

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1840

THOSE STATEMENTS.

The first week in May, statements of account were sent from this office to subscribers in arrears.

We have now to thank those who have so readily responded with payments. They have helped us and the work in which we are engaged.

There remain, however, several hundreds from whom we have not yet heard.

From them all we are expecting to hear at once. To so reasonable a request, kindly made, there should be an immediate response with the necessary remittance.

Our friends cannot do us a greater favour just now than to forward their payments.

Let us hear from you all without further delay. We are expecting. Do not disappoint us.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

MORMONS.—The Mormon Conference was held recently. The reports furnished the following statistics: 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members, and 49,302 children under eight years of age, a total Mormon population of 153,911.

GOING TO EUROPE.—It is stated that already one hundred thousand people in the United States have engaged passage for Europe this summer. What an amount of money is spent by travellers for pleasure.

HIS MONDAYS.—Dr. Buckley, editor of the N. Y. *Christian Advocate*, returned a few days ago from an extended trip abroad. On the Monday after his return he attended, as he always does when home, the Preachers' Monday Meeting. In a brief address acknowledging the welcome given him, he gave the following account of his movements, which shows how rapid travel is in these days:

"Last Monday," said he, "I was in Paris, the Monday before that in Vienna, the Monday before that in Constantinople, the Monday before that in Athens, the Monday before that in Beirut, the Monday before that in Shechem, the Monday before that in Jerusalem, the Monday before that and the Monday before that and the Monday before that on the Nile, and the Monday before that at the Pyramids, and the Monday before that in Algiers, and the Monday before that in Morocco, and the Monday before that in Gibraltar, and the Monday before that in Spain, and the Monday before that in Brindisi, and the Monday before that in Rome, and the Monday before that in Paris and the Monday before that in London and the Monday before that in the New York Preachers' Meeting."

PUNISHING DRUNKARDS.—Minnesota has passed a new law for the punishment of drunkards. It has just gone into effect, and its working will be watched with some interest. The *Herald* says: By this enactment drunkenness is pronounced, not a disease, but a crime, and the person guilty of it will be liable for the first offence to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment lasting not less than ten days, and not exceeding forty; for the second offence the imprisonment will range between thirty and sixty days, and the convicted party will be fined for a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for all subsequent offences the punishment will be confinement for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety.

AFRAID TO TOUCH IT.—A Devonshire curate has been distinguishing himself in a novel way. He was called in to privately sprinkle a child, which, unhappily, was illegitimate. On learning this fact, this nineteenth century pharisee would not pollute his delicate fingers by touching such a tainted piece of humanity; he called for a spoon, and therewith poured the "consecrated water" on the child as it lay in its cradle. He then poured the water away and threw the basin on the stones to break it, but as it proved too tough he attacked it with a broom, and so succeeded in smashing it.

RAILWAY TEMPERANCE.—Great business enterprises, says the Nat. Temp.

Advocate, upon economic grounds, are becoming the allies of the temperance reform. Noting this fact the Railway Age says:

"The railways of the United States now constitute one of the most effective temperance organizations in existence. Practically they encourage, and most of the companies require, abstinence from intoxicating liquors on the part of their 600,000 employees. A great and gratifying change in sentiment as well as in practice on this subject has taken place among railway officers and men within a few years. It is a comparatively short time since to be a railway man was almost equivalent to being a drinking man, and the officer and employee who refused to drink was hardly considered adapted for his profession. All this is happily changed. Railway managers have learned, by very costly experience, the desirability of abstinence on the part of the men in their employ. Through the criminal incapacity of drinking and drunken engineers and switchmen many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost, and many lives wantonly sacrificed. Total abstinence should be required of all who serve the travelling public on land or sea."

Tons of Dirt.

To such an extent have impurities been exported with Indian wheat as to operate against its consumption. The Secretary of State for India, feeling the importance of the matter, convened a conference in London on the subject, which was attended by importers of wheat and millers from all parts of the country. It was explained that the rapidly-increasing exportation of wheat from India exceeds one million tons annually. Along with this, said the Secretary is imported yearly 150,000 tons of dirt. Home producers, knowing what to expect from India only pay for wheat of 'fair average quality,' which is supposed to include about 5 per cent. of rubbish. Indeed, in some instances earth is said to be mixed with the grain to bring it up to the 5 per cent. of adulteration. A circular-census of the home trade revealed the fact that these impurities greatly restrict the use of Indian wheats, which, owing to this defect, are in less demand than the grain from the United States and Russia. This is clearly to the detriment of India, and British statesmen do well in striving to alter it.

Some of the dirt which finds its way into the wheat, and to separate which involves the use of expensive machinery by the English millers is largely due to the want of proper machinery by the small growers in India. The threshing-floors of the Indian ryot are formed of mud hardened in the sun. The sheaves are trodden out by cattle, and in the process the dirt kicks up and gets mixed with the grain, which is not separated in the primitive mode of winnowing by hand in the wind. If the conference had no other practical effect, it should give Indian producers to understand that the exportation of dirt places their grain at a great disadvantage in the English markets.

The Lord's Portion: How Much?

An English writer in the Chicago Standard (Baptist) presents the following on proportionate giving:

Thirty years ago the writer adopted the system of proportionate giving to the cause of God. His income has never been large; his family as regards number, sickness, education and deaths has entailed at least an average amount of cost and responsibility. Yet, thanks to a loving Father's gracious providence, the Lord's purse has rarely been quite empty; and although the contributions to many objects have been small—smaller than he would have preferred—scarcely an object has ever been refused.

Many persons—it is believed—a steadily increasing number—give systematically, but probably few give as large a proportion as they ought, and still fewer increase the percentage with the increase of income. The increase of percentage is almost as important as the principle itself of systematic giving. Ten per cent out of an income of \$5,000 is really much less than the same percentage of a smaller income. From a too tender regard for the domain of their brethren's consciences the proportion is seldom suggested by either writers or preachers. A layman wishes to indicate what he thinks a fair proportion to be given, and the

amount left, after deducting the Lord's portion. Will the reader try the plan for a single year?

Yearly income.	Percentage given away.	Clear income remaining.
\$ 1,000	10 per cent.	\$ 900
2,000	12 1/2 "	1,750
2,500	15 "	2,125
3,000	16 "	2,520
3,500	17 "	2,955
4,000	18 "	3,280
4,500	19 "	3,645
5,000	20 "	4,000
6,250	21 "	4,937.50
7,500	22 "	5,850
10,000	23 "	7,700
12,500	24 "	9,500
15,000	25 "	11,250
20,000	26 "	14,800
25,000	27 "	18,250
30,000	28 "	21,600
35,000	29 "	24,850
40,000	30 "	28,000
45,000	31 "	31,050
50,000	32 "	34,000

The Bank Of England.

The Bank of England doors are now so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer door instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed in the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion department of this and other banks is nightly submerged several feet in water by the action of the machinery. In some banks the bullion department is connected with the manager's sleeping-room, and an entrance cannot be effected without shooting a bolt in the dormitory, which in turn sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor should knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns, the whole pile would disappear, a pool of water taking its place.

The Congo Railway.

It has taken considerable time to reach an accurate estimate of the engineering difficulties and cost of the projected Congo railroad, but by an official report recently made to the Royal Geographical Society at Antwerp the important data have been made public: It will take four years to build the road—from Matadi, at the head of navigation on the lower Congo, to the village of Ndalo, on the south shore of Stanley Pool, a total length of 264 miles. The principal difficulties will be encountered within the first sixteen miles from Matadi; all the rest of the route, lying along the left bank of the Congo, is favorable to railroad construction. Only three important bridges will be required; the largest—over the Inkisi River—will be 330 feet long. It is estimated that the entire cost of construction and equipment will not exceed \$5,000,000. Work will be begun next fall.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has not made the progress which its early promoters could have desired. Nor, indeed has it grown as rapidly as even those who opposed it thought it would. Its creation caused quite a sensation. There was a belief that the apparent tendency to what was generally spoken of as high churchism, both in the United States and in Canada, would cause a reactionary movement to be very successful. The figures submitted to the general council of the church at its Boston session last week shows a membership of only 9,349, a gain of 192 members since the last convention of two years ago. These figures take in both Canada and the United States. It would not be correct to say that this is no gain at all; but it certainly represents no greater increase than—if as great as—the growth of population would give, and cannot be held to prove any accretion of adherents by the depletion of membership in other churches.—*Globe*.

A SENSIBLE CARDINAL.—Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, who is about to commence his annual pastoral visit to the different parishes of the archdiocese, has issued a circular to the clergy and people expressing a desire that the custom of lining roads by which he passes with young trees and erecting triumphal arches of the same be abolished, as it is destructive of immense quantities of valuable young timber, and as, moreover, it is exceedingly difficult and expensive to procure decorations in older parishes. He also absolutely prohibits all fireworks, cannonades and fusillades in his honor as another cause of useless expense, declaring that the best mark of respect his people can pay him on such occasions is their diligent attendance at the offices of the church.

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. FULLETON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

The Wail of Humanity in Asia.

Between Cashmere and Ceylon, according to an authentic and most recent official statement which I hold in my hand, there are twenty-one million of widows, and half of these were never wives. Even under the rule of a Christian Empress, paganism makes the condition of India yet so desolate that it is a common remark among the Hindoos that the old form of immolation by fire was preferable as a fate for a young woman, or even for an old one, than widow-hood. Distressing beyond our conception must be the life with which Sutties is a blessing; and suicides are occurring in India almost every week, prompted only by the terrible suffering incidental to enforced widow-hood. Who can remedy these terrible mischiefs endured by women in Asia except female medical missionaries? They are wanted all through India. They are wanted in large numbers. They are wanted for zenana work, in teaching, for all kinds of instruction in mission schools and secular establishments of various kinds. An angel from heaven itself, as has often been said would not be welcomed more cordially, in Hindoo zenanas, than a well-instructed female physician.

As I coasted along Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula and vast China, day after day, I seemed to hear across the roar of the waves the turbulent sound of the billows of humanity breaking with a wail on the stern coasts of our yet barbaric days, 300,000,000 billows in China, half of them women; 250,000,000 such billows breaking on the shores of India; multitudes coming out of the unseen, and storming across the ocean of time to break on the shores of eternity.

And the sound of that sea was a wail from servile labor, the dwarfing of the loftiest capabilities of the soul through ignorance and false faiths; infanticide, polygamy, concubinage, enforced widow-hood and many a nameless condition preventing the development of woman into that angelic being she is by nature, even without education. I heard the wail of these hosts until I found myself resolved, whatever else I might do, or might not do, to echo the sound of that ocean in the ears of Christendom until, if God should permit, some adequate enthusiasm for the reform of woman's condition in Asia is awakened in the Occident. I wish every city of 20,000 inhabitants in America and Europe would send one female missionary into pagan lands. We have the power to send medical missionaries to these populations. We have the power to send both secular and sacred education to women throughout Asia; and he who knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is a sin. Let this wail sound in the ears of sensitive women. Let it sound in the ears of strong men. Let it fill the whole atmosphere of Occidental Christendom until we are aroused to make God's opinion our own as to what should be done for women in Asia, Africa and all the isles of the sea.

Joseph Cook.

THAT BUNDLE EXERCISE.

By Mrs. Mary R. Phillips.

The bundle exercise is both delightful and instructive. Beans do grow in India during the cold season. They are on our dinner tables at Christmas, instead of the Fourth of July. A friend sent us some beans on our first Christmas in India. I gave them to our cook with directions a la America. When they were served I noticed that they were floating in clear colourless water, and called the cook's attention to the fact, and he quickly, with oriental grace replied "The water the beans were cooked in were too black for any white lady to eat, and I turned it off, and put in some clean water." So the dear old home flavors that we had longed for,—even bean broth—like many another home vision was simply a dream.

The variety of beans raised in India is inferior to ours, hence bean seed sent from America are very acceptable,

as also are New England baking beans.

Prints are worn a great deal by the natives though they are manufactured in Manchester England, mostly. Native peddlers, with large tin trunks, and bundles full of them, travel all over India. Remnants of prints make nice presents for native teachers and scholars, who use them to make jackets and waists. Natives are exceedingly fond of perfumery and use a great deal of it. It is made in India especially the far famed "ottar of roses," which in some places is fabulously expensive. Our wealthy zenana ladies frequently send us away literally sprinkled with ologne and ottar of roses on our handkerchiefs, so strong that its odor remains after washing. Evening incense has a very rich and sweet perfume. Sandal wood, so valuable everywhere on account of its odour, grows in India and is frequently used on the funeral piles of noted ones.

We heard before going to India, that the women never smiled, the birds never sang and the flowers had no perfume. Nothing could be more false, though it is true some foreign flowers lose their perfume in this country. Out of twenty-five rose plants on our verandah only one had any real fragrance or sweetness, while the tuberose natives of India were laden with a perfume too rich to be borne in a close room. Whole streets are frequently filled with a most delicious odour from flowering plants and shrubs.

Yes, pigs do abound everywhere among the poor. They are very bristly and black. In some districts where our Ragged Schools were held, their "name was legion" and had the miserable inhabitants possessed anything but pigs and children, we could have wished for a repetition of one of the "even miracles." Hindoo worshippers eat pork. Mohammedans never do, hence they give vent to their worst wrath by calling their enemies, or Hindoo brothers, "Son of a hog."

A RARE CASE.—It is said that a clergyman of Delaware county is at his wits' end to know what to do in the very singular case in which he finds himself. The people of his neighborhood, he says, are all converted, and all church members and attendants, so that there remains nobody who needs really to be preached to. When it was suggested to him that the children might be expected still to provide occasion for his labors, he answered, with a slight tincture of sadness, that they were so well brought up that they, too, without exception, became church members as soon as they were old enough. If the dear brother, having so lovely an ecclesiastical patch, is desirous to do some good, it is evident it might be safely left while he labored elsewhere. If from his surroundings, he dreams that the millennium is close at hand, he might get a thorough awakening by working as an evangelist in the lower wards of New York, or even on a smaller place.—*Inquirer*.

The Vice of Gambling.

We recently met somewhere a statement to the effect that gambling had become the great vice of the day; that while intemperance is slaying its thousands, gambling is slaying its ten thousands. This is probably an extravagant statement, but at its base lies a terrible truth. No one can look about him and observe how the demon of the gambling table is to be met at every turn, and is infusing the deadly poison of his spirit into all the foundations of business and pleasure, how its baleful influence is to be traced in the parlor and social gathering, and sometimes insinuates itself even into the very Church of Christ, without feeling that it is high time that louder and clearer notes of warning should be sounded.

A terrible list of a year's suicides at that deepest and deadliest of all gambling hells, Monte Carlo, went through the press a few weeks since, and must have sent a shudder to the heart of every reader. But the same thing which goes on from month to month in that den of infamy is taking place in a thousand modified forms all around us.

One of the most insidious, because most respectable, forms of the vice is that which takes the guise of business operations in such marts as Wall Street, New York. As every person who has paid any attention to the matter must know, a great many of the alleged purchases and sales in this and other great centres of trade are gambling transactions pure and simple. These headquarters of stock gambling have their ramifications, in the shape of agencies, all over the continent. It is not yet clear to what extent the efforts which are being made to put a stop to their work in Canadian cities will be successful. All the devices which per-

verted ingenuity can employ will be brought to bear to evade the law. But our legislative and police authorities having put their hand to the task, will not, it may be hoped, withdraw it till all operations "on margin" and other seductive gambling contrivances, are effectually prohibited.

Second only to this pernicious agency for the promotion of gambling, perhaps more potent than it for evil, is the almost universal habit of betting on horse and boat races, athletic contests, national and other games and amusements, etc. It is to the lasting disgrace of the British Parliament that it recognizes annually the great horse races which do more, probably, than anything else to foster the gaming mania in England. It is indeed strange and sad that many of the members of both Houses are among the most ardent patrons of these races, and some of them among the foremost in betting on the result. But worse even than the great English races are the international, intercollegiate and other contests in the popular games, such as base ball, foot ball, which are becoming so common on this continent. It is too bad that friendly trials of skill in these healthful and delightful games, which might be made beneficial to all concerned, are perverted into agencies for corrupting and debasing the youth of our land. As gambling houses of all sorts are now prohibited by law in our chief cities, and as an attempt is being made to put an end to gambling by telegraph, it is not easy to see why the authorities may not go a little further and put the brand of illegality upon betting on the results of games and races, and, in fact, upon open betting of every kind.

It is pretty certain that the downfall of a large number of the "boddlers" who have been fleeing in troops back and forth across the Canadian border during these last years has been due to the gambling mania than to any other cause. Not even drunkenness or licentiousness more effectively saps the foundations of morality and corrodes and destroys all that is noble and trustworthy in character than the gambling habit. Like those other terrible vices it seizes on the unsuspecting, grows strong by indulgence, until, finally, and often soon, it becomes an irresistible force, dragging its victim down from one degree of weakness and criminality, to another, until it leaves him a total wreck—a worthless, helpless ruin.—*Can. Baptist*.

HINDU WIDOWS have ghastly times of it, but the acutest part of their suffering comes from the fact that for two days of every month, all during the period of their widowhood, they are obliged to abstain from all food and drink, even to water. The aged mother must pay the penalty as well as the young widow of twelve. Weeping sisters and daughters stand about and wring their hands, but no one dares help the sufferers. Reformers in India are doing everything in their power to induce the government to abolish enforced widowhood, so that none may be compelled to endure the suffering that widows are now forced to undergo. The government is averse to interfering, it being maintained that the desired reform must come from the Hindus themselves.

Among Exchanges.

UNTHINKING TALK.

Some scientific men declare that it is impossible for man to think without words. That may be, but we all know that it is possible for man to use words without thinking.—*Somerville Journal*.

THE TRUE LEADER.

When one in the position of leader is ever in fear that some one outside will supplant him in this or that part of his work, we are satisfied that he is in a position which he was not born to fill. The born leader leads, and lets others do all they can, without jealousy or mean fear as to his own prerogatives.—*Standard*.

ABLE TO EDIT.

After traveling extensively all over the United States, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says he "found many men not able to subscribe for a paper, but did not find a man who was not able to edit one." And, if he interviewed the editors who have been longest in service, he would find most of them ready to confess that they do not know near as much about how to edit newspapers as when they commenced that work.—*Chris. Inquirer*.

EASILY "HURT" PEOPLE.

Some people are always getting hurt at whatever does not suit their whims or notions. They will then aim to hurt some one else, and so even up matters. But the result is that such persons invariably hurt themselves more than they injure others. A brother said to the writer recently, that, years ago, he got hurt at the way he was treated by a certain church. He quit going to the church, and would do nothing for its support. He has since repented his course, and now says: "I hurt myself more than I hurt anybody else. I am determined not to get hurt at such things any more!" The best way and only safe way is to do right, however others may do.—*Rel. Telescope*.