

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

In a note in this department last week about the Dunkards the types made them all "drunkards," which was quite unjust to a very excellent, though somewhat eccentric, Christian people. The Dunkards, who are also often called Dunkers and Tankers are German Baptists. The denomination was founded as long ago as 1703. Not long after they emigrated to America, and are now quite numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

It is stated that the Church of Rome is making extraordinary efforts to promote immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest. A large sum of money—by some stated at \$2,000,000—it is said will be appropriated by the church to this object if necessary.

Hillsdale College in Michigan, a Free Baptist Institution, closed a prosperous year with June. A fine class was graduated. The literary quality of the College is yearly improving. Will Carleton is a graduate of Hillsdale and a member of its board of trustees. Twenty-eight thousand dollars have been added to the endowment fund the past year. The course in English Literature is to be enlarged and perfected. The trustees propose to endow the President's chair. Mathematical prize, open to the whole class from Freshman to Senior year, was won this year by a lady—the second time in the last ten years.

A man devoted to a reform, becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his feelings as a substitute for his reasoning faculty.

A curious case of loss and partial restoration of memory is that of a Mr. Hibbard in Jamestown, N. Y. It has received considerable attention from the medical fraternity. After a paralytic shock, Mr. H. literally forgot everything. The restoration of the faculty has been curious in its phases. He can now talk on subjects he was familiar with before his sickness, and remembers his sickness, and remembers his old friends, but has not regained the faculty of recalling names, although he knows, as far as circumstances with which he and his different friends were associated, perfectly well with whom he is conversing. He understands what his friends read to him and can converse about the subjects read, but he cannot read a word himself nor tell one letter of the alphabet from another; yet he can tell when a newspaper is right side up. He remembers distinctly having been able to read before he was sick, and is troubled because he cannot do so now. He sees perfectly well, the peculiarity being with the mind and not with the sight. He conversed readily with a reporter and related these peculiar facts, encouraged by his physicians to believe that if he continues to improve the faculty to read will suddenly come back, with other powers temporarily suspended.

England has eight hundred thousand more widows than widowers.

Twenty millions of dollars a year is the amount received by the Roman Catholic institutions of New York city from the civic treasury. Besides this they have control of about \$4,000,000 worth of city property, on which they pay but a nominal tax in consideration of agreeing to use it for charitable purposes.

General Neal Dow, the great prohibitionist has an invalid daughter in Nashua, N. H., who is certainly a remarkable woman. She has not been able to move from her chair for years, but she has been an indefatigable student, and has mastered the French, German, Spanish, Russian, and Greek languages. She recently performed the feat of repeating a long passage from a Greek Testament, verbatim, from memory, a month after she had read it.

Some of the survivors of the Johnstown flood are taking steps to prosecute the Fishing Club to whose neglect to keep the dam in secure condition the disaster is attributed. A test case is to be prepared and will be watched with much interest.

A fellow, either a lunatic or a cunning scoundrel, claiming to be the Saviour, is creating great excitement and working no little evil among the negroes along the Savannah river. He is promising them a trip to the "Promised Land" some time next month, and is agreeing, for a consideration to provide them with angels' wings for the flight. The people are leaving everything they have and are flocking to him. They are not much more deluded, however, than many superstitious white people who follow "the newest fad."

The Southern Pacific Railway Company has discontinued Sunday picnic trains, and closed the bars at eating-houses along its lines. The officials of this road also provide for their employees a hot temperance lunch at the low price of sixteen cents a day, thus in a measure protecting four hundred men from the allurements of the saloon free lunch.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the eminent physician says: It is quite common for persons to feel faint and to become pale immediately after drinking a glass of ice water. They attribute these effects to heat or over-exertion or to some other cause which has nothing to do with the result, not knowing that they have so weakened the heart as to prevent its sending a due amount of blood to the lungs and brain, and that, had the water been a little colder, life would possibly have been extinguished altogether.

The resources of modern engineering and the recuperative power of a first class railroad are shown—says *Zions Herald*—in the recovery of the Pennsylvania railroad from the effects of the Conemaugh disaster. The loss was reckoned up into the millions, but by putting five thousand men at work night and day, and by prompt and careful disposition of men and material, the whole line was put in admirable running order within a fortnight. One trestle-bridge to take the place of a stone viaduct was constructed, 400 feet long and 98 feet high, built on a curve. Solid heart timber is the material, and it is as firm and steady as if made of stone. Another trestling 720 feet long and 50 feet high, was finished in six days. Two miles further on another trestle of almost the same dimensions was built. Another section of nine miles had to be wholly rebuilt. In four days 400 men had bridged the Susquehanna and re-established communication with the West. The subsistence of this enormous body of men was a difficult problem. The food had to be brought from the distant points and the men sheltered on the ground. Long trains of cars arranged for sleeping purposes were side-tracked at different points; while at other points camps were built. Electricity was used for night work, and the sound of hammer and saw reverberated through the mountain valleys at midnight as well as midday.

## The Jesuits.

BY REV. R. F. BURNS, D. D.

JESUITS IN FRANCE AND POLAND.

In a former article we noticed the Jesuit advent in France. By putting on the most meek and submissive look they disarmed the opposition of the Parliament and university, and having secured courtly influence they way to preferment was paved. Seminaries everywhere dotted the surface of the land as if by magic. The French mind (just as it was recently) was about exclusively in Jesuit hands.

Entering on the political arena they became embroiled in disputes which caused them on two different occasions to be driven forth in disgrace.

About 1580 the Jesuits entered Poland and to the crooked policy they pursued may in a great measure be traced the blighting of this unfortunate country's prosperity and the subsequent rending of it to pieces. The tide of the Reformation "rolling along the Southern shores of the Baltic and through the principal dominions" had flowed into Poland at an early period. To drive it back was the great object.

Finding a fulcrum for their lever at the city of Riga they directed it against previously established orders. In 1596 they set the whole city in an uproar. Then the University of Cracow, which had gained considerable celebrity, became the point of attack. They first set up an opposition establishment, but finding that this did not work well they assumed their blankest airs and offered their services as instructors in

connection with the educational system recognized by the State, as they have done in some parts of Canada. They humbly asked for admission to the University merely to teach their own members. The managers were quick-sighted enough to discover their real intentions and had the courage and good sense to give a point blank refusal.

Nothing daunted these indefatigable men changed themselves into polished courtiers and poisoned the ear of the king with sly innuendos and cunningly contrived calumnies against the university authorities. Too easily won over, the weak-minded monarch ordered his troops to the gates of Cracow. The streets were drenched with blood, and during all the fearful carnage the directions were given by the vindictive Jesuits. On March 4, 1626, the Polish Parliament convened at Warsaw. The Grand Marshal of the Kingdom convincingly shows that while professing to be plain teachers the Jesuits are in reality a band of political conspirators. His withering exposure goes down with the vast majority. They are condemned. And now the readiness of their resources again appears. They assent to the verdict but only in appearance. Their schools are converted into theatres. They take to acting when they are forbidden to teach. They can insinuate their principles through the medium of plays as conveniently as through their old school books. At last, in 1640, they get a Papal decree in their favour, and then commence a series of barbarous contests with the civil authorities which continues for upwards of a century. By such intestine commotions the strength of Poland was enfeebled and she fell a comparatively easy prey to the foreign invader. Canada may learn salutary lessons from her chequered history.

The islands of Sicily and Corsica were laid hold of. In Syracuse, Palermo, Naples and Messina seminaries were opened, but their depraved lives and meddling disposition brought down on their heads merited opprobrium.

In 1560 three priests and three laymen undertook an expedition to Switzerland. By sly manoeuvres they prevailed on Antonius Quadrius, a man of wealth and station, to bequeath to them his property. With this they straightway built a college. But the case was brought into court by the injured and incensed relatives. It was urged by the Jesuits that they had been of singular benefit to the young, but on the other hand it was proved to demonstration that they had recourse to the most dishonourable means in order to get the money. The case went against them and they were outlawed from the Swiss Cantons. But repeatedly in different characters have they returned and some time ago by their doings there the peace of Europe was threatened.

Into Savoy and Piedmont, Pope Sixtus the Jesuit entered in disguise. He got round the reigning duke, Emmanuel Philibert, and induced him to found two colleges and send to Lainez, the general, for a batch of Jesuit professors. Within this lovely and romantic region the principles of the Reformers had obtained almost universal circulation. And what were the weapons which Pope Sixtus wielded in order to overcome them? Forgetful of that Jesus whose name he bore, who said to that very Peter from whom he boasted descent, "Put up thy sword into its sheath,"—he called to his aid 2,000 men under the Count of Trivulzio and converted the smiling villages of a peaceful population into heaps of smoking ruins.

## DOINGS IN GERMANY.

It was to be expected that Loyala would not be long in trying Germany, the birthplace of the Reformation—the scene of his antagonist Luther's exploits. In 1551 the Emperor Ferdinand I. wrote to Loyala that there was no way of arresting the progress of the Lutheran heresy and of restoring the erring sheep to the fold of orthodoxy but by securing pious and faithful instructors for the young. He accordingly requested some to be dispatched forthwith to Vienna. On their arrival the university is given over without reserve into their hands.

From Vienna as a centre point they spread throughout the entire Austrian territory. They then take up their quarters at Cologne, the seat of the magnificent cathedral. This gives them the sweep of the region of the Rhine. Ingolstadt is next seized upon. This supplies a key to Bavaria, and adjoining centres. They know well how to pitch upon the most eligible localities. At first they commenced with amazing modesty and disinterestedness as if they had nothing in view but the best interests of the rising generation. They even went the length in some instances of palming themselves off as Protestants, exposing the mass as a blasphemous mummery and the Pope as Antichrist.

Gradually the cloven hoof began to appear. Under Rodolph II. they waxed strongly. Maggior, the Provincial, induced him to resolve on an immediate and universal extirpation of heresy from his dominion. Protestant preachers were supplanted by Roman Catholic. Individuals in the private walks of life were subjected to a formal, one of whose leading articles was, "Do not believe that everything is true which the church of Rome has laid down as a rule of life and doctrine." If they could not return an affirmative answer they were

punished. A test termed the Professio Fidei, was imposed on all who applied for chairs in universities or offices in the State. If they would not at once proclaim themselves Roman Catholics they were excluded. In the schools the Popish ritual reigned supreme—Popish formularies, catechisms and other books were forced on the children. Popish ceremonies in all their "infinite variety" were rigidly observed. The book stores and custom houses were carefully searched and everything wearing a Protestant face was immediately confiscated. Nothing was allowed to escape the rapacious hands of men who were bent on treading out the faintest spark of light and liberty.

The first regular Jesuit seminary was planned in England upwards of sixty years ago by a few polite gentlemen from the continent, whose real objects were, of course, at the time dexterously cloaked. It is situated at Stonyhurst, near Preston, Lancashire. They professed to be solicitous only for the welfare of the young. But a few years after their settlement, the priest at Preston made a boast, that whereas on their arrival a small room could contain all the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood, they then crowded two splendid English Jesuit colleges. St. Lawrence's, in York. St. Gregory's near Bath. St. Conception near Loughborough. St. Mary's, near Chesterfield. These five in England and the following three on the continent: The English College at Rome, the English College at Lisbon, St. Edmund's College at Douay. Maynooth College, in Ireland to which our Government most infatigably grants £30,000 a year, is also very much under Jesuit influence—and the system adopted in the ordinary Jesuit seminaries. Even in the land of Knox the Jesuits are striving to find a lodgement, and it is through the door of the school they are entering.

In Canada they have more seminaries than we are fully aware of. Doubtless whenever a favourable opportunity occurs we will find the same policy pursued here as elsewhere. The saying of Napoleon with respect to the Bourbons after their restoration by the allied forces to the throne of France, is true with respect to the Jesuits. "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." Though ignominiously driven thirty-nine distinct times beyond the pale of European nations, they are to be found everywhere and anywhere in substance the same.

The view we have presented, derived from the most authentic sources, of the mischief they have wrought wherever they have obtained a firm footing as educationalists is surely of itself enough to put us on our guard, even supposing that their ability in teaching were much greater than their most enthusiastic eulogists allow. Can it be safe to give countenance even to the most able and accomplished teachers when they are bound neck and heel to foreign potentate—when by their oath they are released from all obligations to the civil authorities—when during their entire history their skirts have been dyed in blood, and when, on the first favourable chance, without a note of warning, they may lift up their heel against us? But is their system of education really so superior after all? Having shown the extent of their educational machinery and the unworthy purposes to which it had been applied, let us look more closely into it and mark its working. At the outset we are not unwilling to make some concessions. We grant that the Jesuits are men of varied accomplishments, with refined manners and in a certain sense well-disciplined minds. They excelled greatly in arithmetic and mathematics. They were devoted to the dead languages, and did not a little to produce and foster a taste for classical literature. They have proved subtle logicians and paid special attention to the graces of rhetoric. In the fine arts they also stood high. Poetry, painting and sculpture have been taught with considerable success. Their manner is much in their favour. They have a winning way with them which steals a passage insensibly to the youthful mind.

## 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.]

## Fifth District Mission Meeting.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of W. F. M. Society of the Fifth District was held at Narrows, Q. Co. on Thursday July 4th at 9 a. m. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. . . . Mrs. Isaiah Price resigned the office as president, feeling she could not fill it satisfactorily to herself. Mrs. Charles Ebbett was elected president; and the other officers of this society were elected for the ensuing year. . . . The amounts received for the present year from the following

churches were, First Greenwich, \$4.25; First Hampstead, \$8.00; Second Wickham, \$6.00; Second Hampstead, \$18.00; Second Johnston, \$2.50; Second Kars, \$0.70; Third Hampstead, \$11.82; Fourth Hampstead, \$11.25; Fourth Wickham, \$1.00; Sixth Wickham, \$2.45. After the reading of the annual report of the Sec. Treas., Mrs. Ebbett gave an interesting address on Foreign Mission work, which left a deep impression on the minds of all present. The meeting adjourned with many earnest prayers for a greater effort to be made by the women of our churches, who seem to have no interest in this great work. . . . A public Missionary Meeting of the society was held on Thursday evening, the president in the chair. The reports of Sec. Treas. were read and adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the following persons,—Revs. O. N. North, F. Babcock, John Perry, John Wetmore, Joseph Noble, John MacKenzie, G. A. Hartley and Mrs. Robert Slipp. The speaking was interspersed by several mission hymns sung by Miss Slipp and Mr. Brown, and a reading by Miss Scott. A collection was taken amounting to \$7.31.

SARAH CARPENTER, Sec. Treas.

## Canon Liddon on Baptism.

On Easter Sunday Canon Liddon preached a sermon on "The Likeness of Christ's Resurrection." After showing that Jesus Christ really died upon the cross, the Canon pointed out that according to St. Paul's teaching, the convert to Christianity should really die to sin. "Of this," he proceeded, "the apostle traced the token in the ceremony, at that time universal of baptism by immersion. The baptismal waters were the grave of the old nature, while through those waters Christ bestowed the gift of the new nature. As Jesus, crucified and dead, was laid in the grave by Joseph of Arimathea, so the Christian, crucified to the world, through the body of Christ descends, as into the tomb, into the baptismal waters. He was buried beneath them; they closed for a moment over him; he was 'planted,' St. Paul would have said not only in the likeness of Christ's death but of his burial. But the immersion is over; the Christian is lifted from the flood, and this is evidently as correspondent to the resurrection of Christ as the descent had been to his burial. 'Buried with him in Baptism wherein also ye are risen with him.'"

## Mr. Stanley's Sufferings.

Late intelligence, if it can be relied upon, gives us a yet darker picture respecting the hardships endured by Mr. Stanley and his followers. Of the 600 men he took with him no fewer than 400 are reported to have succumbed to sickness and starvation. Stanley was in a truly pitiable plight when he joined Emin Pasha. He was in rags and shoeless, while his hair had been turned white by the terrible strain and sufferings he had undergone. Some of his followers, being fatalists, when they conceived the idea that their end was near, would refuse to rise and continue the march. There seems good reason to believe that Emin has abandoned the region he so long held against all comers, and in company with Stanley is making his way to the East Coast. They are reported to have a following of 9,000 men, which they would surely require to overcome the difficulties of the march and guard the 6,000 tusk of ivory which Emin possessed when he set out from Wadai. It is to be hoped that will soon be more reassuring tidings of the intrepid Stanley and the undaunted Emin.

One of the most picturesque and remarkable bodies of water in this country is Henry's Lake, in Idaho. It is situated on the dome of the continent, in a depression in the Rocky Mountains called Targee's Pass. It has an area of forty square miles, and all around it rise snow-capped peaks, some of them being the highest of the continent's backbone. In the lake is a floating island about 300 feet in diameter. It has for its basis a mat of roots so dense that it supports large trees and a heavy growth of underbrush. These roots are covered with several feet of rich soil. The surface is solid enough to support the weight of a horse anywhere, and there are places where a house could be built. The wind blows the island about the lake, and it seldom remains twenty-four hours in the same place.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.—Hon. W. P. Letchworth, in his recent work on "The Care of the Insane in Foreign Countries," thus speaks of the use of alcoholic stimulants in asylums abroad. "An American regards with surprise the extent to which alcoholic stimulants are used in foreign asylums. In Great Britain and Ireland and some other parts of Europe, their use is gradually but surely decreasing. It is computed that the quantity consumed in county asylums in England diminished fifty per cent. in the seven years preceding 1883, and nearly seventy-five per cent. in borough asylums during the same period. One of the managers of the Brookwood Asylum asserts that, where the use of alcoholic stimulants is lessened fewer drugs and narcotics are found necessary and that substitution of milk in large quantities for beer, ale, and spirits, is attended with the best results. The English Commissioners in Lunacy state that in English county and borough asylums the amount of surgery and dispensary expenditures is lowest where the consumption of wines, spirits, and porter is smallest. A superintendent of one of the English asylums assured me that the giving up of beer in his own asylum, except for medicinal purposes, had proved beneficial, the patients usually eating more and, in a majority of cases, gaining in weight. In the summer of 1884, Dr. D. Hack Tukey, in gathering statistics on the subject, found that, out of one hundred returns made to him from different county and borough asylums and registered hospitals, one-half showed the non-use of alcohol except as administered medicinally, the officers generally reporting that the discipline of the asylum had at the same time improved."

An English journal puts the liquor problem in this form: Twenty-five snakes running through the streets—that's free whiskey. Twenty-five snakes gathered into a box in which twenty-five holes are made by authority of the court—that is low license. Ten of the holes are closed, and the snakes all get out through the other fifteen—that is high license. Drive all the snakes over to the next village—that is local option. Kill all the snakes—that is prohibition.

Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions of the city of New York, in sentencing a prisoner a few weeks ago, said: "Your trouble is due to rum, and that is the cause of nine-tenths of all crimes. When we have prohibition, if we ever do, we shall have only one judge here, and one district attorney, and probably only one or two assistants. These will be able to do all the work. That would be a saving to the county of \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, and of millions of dollars to the people throughout the country, and it would make happy thousands of families who are now miserable."

## Among Exchanges.

### TRUE GREATNESS.

"One thing greatly needed in these times," said a minister recently in our hearing, "is men great enough to be small."—*Standard*.

### LIKE A HORNET.

Some men, like a hornet, are always found stinging uppermost. They sting their friends to show their independence; their enemies, to show their impartiality; and each other to keep themselves in practice.

### SOUNDING A TRUMPET.

As the ancient Pharisees sought to attract attention to their piety, so, in our day, there are some people engaged in good causes who sound a trumpet before them. The man who professes himself indifferent to praise or censure is not to be admired, but he who is forever seeking commendation is to be despised.—*Inquirer*.

### THE LAST RESOURCE.

A London doctor who despaired of being able to cure a woman suffering from an affection of the face and jaw, finally wrote her that he was at the end of his resources, and added that *tempus edax rerum* (time, which finishes up all matters) was the sole remedy. His patient, who was seemingly ignorant of Latin, got an obliging apothecary to furnish her with this specific, at the moderate price of 7s. 6d. After drinking several bottles of it, she met her physician in London, and astonished him by her gratitude for the invaluable medicine he had recommended to her. A strange case of faith-cure, perhaps.—*The Congregationalist*.

### TRAMPS.

There are said to be 30,000 confined tramps in America. Four of every five of them were once neglected boys about our towns and cities. They had no one to care for them and teach them habits of industry and thrift, and consequently have grown up to live idly and prey on the honest and industrious. The result is a great army of tramps, which is constantly increasing. There is no remedy for this threatening evil but to remove the cause. The hordes of idle boys about the cities and large towns must, in some way, be taken up and restrained, and taught, and made useful citizens, or this army of tramps will continue to increase.—*Holston Metho.*