

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

INSANITY has steadily increased in Paris during the last decade. Drink and extravagant living are the two chief causes.

THE INTOLERANCE of the Roman Catholic church is illustrated in the incident related by Rev. Mr. Eakins of Jersey City. A young lad, lately converted during a revival in his church, was taken by his father to the priest to be punished for going to the Methodist Church, when the priest so abused the lad that medical attendance became a necessity, for the boy was seriously injured. Think of it! Romanism is the same intolerant, bigoted, cruel thing that it ever was, and would crush to the last degree everything and everybody that might come across its path.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars is the amount which Bulgaria proposes to expend on railroads.

A REMARKABLE Surgical operation, just performed in New York, is described by the "Advocate." A physician by an accident became paralyzed in the right arm and leg, and also lost the power of speech. The physicians at the Hospital, after carefully studying the case, raised a circle of the skull an inch in diameter, found a clot of blood upon the brain, and removed it. The paralysis disappeared, and the power to articulate in speech came back. Some years ago a man wounded in the late war, who had subsequently been believed to be a driving dementia, was restored by some surgeons who lifted the skull in a similar manner, and instantly the man opened his eyes and said: "We were at Manassas yesterday; where are we to-day?"

A COLOURED MINISTER was denied a state room on a steamer in one of the northern states. He sued the Company and got a verdict. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court which confirmed the verdict, giving him \$500 damages.

THE GREATEST BRIDGE PROJECT yet is now being talked of. It is proposed to bridge the Hudson from the New Jersey to the New York shore. This is what is said about the project:

"Plans have been fully prepared and the money subscribed. It will cost about \$36,000,000, counting in all expenses. It is expected to require seven years in building. The gigantic span will be 2,850 feet long, by far the longest span in the world. The bridge will be fifteen feet higher than Brooklyn Bridge, and will span North River from shore to shore, without central support or obstruction to the river. It will be a suspension bridge, built wholly of steel cables.

It will be a railroad bridge, and not to be used for wagon traffic. Six tracks will be laid side by side upon it. Every day a thousand railway trains and 60,000 passengers enter and leave Jersey City at present, and the number is constantly increasing. Over the new bridge passengers and freight will come into New York itself, without the intervention of ferry-boats.

"The Jersey end of the bridge will be at Hoboken, the New York end somewhere about Fourteenth Street. This point, the narrowest in the Hudson for fifty miles, is a little more than two-and-one-half miles above the Battery. At the New York entrance to the bridge there will be thirty tracks to accommodate the waiting trains. On account of the enormous expense of ground rights in New York a feature unique in railway stations will be introduced here. The station will be a two-story one, with trains on both floors. The down-stairs platform will contain sixteen tracks. Stairways from the street will lead to the trains. Elevators will convey passengers to trains on the second-story platform, which will have fourteen tracks."

BRITISH CAPITALISTS have, it is stated, invested \$45,000,000 in breweries in the United States. A bad investment in any view. And we think they will discover some day soon that their bad business is a declining one. Prohibition is in the air, and drunkard factories will have to go some of these days.

THE DEATH of two or three children in Brooklyn under the "faith cure" doctrine, has aroused a good deal of feeling. The children were given no medical treatment whatever. Arrests have been made by order of a coroner. Says the N. Y. Advocate:—"The fanatics expose themselves in their own testimony. The mother said: 'I didn't know the child had diphtheria,

but I believed that if the Lord wished to take it to Himself He would do so. I didn't know I was exposing the other children to the disease. I didn't intend to conceal the case.' The Lord, it appears, did not inform the woman what the matter with the child was. As respects individuals, if they refuse medical aid, the law cannot compel them to submit to it unless there is evidence of insanity, and unless their condition threatens the public health. The latter is the case when diseases are contagious, and persons who will expose children to death and the community to contagion should be subjected to all the penalties of the law. If, then, they will not endure the present state, let them retire to the uninhabited portions of the earth and set up a community for themselves. Some cases of this sort have been treated with leniency in Brooklyn, but the time has now come to protect the people. Christian scientists and faith-healers should be subject to State supervision. Even a well-educated physician without a license, and an empiric, however skillful, are subject to the law, and not allowed to practice, while these people do as they please.

RUSSIA has many suicides. The secret trade in poisons is said to be enormous. Over 27,000 cases of death by poison were reported to the police in one year.

THERE ARE MORE WAYS than one, it would appear, of settling a church difficulty. The latest method is that resorted to by a Roman Catholic priest in Plymouth, Pa. The Polish Catholic church in that place had long been agitated by a disagreeable strife to which the bishop hoped to put an end when he appointed Father Schmiske to the pastorate. One Martin Wilkes insisted on holding the office of trustee, to which Father Schmiske would not consent. A short time ago Mr. Wilkes, with a few of his partisans, went to the residence of the priest in the evening, where they were pleasantly received by their pastor; but when they ventured to demand the church books and keys and give their pastor notice to quit the premises, he coolly took a revolver from a bureau-drawer, and pointing it toward them said: "Now, you fellows have made trouble enough in this congregation. I will have you understand that this is my house, and I want you to get out at once or I will compel you." Of course, the visitors did not stand on ceremonies. The remedy was at least temporarily effectual. Father Schmiske doubtless has pluck, but he cannot say with Paul, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal."

THE EDITOR of the *Presbyterian Witness*, Halifax, being asked by a correspondent for his opinion of the Salvation Army, its teachings, modes of worship, and influence, says:

"Our most earnest advice to Presbyterians, young and old, is to attend the services of their own church—public worship, prayer meetings, Sabbath schools, &c., and to let the Salvation Army do what good it can in its own wild way. Our 'opinion' of the S. A. is that it is a very long way behind the Presbyterian Church in all that should characterize a Christian body—in all except zeal. We would do well to imitate their zeal and ardor. We have occasionally read their 'War Cry' which is not an edifying paper. On the contrary it is a foolish and in the main a ridiculous production. We have seen their Hymns, mostly very poor. We have attended two of their special and much-advertised meetings and they were quite unworthy of sensible people. We have seen their performances on the streets on the Lord's Day, and these we regard as deplorable exhibitions. They may be doing good in some cases and to some people, and therefore we only judge of what has come under our own immediate observation. Again we say, be loyal to your own Scriptural, well-ordered, honored and noble church, and do not be carried away by drumming, shouting, dancing, volleying, waving the handkerchiefs, or any other unwise performances.

The advice given Presbyterians may well be heeded by members of other denominations. They will get and do the most good by being faithful in their own churches.

MORE GOSPEL AND LESS RUM.—A Congo native, who has been taught to read and write, is said to have lately sent a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is as follows:—"Great and Good Chief of the Tribe of Christ, greeting: The humblest of your servants kisses the hem of your garment, and begs you to send to his fellow-servants more Gospel and less Rum. In the bonds of Christ. Uglal."

Some Notable Persons.

DOM PEDRO.—A Berlin paper relates this story by way of illustrating the kind-heartedness of Dom Pedro. Some years ago a woman in Berlin was deserted by her husband. A few months later she received a letter and some money from him, but these missives soon ceased; and the woman was left in the greatest poverty. When Dom Pedro was in Berlin, she begged for an audience and told him her story. He promised to do all he could on his return to Brazil. Some time elapsed, and the woman thought the Emperor had forgotten her, when one day a letter arrived from her husband inclosing money for her to come to Brazil. He related that a high official had one day called on him and told him that the Emperor wished to see him the next day; and at their meeting Dom Pedro had made him promise to send for her.

MISS BOOTH.—Miss Mary L. Booth, the late editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, was opposed by her father and mother in her desire to support herself by literary work, and she therefore learned the vest maker's trade to pay her necessary expenses, and devoted her evenings to her loved studies. Although Miss Booth became so celebrated as a translator, she never could speak a word of either French or German. Her struggles seem incredible, the amount of work accomplished marvellous, and the pay for years was simply in books. She often walked four miles because she had not enough for an omnibus fare in her pocket. Eventually she received the largest salary ever paid to any woman in America.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE.—Mr. Mackenzie, says an Ontario paper, is very weak and feeble, and when he enters the Commons he has to be helped off with his overcoat and his fur cap. Then he shuffles painfully along to his seat in the House. He has not been heard from this session, but when he rises to speak he has to be assisted by his neighbor, whoever may happen to be sitting next to him, usually Mr. Laurier. When he speaks it is in a whisper and the whole House is hushed in silence to catch the words as they fall from his lips. He is mentally vigorous, and you can see that his mind follows the debate, but physically he is a wreck, although he does not like any person to come to his aid, thinking he is stronger than he is. Both sides of the House treat him with profound respect and old members shake hands with him as they pass his desk going to their seats. It is a pity to see one who formerly exercised such power in this country, grown so feeble and so helpless, but Alexander Mackenzie's name will long live in the annals of Canada as that of a high-minded and keenly conscientious man, who broke himself down in the service of his country.

MR. GLADSTONE.—When Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament his name was spelt Gladstones—a fact not generally known. His Father, Sir John Gladstone, dropped the final 's' in February, 1835. Sir John's life is briefly sketched in the latest volume of *The Dictionary of National Biography*. He was the son of a shopkeeper and corn merchant of Leith. At the age of twenty two he entered the service of Corrie and Co., corn merchants, of Liverpool, and his shrewdness was so great and his energy so indomitable, that he was speedily admitted into partnership. He sent the first vessel to Calcutta when the Eastern trade was thrown open. At a time of corn famine in Europe, he was sent to purchase in America, but being unable to procure corn, there was the danger of ruin in sending back laden with ballast only the twenty-four vessels chartered to convey his purchases. With tremendous energy he got together sufficient commodities of various kinds to load all the vessels, and when the chance cargoes were sold, the loss was reduced to a mere trifle. Sir John gave all his six brothers a good start in the world. In early life he was a Liberal, but admiration for Canning converted him into a Tory. He was a Member of Parliament successively for Lancaster, Woodstock, and Berwick, but rarely spoke, and then chiefly on commercial questions. His great son inherits his energy, but his oratory is his own.

TIPPOO TIB.—Tippoo Tib (Hamed bin Mohammed), of whom much has been said in connection with Stanley's expedition, is a man apparently about fifty years of age, of medium height, and somewhat corpulent. His short beard and close-cropped hair are grizzled. It is a mistake to regard Tippoos as a pure Arab; he is really a half-breed, the son of a Zanzibar Arab and a woman of Baganoyo; the Zanzibar type comes out in the flattened nose, salient lips, dark bronze skin, and superb teeth. His physiognomy is described as intelligent, his bearing full of dignity, his manners distinguished. He speaks with vivacity, his words being few, energetic and decisive. Touch on the subject of ivory with him, and he immediately becomes animated, his eyes full of fire. He usually wears the white robe of the Zanzibaris with a long gray over-garment with spacious sleeves brodered with silver lace, on his head an embroidered white cap. He understands the distinction between English, French, Germans, Belgians and Portuguese, and is keenly interested in their doings in Africa. Some time ago, he expressed a desire to visit Europe; but it is now doubtful if he will care to carry out his intention. In the Manyema country, between Tanganyika and the Lualaba, he is immensely popular. In the neighborhood of Nyangive he has immense plantations to which thousands of slaves are said to be attached. Wealthy as he is, he is said to affect a somewhat Spartan mode of life.

Products of Brazil.

Coffee is the sheet-anchor of Brazilian industry and wealth. Its cultivation was introduced by a poor priest in 1714, and Brazil now grows 60 per cent. of the coffee of the world, the crop in 1885 being estimated at 390,000 tons, against 163,000 in 1855. The plantations cover 2,200,000 acres, with about 900 million trees. In good years the crop is valued at twenty two millions sterling, nine-tenths being exported. Sugar is the oldest industry, the crop averaging 300,000 tons, valued at £40,000,000. Cotton has declined of late years, the area being under 100,000 acres, and the yield from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of cotton-wool, worth about £1,500,000. The yerbaes or tea-forests cover ten million acres, the annual product being 40,000 tons, of which one-half is exported, of the value of £500,000. India-rubber from the Amazon averages £800,000. The tobacco crop, from 100,000 acres, is estimated at 38,000 tons, valued at £1,400,000. Thus the total vegetable products make up about thirty millions sterling. Animal products are considerably under four millions sterling, and manufactures of all descriptions fall short of ten millions. There was a time when gold and diamonds formed the principal products, when the viceroy's horse was shod with the glittering metal, but at present the total product under these heads is barely £400,000 a year. If to the foregoing we add the earnings of railways, tramways, gas companies, shipping, banks, merchants, professional classes, etc., we find the total earnings of the nation approach a sum of seventy millions sterling per annum. We see, therefore, that the wealth of Brazil is rather a figure of speech than a reality. The earnings and industries of the Argentine Republic in 1884 amounted to £62,300,000, with a population of only 3,200,000 souls, or one-third that of Brazil. In the one country the average is nearly £20 per head, in the other barely £6, but wealth is so congested in the latter that two-thirds of the population are extremely poor, while many of the planters have enormous incomes. There is some similarity between the condition of things in Russia and that in Brazil, neither country being at all as rich as its neighbors.

CERTAIN DOCTORS in New South Wales rashly undertook to act as judges at a great baby-show at Sydney, where prizes from one hundred pounds to a sovereign were competed for by three hundred chubby 'mothers' darlings. Those doctors must now wish they had never been born. No sooner had they awarded the first prize than there was a general rush of the infuriated unsuccessful mothers at the judges and committee, all raging at the 'unfairness' and brandishing their umbrellas. The medical men had to fly for their lives.

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.]

Room For The Children.

Sweetly o'er Judea's valleys
Sounded far a voice of old,
Like a strain of angel music
Floating down from gates of gold,
"Let them come—the little children,
Hinder not their eager feet,
Sure of such, my Heavenly Kingdom,
Their is service glad and sweet."

We have found there's room for children,
We have found there's work to do;
All our hearts and hands enlisting,
May we to that work be true.
In the great and glorious army,
Batting with the hosts of sin,
We can march with banners flying,
We can help the victory win.

For a cry of deepest sorrow
Comes across the waters blue.
"Ye who know salvation's story
Haute to help and save us too!
Shed, oh! shed the Gospel glory
O'er the darkness of our night,
Till the gloomy shadows vanish
In its full and blessed light."

For these poor benighted millions
We can give, and work, and pray;
And our gifts and prayers united,
Sure will speed that happy day—
When no more to idol bowing,
Jesus only shall be King,
And ten thousand voices ringing
Shall His praise victorious sing!

REV. A. T. PIERSON, speaking of the way in which the meetings have been planned and conducted, on his mission tour of Scottish churches says,—"The plan has been connected with a few features of marked value, which might be well imitated elsewhere. Afternoon meetings have been held especially for women, and addressed ordinarily by some woman who had been on the foreign field and at home on furlough—as, for instance, Miss Edge of China and Mrs. Armstrong of Burmah. Then in the evenings, general meetings, held in the largest available church or hall, addressed generally by some returned missionary and myself, and sometimes briefly by some one of the local clergy. Sometimes women were called upon to preside at these evening meetings whose name and known interest in missions gave added power to the gatherings." He further adds—"I see no reason why similar campaigns may not be planned in our own land, so that such men as Drs. — and such women as Mrs. — may be brought into living contact with large congregations in the United States and Canada."

FROM THE LITTLE TOWN of Strathaven there went from one house, William and Gavin Martin to India, James Martin to Jamaica, his son to India, and Miss Martin the sister to India. Five missionaries almost from one cradle.

WOMAN AND MISSIONS.—Dr. STORRS said in a recent address: "The introduction of the feminine life and heart into this missionary work brings in the force that fires and intensifies its onward progress. This intensity of the purpose in woman does not work only in the direction of filling up treasuries, but it consecrates men and women to the cause of God. When that spirit of consecration reaches the great heart of humanity, then the missionary work will go forward with a velocity that we have never dreamed of. The work is in its infancy to-day. What will it be one hundred, — two hundred years hence? The promises to women are vital of celestial blessing, which give to them the powers that men sometimes lack. It is a woman's hand that is scattering subtle poison through the delicate pages of books such as 'Robert Elsmere,' and in many other ways; but the height of christian purpose can never be attained until all womankind have given their hearts to Christ and christian work."—*Home Missionary*.

THE GOOD THAT ONE WOMAN, single handed, can do is strikingly illustrated in the case of Miss Arnott of Edinburgh, in her work in Palestine. Some of the details of what she has accomplished are given thus:—
Miss Arnott went to visit the east, and was induced temporarily, to take the place of an absent teacher. The

condition of the people and their extreme wretchedness awoke her pity, and she conceived the idea of applying moral leverage where all true elevation begins, at the individual, and so elevating the home. She began alone, drawing on her own resources, obtaining ground on moderate terms and began a school. She taught such poor girls as she could persuade to come. Her curriculum was very simple; its two great lessons were how to live and how to die. God stood by her, and soon she had a building and as many scholars as she could care for.

Her work (by some) was looked upon as visionary, until its manifest success brought offers of abundant help and even management. One of the finest school properties now in the Levant—worth, probably, \$75,000—is a part of the result of her work of faith and love, and all the outcome of her own indomitable spirit, for she had very little to begin with. Twenty-five years she has been in the field, during which time she has been wonderfully favored by Divine help.

Among Exchanges.

A RARE MAN.
A Georgia man paid his yearly subscription to a paper, which was due, and insisted on paying the interest.—*Home Journal*.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.
The revival most needed to-day in social, political, and business circles is a revival of conscientiousness.—*Telegraph*.

VERY TRUE.
Employees are not likely to attend or join the same church with a hard or unjust employer. The man who has been wronged cannot fellowship the hypocrite who wronged him. The widow and the orphan cannot trust the guardian who held back what was coming to them. Yet, we wonder why people are not Christians!—*Home Journal*.

HOW THEY USE THEM.
The Rev. David Hunter of Partick, says Scotsmen treat their ministers very much as they do their wives; they find fault with them themselves, but woe to any other man who does so.—*Presbyterian*.

SHOULD BE.
Every Sunday School should be, in the best sense of the term, a temperance society. Every neighborhood should have its own temperance societies of enlightenment and social influence for the right. And every thing should be done with a view to convince, persuade and win, rather than to denounce and merely exasperate. It is not temper but the sunrise that vanquishes and scatters the night.—*The Advance*.

HIS USEFULNESS ENDED.
A church which desired to get rid of an aged pastor who had long served it held a meeting to consider the matter. After considerable discussion one of the deacons who had hitherto said nothing, getting impatient, arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I move that Mr. H.'s usefulness in this ere field come to an end arter to-night." The motion was carried. It does not, however, always require a meeting to do this work. Churches sometimes bring a pastor's 'usefulness to an end' without a formal vote. It is easily done when a few people set themselves to it.—*Chris. Inquirer*.

"SPIRITS IN PRISON."
"Spirits in prison" are spoken of in the Bible, but when he wrote these words St. Peter evidently had no thought of such an imprisonment as occurred in Chicago one night last week. Three reporters and a detective attended a dark cabinet séance in that city, and at the proper stage in the show the embodied spirits were seized, a light struck, and Mrs. Carrie Sawyer, formerly of New York city, and Miss Kittie Ranger, who personated the spirits, and the manager were carried off to the police station in a patrol wagon, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. If these spirits should languish in prison for a considerable time, and others like-minded with them should share a similar fate, a more wholesome sentiment on the subject of Spiritualism would be created, and many unscrupulous swindlers would receive their just deserts.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

A TROUBLE.
The years come and go, but the Romish Apostasy, consistently continues to be the troubler of nations and the families of the earth. It has some simple writers that the Pope should be recognized as a universal mediator and peacemaker—the arch-arbitrator of the world. A more foolish and futile proposal was never hatched in the human brain. The system of which the Pope is the apex, is responsible for much, if not most, of the national and social unrest that we find around us. Whether in Brazil, Africa, or the South Sea Island of Maro; whether in Belgium, Ireland, America, or Italy; whether in London or Glasgow, the schemings and plottings of this intolerant and inquisitorial confederacy are doing their best or their worst to upset the reign of peace and good-will.—*London Christian*.