

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1891

YOUR RENEWAL!

If you have not yet sent your renewal subscription for this year, kindly forward it at once. The money is needed—needed now. Do not delay longer.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A CHICAGO PAPER, which has made careful examination into the matter, says that the receipts of the gambling houses of that city aggregate \$10,000,000 a year. It also says that a syndicate, with a fellow named Mike McDonald at its head, controls all the houses, and that McDonald gets 60 per cent. of the receipts for protecting the houses from police raids. It is also asserted that McDonald spends \$500,000 a year among officers of the city government to secure immunity from the police. A nice state of things surely.

WHY IS IT? Is a proper question to ask when we are told that the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia must be an Imperial army officer. If there are reasons why Canadians should be placed under disabilities in this matter, it would be well to have them stated. We are in accord with the "Canadian Nation," which says:

Why this discrimination is tolerated by Parliament is difficult to see. Such a law is a reflection of the meanest kind, as it naturally invites the conclusion that Canadians cannot be trusted to occupy the most responsible position in military matters. There are scores of military officers in Canada who, for honesty and general integrity, are Middleton's superiors, and who, if forced by circumstances to lead our militia in battle, would confront an enemy with as much tact and skill. Canadians have submitted long enough to this discrimination, and the sooner the law is changed the better it will be for Canada.

THE RELATION OF THE Drink traffic to life and health is a matter in which every one is interested. Mr. A. M. Powell, in a speech before the Congregational Committee on alcoholic drinks, presented the following suggestive facts and figures:

The British Provident and Life Insurance Company has two sections, one for abstainers and one for the moderate drinkers. No company will take hard drinkers, as the risk is too great. In May last this company had 42,000 policies, with a capital of \$55,000,000. From 1886 to 1888, in the general section there were 6,516 expected deaths, and 6,019 actual deaths, a difference of 197. In the abstainers, during the same period, there were 4,235 expected deaths, and 3,014 actual deaths, thus showing among abstainers 1,221 who were expected to die and did not.

IN NEW YORK CITY there is a single square mile where 270,000 people are crowded together. They are all Italians, and speak no language but their own.

NIAGARA FALLS are to be utilized. The idea has for a long time been suggested; and now, it is claimed, there is prospect of its being realized.

An exchange says: A committee, of Canadians, including several noted engineers has recently made a thorough examination of the Falls, and after repeated experiments has decided to locate manufacturing on the Canadian side about three-quarters of a mile below the Falls. It is proposed to carry the water in steel conduits from the immediate base of the cataract to this point, and thus obtain a second fall, as it were, all of which can be utilized, and several hundred thousand horse power thus obtained. A system of cables is to convey the power from the water-wheels to the various factories. This colossal scheme includes the transmission of electrical energy to the cities of Toronto and Buffalo, twenty miles distant, sufficient to light them. And who knows what other wonderful things may be accomplished when Niagara Falls become useful as well as ornamental?

THE POVERTY and hardships of the Pope are much dilated upon by the faithful. But the returns of the Peter's Pence gathered last year show that he is not so badly off as he might be. Here are the figures:

Austria contributed £16,000; Italy and France, £14,000 each; South America, £12,400; North America, £11,500; Spain, £8,000; North Germany, £7,200; Portugal, £6,000; Ireland, £5,200; Belgium, £4,200; Asia, £4,000; Roumania, £4,000; Great Britain, £3,800; Africa, £3,600; Po-

land, £3,400; Australia, £3,400; Switzerland, £2,200, and Russia, £1,600.

THE BURNING of the Montreal Insane Asylum, sufficiently horrible in itself, is made still more horrible, the Toronto "Presbyterian" says, by the strong suspicion that there were patients in the institution who were really not insane. The government pays so much per patient for maintenance and it is alleged that aged and infirm persons were put into the institution by unfeeling relatives to keep them out of the way. The government should revolutionize the entire system.

MR. FELIX BRANT, who was for eleven years an exile in Siberia, is arranging to diffuse among the people of Canada full information as to the character and objects of the political movement in Russia. He is now in Toronto forming a committee with the object of giving assistance to the families of those who are suffering persecution in the struggle for personal security and political liberty in Russia. He has already interested leading men in his work.

THE PERSISTENT OPPOSITION made to the execution of Kemmler, the New York murderer, who was sentenced to die by electricity, is not generally understood. The "Independent" throws light on the matter, explaining that the fight is really by an electric company whose dynamos are used for the purpose of execution. That company does not seem to value the advertising which the use of its instrument would give; on the contrary, it has asserted again and again that its instruments are perfectly safe, and that the full charge might be sent through a person without killing him. This is simply preposterous; and yet it seems a part of the stock in trade of the company; and if the State uses one of its dynamos purposely to inflict death as the most certain and speedy way of doing it, it will give the lie made in behalf of the safety of the machine, to the company. Hence these tears. No one can say positively who it is that stands behind the lawyer who has obtained the last stay of execution in behalf of the murderer Kemmler; but everybody guesses that it was this same company.

Christian Indians.

Nelles Timothy, a full-blooded Delaware Indian, sends the N. Y. Advocate this interesting note:

"Shortly after the work of God commenced among the Muncie Indians, a branch of the Delaware Nation, as reported by the missionary, four Indians went to the white settlement to trade. The trader, knowing that these Indians were at one time slaves to intoxicating drinks, tempted them to drink whiskey, but they refused, saying they were Christians. Finding that he could not succeed, he thought perhaps they were afraid lest some one should see them drink and tell the missionary, and that if they could get it slyly they would drink as formerly: the trader, knowing the road they would return home, put a small keg of whiskey by the side of the Indian path, at the edge of a sloping bank, and hid himself in the bushes beneath to enjoy the sport of seeing them drink when all alone. At length they came, following in Indian file, when suddenly the first one stopped, and exclaimed: 'Aw, huh! Lo, the evil spirit, the devil, is here!' The second, on coming up, said: 'True, me smell him!' The third shook the keg with his foot, and said: 'Of a truth, me hear him!' The fourth Indian, coming up, gave the keg a kick, and away it went, tumbling down the hill. The four Indians went on their way like brave warriors, leaving the pale-face whiskey trader to take up his keg and drink the devil himself. The Indians had learned the omnipresence of our mighty King, and had learned to look to Him in the hour of temptation for deliverance."

What a vile creature was the trader who so persistently tempted the Indians, seeking to destroy them soul and body for the sake of a few cents or dollars gain. And just that is what rum-sellers here and everywhere viciously seek to do with the boys and young men. What care they for anxious, praying, weeping mothers. And yet some people are so dull in moral sense and so destitute of human sympathy as to think it cruel to look such creatures in jail.

—Rev. Dr. Edward Judson (Baptist) of New York, has been released from pulpit duties for a time on account of severe bronchial and throat difficulties.

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.]

Regions Beyond Notes.

1890.

INDIA.—We are sorry to learn that drinking and drunkenness is cruelly spreading in India. At one time it was confined to the low caste, but the English and other settlers are making it popular and common in the higher castes. The evil and misery is only too apparent.

AFRICA.—Mr. M. Richards, writes from the Congo. Every branch of our work is progressing. Our cry is, Africa for Christ. The missionary steamer, so noted and useful in this work, ran aground, and it cost much toil and anxiety to get her afloat and to repair the damage. Mr. George Grenfell whose name is already famous, tells us that the "Henry Reed," the American Miss. Str. helped to pull his boat off. It is pleasant to note that English and American missionary Seamen are befriending each other. The last mail tells of the first baptism on the Congo. The candidate had waited two years, and given evidence of the Spirit's work. The fruit is being seen. God bless the Congo and all other missions and missionaries. Christ is a King. He must reign King of kings, and of all kingdoms.

When Admiral Foote took dinner with the King of Siam, he leaned over the table to ask a blessing. The king looked at him with surprise, saying, "I thought only missionaries did that." "Sire," said the admiral, "every Christian is a missionary."

The American Missionary Union has 209 missionaries laboring in Burma, Assam, India, Siam, China, Japan, Africa and Europe—in countries containing about three-fourths of the population of the world. In all the missions there are 1,720 native pastors and helpers, 1,160 churches, with 111,491 members; and 10,514 converts were baptized in the year 1884.

In the Province of Shantung, China, the birthplace of Confucius, there were no Christians twenty-five years ago. Now there are 5,000 adherents to the different missions, thirty ordained and thirty-three female missionaries, and 300 places of worship.

MEDICAL MISSIONS ABROAD.—Dispensaries and medical work are constantly impressing the people with the beneficent, tender, helpful spirit of the gospel.

The following from Mill's *British India*, is a confirmation of the idea that medical aid is a powerful entering wedge for foreign influence:

"In 1651 the English obtained in Bengal the first of those peculiar privileges which were the forerunners of their subsequent power. Among the persons belonging to the agencies of the East India Company, in India, whom there was occasion to send to the imperial court, it happened that some were surgeons. Obtaining great influence by the cures which they effected, they employed their interest in promoting the views of the company. Favorable circumstances were so well improved that, on the payment of 3,000 rupees, a government license for unlimited trade, without payment of customs, in the richest province in India, was obtained." The success of Miss Dr. Howard in treating Lady Li, wife of the Governor-General of the province of Tientsin, China, resulted in a part of one of the finest heathen temples in China being devoted to her use as a dispensary, the expense being borne by Lady Li, with the consent and under the auspices of her husband, the Viceroy.

It is estimated that thousands of women die annually throughout the East for the want of medical attention. The native doctors are ignorant, and though they might be skillful, they would never be called to attend a woman. The native nurses, who are ignorant, meddlesome, and immoral, are practically, all the women have to serve them as physicians.

America sent the first regularly graduated physician to Asia, Miss Clara Swain M. D. of Castile N. Y. graduate of the class of 1869, of the

Philadelphia Woman's Medical College.

—We are judged by our deeds. The sincerity of our prayers, and the magnitude of our faith are measured by our works. We are praying that the missionary cause may be prospered. But are our works showing this? Our works should be a true index of our interest. Let us notice the two ways of aiding this noble cause:

1. Giving. The most generous gift we can make is the gift of ourselves to the work. But comparatively few are required to do this. We may, nevertheless, give; there are few causes that money will not aid. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

2. Doing. Christ has said "Be ye doers of the Word;" and this is particularly applicable to our cause. It is our duty to enlighten others upon this subject, and to so exert our influence that men may see our good works, and glorify our Father who is in heaven.

Some Memorable Events.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1798.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first telescope was used in England in 1603.

Christianity was first introduced in Japan in 1549.

The first watches were made at Neurenberg in 1477.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

THE WRONG COMPANY.—Rev. Mr. Davidson, an evangelist, tells this story of a man who started from Detroit for a prize fight on the Canada side of the river. Being late for the boat he rushed to the wharf and leaped aboard just as the plank was pulled in. As he began to get his breath he noticed ladies and children about and soon they began to sing Sunday school hymns. Imagine his disgust when he found he had risked his life to catch the wrong boat and was going on a Sunday school picnic instead of to a prize fight! He offered the captain a round sum to put him ashore anywhere, so long as he got him off that boat. If such a man, Mr. Davidson pertinently says, with such desires, could not stand a Sunday school picnic, what would he do in heaven, even supposing he should ever get there? How can any one, without any love for prayer, or the Bible, or any spiritual life here, expect to enter into the joys of a city of whose life is spiritual, in the presence of God?

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—1. It helps to expel from the homes of the people worthless and injurious literature.

2. The religious newspaper in the home aids in solving the Sabbath problem.

3. The religious denominational newspaper attaches the people more closely to their own Church.

4. The religious newspaper strengthens the people in the fundamental doctrines of the Scriptures.

5. The religious newspaper makes the pastor's work more effective by increasing the intelligence of his hearers, by making them acquainted with the philanthropic and missionary enterprises of the day, and by giving them information respecting Churches near and far.—*The Watchman*.

WORK, OR BE SILENT.—Two laborers were trying to place a stone in position on the foundation-wall of a new building. A crowd was standing around looking on, and each one offering his criticism and counsel freely and loudly, but not one lifting so much as a finger to help.

"That reminds me of Church work," said a passer-by to another.

"Why?"

"Because," was the reply, "two men

are doing the work, and twenty are doing the talking."
Moral: Work, or be still.

"SPECIAL VOTES."—Prince Edward Island has had a peculiar feature in its voting system. Non-resident property holders were permitted to send their votes by letter. Of it the *Summerside Journal* says:

As far as we can ascertain Prince Edward Island is the only country in the world where such a system was ever in existence, virtually giving mortgagees the power of nullifying the votes of the men upon whose property they happen to have a temporary claim, though not the bona fide occupiers. By the special votes system it is possible—as evidenced by instances in the present Legislature for a member to occupy a seat, though actually not having a majority of the votes of the district he represents. There are mortgagees in this province who have by means of 'special votes,' votes in every contested electoral district in the province at general elections.

This feature of the electoral law has, we believe, been recently abolished.

TOBACCO.—The Medical Journal says that a great majority of tobacco users go very far beyond what is called the temperate use of it, and evidences of injury are easily formed. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was previous to the taking up of the habit, and to have observation over a long time. The history of tobacco in the island of New Zealand furnishes a quite suggestive illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand, they found in the native Maoris the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the islands of the Pacific. Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoris developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, and at the same time reduced in stature and in physical well-being so as to be an altogether inferior type of men.

CAPTURED IR.—A good many harsh things have been said about British apathy and vacillation in the conduct of affairs in East Africa. They have been unfavorably compared with the Germans in respect of enterprise, especially since Emin fell into the hands of the latter and started at the head of six hundred men to promote their interests in the interior of Africa. But it seems that the British have not been as dilatory as they seemed, for a cable despatch announces that a Mr. Jackson had quietly conducted an expedition to Uganda, and concluded a treaty with its lately-restored king, Mwanga, by which that extensive and important kingdom—the most important, in many respects, in Central Africa—is placed under British influence. With this great district lying north and west of the Victoria Lake subject to them, the British East Africa Company may well be indifferent to the movements of Emin and Wissman. They have captured the prize.—*Z. Herald*.

DYSPEPSIA.—The latest remedy for dyspepsia is buttermilk, which should be prepared as follows: put the buttermilk in a pan, which is set in hot water. The milk is brought to the boiling point, but not allowed to boil. Then the heavy part is skimmed off. The whey which remains is set aside to cool. Take several glasses of it a day as hot as it can be borne.

SAHARA.—The desert of Sahara is slowly becoming inhabitable, with the aid of science. The lower Sahara is an immense basin of artesian waters, and the French are forming fresh oases with skill and success, so that the number of cultivated tracts is increasing rapidly. After a period of thirty years, forty-three oases have 13,000 inhabitants and 120,000 trees between one and seven years old, and 100,000 fruit-trees.

STOPPING A HORSE.—The Russian method of stopping a runaway horse is said to be very effective, and is not particularly cruel. They place a cord with a running-knot around the horse's neck near the neck-strap. To this slip-noose is attached a pair of reins, which may be thrown over the dashboard ready to be seized at once. When the horse starts, the extra reins are taken up, and the cord is tightened around the horse's throat. The most furious horse thus choked stops instantly, and will not kick or fall.

CHURCH LIGHTING.—An essential element in the work of every church is a well-lighted sanctuary. A gloomy temple is not a wholesome place to worship in. Cheerfulness belongs to Christianity. The church should be well supplied with windows to admit the sunlight, and supplied with the very best appliances known to science for the artificial light needed for illumination at night. The most efficient dispenser or diffuser of light, either from oil lamp or gas or electric light, is the Reflector manufactured by Mr. I. P. Frink, of this city. There are differences in the quality of reflectors as there are differences in the quality of flour. Competition has brought a number of inferior reflectors into the market. Those who reflect before they buy will buy the Frink Reflector.—*New York Christian Advocate*.

Temperance Notes.

A return has been made of the number of licensed houses to each thousand of the population throughout Wales. The result shows an average of five houses to each 1,000 persons.

No person who has visited Kansas and examined the question, will honestly say that prohibition has been a failure. We care not whether such person be an abstainer or not. If one desires liquor he must shed his manhood to get it. If one is looking for persons under the influence of liquor, they will rarely be found. It may be that men can get liquor by searching for it, but that is a different thing from its searching for them. It is one thing to be openly tempted to drink, and quite another thing to tempt some one to secretly give a drink.

In Mississippi, prohibition has a pretty strong foothold. As in Alabama, the laws are local, confining the sale of liquors to prescribed localities. Out of the seventy-five counties, thirty-nine do not sell liquors and of the remaining counties all but seven have large black populations. The white Democrats of the state, it is claimed by the prohibitionists, favor prohibition by a large majority, and the colored vote prevents the passage of a general prohibitory law. A constitutional convention is soon to be held, and a strong effort will be made to have a prohibition clause inserted in the new constitution.

Rum can probably be obtained in the larger cities of Maine, Iowa and Kansas; but the man who desires it has to take a good deal of trouble to find it. And the rising generation, the young men, not having the constant temptation of the open saloon before them, nor are they searching in holes and corners for it, the consumption of rum has enormously declined in these States; and that is proof positive that "prohibition does largely prohibit." It prohibits every whit as well as the laws against stealing, or those against social evil, or any other restrictive law prohibits.—*Toledo Blade*.

Among Exchanges.

VRONG JUDGMENT.

Never judge a preacher's diligence, fidelity, or success, by an imposing statistical report. The best work is sometimes done in erasing the names of those who are dead, removed, missing, backslidden, and notoriously wicked and worldly. Even large reports of money may mean toleration of rich sinners in the church and in official positions.—*Standard (Phil.)*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Labouchere made a stinging point the other day in the British House of Commons when he said that men excluded from the jockey club and ruled off the race-course sat in the House of Lords and interfered with the legislation of the empire. It would not have dulled the point any if he had added, that these expelled turfmens also help to make laws for the government of the State Church.—*Can. Presbyterian*.

HOW TO STOP IT.

Brother, sister, have you a local church-quarrel on hand at your place? If so, do you desire to stop it? Then try real hard to induce, by example, everybody to stop talking by closing your own mouth tight and keeping it closed. The tongue soon gets tired wagging if the lips are kept tight shut; and when all tongues get tired and rest, the local church-quarrel soon dies out for want of "tongue-wag." It works like a charm. Try it.—*Rel. Telescope*.

IT SPOILS.

Selfishness spoils the best and greatest deeds.—*Phil. Standard*.

A GOOD WAY.

A good way to revive the Westminster Confession: first cut the binding; then redistribute the words and letters into the dictionary; and, thirdly, reset the whole thing in the spirit of the Golden Rule, the humane parables, and the Sermon on the Mount.—*Register*.

SELF-DELUSION.

It was said of a Christian woman that when she claimed to be very near to God she was specially bitter toward her neighbors and fellow-members of the church. Self-delusion, not conscious hypocrisy, explains such a sad paradox as this. Beware!—*Nashville Adv.*