnished a very interesting and instructive article for the "Missionary Helper."

In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin returned to America, and were to address the "Ladies China Missionary Society" at its twenty-third anniversary on Mar. 10, 1871, but a great change awaited this pioneer organization. In 1869 the "Woman's Foreign Mission Society" of Boston was organized and sought a union with the L. C. M. S. At first this Soc. held back and paid not much attention to its "woolings of affiliation." "But," the Cor. Sec. writing in reference to the matter says, "in 1871 a wave of Missionary sentiment broke so strongly upon us that we were constrained to yield, and in Mar. 6, 1871, we made surrender of person, property, name, fame and fortune, our officers, our assets and our influence to the Woman's For. Miss. Soc. of the M. E. Church, and we became the Baltimore Branch of the W. F. M. Soc. It would be interesting to trace the subsequent history of this union organization, but space will not permit. We can only glance at the result of its work in the world today. Besides China it has mission Stations (I think two) in South America, seven in Mexico, and four or five in Japan. In 1877 it commenced work in Italy and soon after in Africa. It is also doing quite extensive service in "Woman's Medical Missionary Work," and among the English speaking people in some cities in India. Is not the Missionary Periodical called the "Heathen Woman's Friend" the work of this Society; its career and influence are too well known to need speaking about here.

Dear Sisters of the F. B. Churches,

as we notice the struggling beginning of this Soc. and look today at its wonderful achievements for good, cannot we draw a lesson of encouragement for ourselves, a band of Christian women numbering over six thousand? Are there not Marys among us, who are withholding their "Alabaster boxes" in the form of ability, influence, time, money and etc. from the For. Miss. work? None of us need have fears of being rebuffed by the brethren with such expressions as, "We cannot let our fields thus be intruded upon," "What is to become of this woman movement in the Churches? they will weaken our interests, etc.; but on the contrary we have the direction of Paul carried out in word and deed, "Help those women." Let us unite our forces and double our diligence. We may be laying deeper than we think. We need more of the spirit that characterized that Christian lady who said, "Let us walk the streets of Boston in calico robes and save the expense of costly apparel, rather than pay no attention to the crying need of these perishing women."

MRS. F. BABCOCK.

RECEIVED.

North Head, Grand Manan Aid Society. \$21 50
LYDIA J. FULLERTON,
Treas. 7th Dis. Soc.

PARLIAMENT.

The event of the week in Parliament was the Budget Speech by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Foster began his speech with a complimentary reference to the men of acknowledged ability and experience who had preceded him in the office, and asked for the generous indulgence and sympathy of the house in this his first experience.

Canada today, he said, had every reason to survey her past record with pride and to step forward into the future with the confidence of peace, plenty, prosperity and continued greatness. Canada asked no concealment of her record, no flattery, and whatever merits or demerits his statement would have, it would have the merit of candor and frankness. Referring to the estimates of the revenue of the year 1887-8, he gave the following tabulated statement:

Names—1887-8. Estimate, Actual, Differ.		
Customs, \$22,000,000	\$22,105,926	\$105,926
Excise, 6,450,000	6,071,486	378,513
Miscel., 7,550,000	7,731,650	181,650

Total, \$36,000,000 \$36,908,462 \$908,462

The estimated expenditure had been \$37,000,000, and the actual expenditure \$36,718,494, leaving a difference of \$281,506 to the good, so that the actual deficit was only \$810,031 in place of the million dollars estimated. It must be remembered, however, that though there was this deficit there had been set off in the sinking fund, \$1,939,077, so that if we had not this set off to the debt there would be a surplus of \$1,129,046. The items of expenditure were as follows:

Capital Expenditure.....	\$4,487,400
Railroad subsidies.....	1,027,041
Redemption of debt.....	3,185,638

Total capital account.....\$8,650,139

The net debt stands as follows:

July 1st, 1887.....	\$227,313,811
1888.....	334,531,358

Increase.....7,217,447

This increase is caused by expenditure on capital account. For the present year, 1888-89, the estimated receipts had been \$36,900,000. For the eight months concluded the actual receipts were \$24,616,766. He now estimated for the remaining four months receipts amounting to \$13,984,528 and the

AMENDED ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS

for this year now stood as follows:

Customs.....	\$23,533,971
Excise.....	7,068,143
Miscellaneous.....	7,999,180

Total.....\$38,601,294

Or to be within the mark, say \$38,500,000. The expenditure would amount, he estimated, to about \$36,600,000, leaving a probable surplus of \$1,900,000. This receipt had not arisen from any increased taxation, but showed an increased ability to consume and increased prosperity in the country. The capital expenditure of 1888-89 would be, estimating for the four months to come:—

Railways and canals.....	\$2,772,867 00
Public works.....	385,700 00
Dominion lands.....	100,000 00
N. W. rebellion.....	1,205 11
Railway subsidies.....	1,183,428 00
Redemption of debt.....	3,094,386 12

Total.....\$7,537,586 23

He thought this was the last rebellion expenditure that would be heard of. There was, necessarily, far less of certainty about the year 1889-90, but the very favorable outlook for trade gave him confidence in making the following calculation, the increases in which were based simply upon an increase in population of say nearly two per cent.:

PROBABLE INCOME, 1889-90.	
Income custom.....	\$23,900,000
Excise.....	7,125,000
Miscellaneous.....	8,150,000

Total.....\$39,175,000

The estimates now before the house amount to \$35,400,000, and the supplementary would not reach an exceedingly high figure, so that the total would probably not be above \$36,500,000, leaving a probable surplus of \$2,675,000. He held that the estimates brought down made a very satisfactory showing.

Hon. Mr. Foster reviewed the items as shown in the printed estimates. With reference to the condition of debt the figures of net debt were:

In 1868.....	\$ 75,723,641
In 1871.....	108,324,964
In 1889.....	334,531,358

From 1860 to 1888, the Canadian Pacific railway had been completed and yet the burden of the debt as represented by the interest charge was only increased by fourteen cents per head between those years. Comparing our debt with that of the United States, while the comparisons made with a view to discrediting the Canadian government were in more favorable position, the facts were otherwise. Comparisons could not be fairly made because the United States had assumed no debts of the provinces, gave no subsidies to provinces, and had a very small proportion of the cost of administration of justice. The militia was kept up by the several states, the penitentiaries were not in charge of the federal power; the governors were not at the charge of the federation. In connection with this comparison the following

STATEMENTS OF PAYMENTS

on account of the consolidated fund from last July 1867, to 30th June, 1888, would be interesting:

Subsidies to provinces.....	\$72,316,029 95
Interest on public debt.....	17,384,634 95
Administration of justice.....	10,821,542 90
Immigration and quarantine.....	8,571,431 81
Militia and defence.....	21,851,635 50
Penitentiaries.....	5,611,696 54
Salaries of governors.....	2,250,643 01
Assumed debts of provinces.....	106,472,033 00

Totals.....\$272,279,847 67

If Canada had set out on the same bases as the United States she would have saved:

Assumed debts.....	\$106,472,033 00
Subsidies.....	72,316,029 95
Interest on debt.....	70,000,000 00
Penitentiaries.....	5,611,696 54
Salaries of governors.....	2,250,643 01
Militia and defence, one half.....	10,925,812 00
D. of justice, one half.....	5,410,771 00
Immigration and quarantine.....	5,571,631 00

Total.....\$27,558,615 00

Our net debt is but \$234,531,358; so that if Canada had set out on the same basis as the United States from the first she would not only have no debt today but she would have a surplus of forty-four millions. Just so soon as this statement went before the people it would remove a stout argument of the opponents of the government, who argued that the United States occupies a more advantageous position with respect to her debt.

Taxation was of two kinds—voluntary and involuntary. For instance, hundreds of thousands, if not millions in this country, did not use intoxicating liquors or tobaccos. The tax on these a man might pay or not as he chose. As out of the total of \$28,000,000 taxation in 1888, \$8,000,000 was paid on these two articles of luxury, the involuntary taxation was found to be only \$3.88 per head out of a total of \$5.66 per head. But the per capita mode of reckoning was not a fair one, and overestimated the amount of taxation levied upon the poor man. Canada had within her own boundaries the great staples required for the sustenance of her people. A well to do man of luxurious taste, if he went to New York and there purchased his furniture, his musical instruments, statuary, plate, jewellery, wines, silks, carriages, carpets and most of the outfit of his establishment, he might easily be taxed \$1700. But take the case of the farmer. He grows most of the articles of his food. The raw material for his clothing is grown or is brought in without tax. His farming machinery is made in this country. His fuel is found here in inexhaustible quantities. All the great staples required are untaxed. The case of the artisan is similar. Canada's peculiar natural advantages placed the taxation most heavily where it should rest, upon the man of means. The customs returns showed that one-third of the total imports for home consumption were free of duty, and also that more than 200 articles of raw material came in duty free. The United States had during the past twenty-one years paid an average of \$6.64 per head and the average of Canada was \$1.70 per head less—that is, that were Canada's taxation as heavy as that of the United States she would have paid for customs and excise \$182,000,000 more than she has paid. Is this thing to go on for ever? might be asked. Are we to go on increasing the debt and the amount of taxation taken from the people? Canada today is in a position to fairly answer the question. Taking the next three years, he estimated that between now and the first of July, 1892, the capital expenditure would be—

For Canals.....	\$2,636,521
Railways.....	1,200,000
Public works.....	407,000
Railway subsidies.....	1,095,202

Total.....\$5,348,723

He thought this was the last rebellion expenditure that would be heard of. There was, necessarily, far less of certainty about the year 1889-90, but the very favorable outlook for trade gave him confidence in making the following calculation, the increases in which were based simply upon an increase in population of say nearly two per cent.:

Redemption of debt.....	2,417,267
Dominion lands.....	100,000

Total.....\$2,517,267

The redemption of debt would bring the capital expenditure up to \$12,789,849, 849.

On the side he estimated a surplus of six millions. In the three years that six millions would be placed to the credit of the sinking fund and that there would be a balance still on hand, of loan now made, of \$2,500,000, nearly a total of \$14,500,000 to offset the capital expenditure of \$12,789,849 and leaving close on two millions for unforeseen capital, so that from now to 1892 there would be, he believed, not a dollar added to the debt. After 1892 he believed that the country ought to go on for a series of years without increasing the debt at all.

As to the commerce of the country, the prosperity of the past year had been more than the average. If the crops were smaller, prices were higher. The manufacturing industries were in a healthy state, having worked off their large surplus stocks. There was a prospect of an advance of wages by the large manufacturing. The shipping interest would be glad to hear that there was a prospect of increase in freights. Foreign trade had decreased, consequent largely on the smaller exports of cereals. Though our Atlantic service had been good in the past, it was not as good as might be, and the government was considering steps to make it more nearly equal to the service to New York.

The proper Canadian policy was that we should look first to the country's development and live at peace with other countries in the world, but at the same time no blaspheisms from without or specious pleas from within would induce her to hand over her commercial government to any nation outside of Canada.

Hon. M. Foster, continuing, took up the subject of internal or domestic commerce, the full extent of which, he said, it was somewhat difficult to get at. In 1863 this commerce was very small in extent, but at the present time it had attained a development which well deserved to be studied. Before the confederation of 1867 the provinces were scattered, had hostile tariffs and lack of common interest in commerce. It was impossible that there should have been a very large stream of internal trade. The growth of this was indicated by the growth of lines of communication connecting the remotest parts of the east with the Pacific coast, developing the parts through which they go as well as facilitating the through traffic. If we knew the extent of this great stream of commerce steadily flowing through the country we would not put such stress upon the foreign trade. There was a great deal of light thrown on this by the report presented by the labor commission which had held sittings all over the country within the past few months. The maritime provinces had sent to Ontario a very much larger quantity of goods in the past four or five years than they had previously, and a steady increase in sales to the upper provinces was reported on all sides. The volume of trade was continually growing between the maritime and the upper provinces. The coasting trade of the Dominion showed a corresponding development and increase, the tonnage being 18,000,000 in 1880, 18,000,000 in 1888, against 12,000,000 in 1875. The development of the coal trade gave another indication. The product of Canada in 1868 was 628,000 tons, and in 1888, 2,449,000 tons. The C. P. R., that great line of communication between the central system and the Pacific coast, was becoming a great medium of transportation between the provinces. From all these indications it was evident that the inter-provincial trade had increased at a rate quite satisfactory. He quoted from Mr. Laurier's Oakville speech, in which he declared that in the twenty-one years since confederation we had not advanced one jot. He thought Mr. Laurier must have closed his ears to the sounds of progress heard from every part of the Dominion. Mr. Foster then proceeded to contrast the state of the Canada of the present with that of twenty-one years ago, and declared his astonishment that a man of patriotism and intelligence should have uttered these statements. Canada had a record in the past which she could survey with just pride and admiration, and could look forward with confidence to the future.

In conclusion, he said that, although a great many representations had been made to the government as to changes or adjustments in the tariff, he had made his statement today based upon the present condition of the tariff, as, if there were any changes determined upon later, they would not be of such a character as to interfere with the calculations made. He spoke more than four hours, and when he closed was loudly applauded. Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He said that a proper system of book-keeping would show the deficit this year to be a million and a half instead of \$810,000. The Intercolonial railway was a road built and run for political purposes and there was dishonesty in the management, otherwise hundreds of thousands of dollars a year would not have to be paid year by year in addition to its receipts to

(Concluded on eighth page.)