

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 51.

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 17, 1890.

WHOLE No. 1920

The Religious Intelligencer —for 1891.—

Thirty-ninth year of Publication.

In 1891 all the features that have made the INTELLIGENCER a welcome visitor to so many homes will be continued. In no respect will it fall below the standard and there will be a steady endeavour to introduce new and improving features.

We have reason to believe that the INTELLIGENCER never stood better with its readers than now. The many good things said about it by those who know it best are encouraging to the editor. And he will spare no effort to keep it worthy the commendations it receives, and a true friend and helper in the thousands of homes it is privileged regularly to visit.

To Free Baptists in the Provinces especially the INTELLIGENCER is important. It is a branch of the denomination's work. It is the only journal published in the country by them and for them. It is the medium through which ministers and churches learn of each other and their work. And it alone is set for the advocacy and defence of the doctrines and methods peculiar to them.

The testimony of pastors is that it is a help to them in their work. This testimony is gratifying, for to be a pastor's assistant in every church, and a missionary where there is no minister, is our aim.

We are hoping that 1891 will, in extent of circulation and good done, be better than any previous year in the history of the INTELLIGENCER.

We want to retain all present subscribers, and to add many new ones.

RENEWALS NOW!

Now is the time for renewals. They should never be delayed till the time paid for has expired. It is better to renew a little before the old subscription has run out.

Subscriptions expire every month, indeed every week in the year. But a very large number expire this month. And from all these we would like to hear, with remittances, at once.

Let each reader of this whose subscription has expired, or will expire this month or in January, send a renewal by the next mail.

Prompt payments will help the work of the paper much. Do not delay your help.

TO PASTORS.

The ministers can help very much by speaking to their congregations about the paper, urging that renewals be made promptly, and offering to receive and forward them. Will the brethren kindly do this in behalf of their assistant and the work at large?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

There are hundreds of families that do not now get the paper who ought to have it.

We have to thank many brethren for efforts, successful in so great degree, to extend its circulation. Every year is adding to the number of the homes it enters.

But looking over the list of subscribers in the several localities where our people are in the Provinces we are satisfied that there is scarcely a congregation in which at least ten more subscribers could not be secured, and in many it ought to be possible to get even a larger number.

Will our brethren arrange to canvass all the non-subscribing homes in their congregations? What they cannot do themselves they might get some interested members to do. If this is done

the result is sure to be good. Let us all seek to have the paper go to every home that needs it.

And now is the time to do this work.

Every present subscriber is asked to aid in increasing the number of INTELLIGENCER readers. Many of them have done so, and will continue to, we are sure.

We have an offer to make them. It is this:

TWO FOR TWO-FIFTY!
Each present subscriber who sends a NEW NAME with his renewal, may enclose \$2.50, which will pay for both, one year.

We will be glad if every subscriber will take advantage of this offer.

NOW TO THE WORK!

Give the INTELLIGENCER a boom for 1891. We are workers together, brethren. With an active effort all over the field, great things can be done.

Renewals and new subscribers should come in quickly and in large numbers.

SEND THEM!
SEND THEM NOW!

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

STANLEY's lectures are attracting fine audiences. He is said to show, in his appearance, the effect of great physical exertion, exposure and privation. His hair is almost white, and there are wrinkles and creases in his face which in part tell the story of his explorations. But, nevertheless, he looks strong and able to undergo, if need be, renewed exertions of equal magnitude.

THE PERSONAL BODY-GUARD of the Czar consists of fifteen specially picked Corsicans, mature and tried men, chosen and trained by M. Celerin Pietri, nephew of Napoleon III.'s Minister of Police. These men have to keep watch in the kitchen and private apartments, while some of them act as assistant cooks. It is intended gradually to increase the corps as suitable men can be found.

THE "CHRISTIAN INQUIRER" tells of some Connecticut ministers who are getting cheated in a new way. A couple have been going from town to town, procuring a marriage license and getting a minister to marry them in each. At least half a dozen times have they been joined together. The groom wishes to pay a fee of five dollars, but unfortunately has only a twenty-dollar bill. The pastor by some means makes the change, and afterward finds the bridegroom's bill a counterfeit. A man that can use the marriage ceremony in this way and that to cheat a country pastor is surely a monument of total depravity, and a very tall one.

THERE IS A VERY LARGE number of youthful criminals in the United States; the majority of the criminals are young. The "Advocate" says that the facts published, from time to time, on this matter should stir up parents to serious reflections. Recently a boy, eight years old, was caught in the act of committing burglary in New York and sentenced to a reformatory institution. Young as he was this was not the first offense. He had only been out of a penal institution three days when this arrest was made. His brother, ten years old, was convicted of stealing a watch a few days before, and his father is now serving a term in the penitentiary for a brutal crime. But youthful criminals are not all hereditary criminals or neglected waifs. Some of them have enjoyed advantages which enable them to earn an honest living. A boy was committed to the Toms, under a charge of forgery, who had displayed wonderful skill in the criminal art. He was an expert stenographer and penman, having forged the name of his former employer so skillfully as to deceive one of his most intimate friends. His age was fifteen. Schemes of reformation which contemplate the redemption of adult criminals may be useful, but little improvement can be expected from any plan which does not make provision for preventing children from becoming criminals.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT of English Capital is being invested in industries in the United States.

THE JAFFA-JERUSALEM RAILWAY is nearing completion. The distance is thirty-two miles. Three locomotives of American make have arrived in Palestine for the road.

JAPAN'S FIRST PARLIAMENT met a few days ago. It consists of three hundred members. The franchise is not yet anything near universal. It is so arranged that only about one in eighty-seven of the population can vote.

MR. WELLSMAN, a London newspaper man, remarks on the great development of the religious press: In 1846 religious papers were very few, very slow and very old-fashioned. Now a marvelous change has taken place. The circulation has increased to tens, even hundreds of thousands, and, contributed to by statesmen, preachers, orators and literary men, they are greatly thought of, and are believed in to an enormous extent.

HOW TO DO IT. The following from a contemporary may be suggestive as to the INTELLIGENCER:

This is the way one of the pastors did it. He took a copy of the paper, exhibited it from his pulpit, told the people its good points, spoke of its cheapness, sent several of the brethren into the congregation with cards for addresses, and—doubled the number of subscribers.

This is the way another did it: He went into his Sunday-school, called the attention of the officers, teachers, and young people to it, and especially to the Notes on the Lesson, urged all to take it, and—quadrupled his list.

And this is the way another did it: He took the paper along to his meeting, exhibited it there, told the brethren it was the paper of which the Conference ought to be proud, showed them the names of several former pastors in the news items, read a spicy paragraph or two, and—they all took it, except the brother who never gives anything to the missionary cause, and the brother who always vetes against raising the preacher's salary.

And this is the way another did not do it: He thought he would call attention to the paper from the pulpit, but he forgot it; he then thought he would do it in the Sunday-school, but he forgot it; he then thought he would solicit subscriptions from his people personally, but up to date he has not sent a single subscription. And he will read this article, "And go his way, and straightway forget what manner of man he was." And the subscribers that we will get from that charge will be those who will send in their own names, as many do, saying, "Verily, we thought our pastor would prophesy unto us of the paper, but he did not."

IT IS TOLD OF E. J. Mackey, the big railroad man of Indiana, that he is one of the men who believes in work with the hands. When visited by the Vanderbilts, some time ago, he was found in the yard of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, which he gained possession of a few years ago when it had but 109 miles of rail, and which now controls over 3,000. He was dressed in overalls and jumper, and was lying flat on his back under a box car, greasing the running gear. Once when asked why he never took any recreation, he observed that all the recreation he wanted was to get a wheelbarrow and go out and pick up scrap iron—an occupation which he is often seen at. And yet this man is the president of the system which controls eight or ten western railroads, and is worth many millions of dollars.

Persecution in Peru.

Mr. Penzotti, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an agent of the American Bible Society, a man of estimable and spotless character, a preacher of rare fervor and power, and a pattern for believers in simple faith, has once before been subjected in Peru to the indignity of confinement in the common jail. That was at Arequipa, somewhat more than a year ago, and after confinement for nineteen days he was set free by order of the national Government. He is now nearer the national capital and held in stronger bonds, awaiting trial on charges which we have not seen clearly stated; but there is no doubt that it is because he has been engaged in Bible distribution. He was arrested in Callao on the 25th of July, and at the latest date, the 4th of October, the case had not come up for trial. At that time he wrote to the American Bible Society saying:

I am still in prison, and a prison

very hard also, and very dirty, and I have no hope of coming out yet. I think that in less than a month I may have a sentence of from four months to a year. Many persons of consideration have done what they could to get my liberty, but all in vain. The newspapers take sides, both for and against us; but there is a general agitation. Congress is working for liberty of worship, but there is nothing sure.

Scientific Miscellany.

SOLIDIFYING SAND.—In submarine foundation work, Herr F. Neukirch, a Bremen engineer, has successfully tried the novel plan of solidifying sand under water by introducing powdered cement by a compressed air blast. Iron tubes, somewhat perforated and pointed at the end, are sunk into the sand to the desired depth of a foot or less. The air is then turned on, and by it the cement is made to penetrate a pure sand bottom 4 inches within 30 seconds. The blast thoroughly mixes the cement with the sand as the tube is raised, and thus solidifies the bottom. The mixture remains like concrete for several weeks.

MICROBES AND DIGESTION.—A Russian physician has found that microbes are always present in great numbers in the fasting stomach of a healthy person. During the earlier part of digestion they are also quite numerous. The gastric juice, however, tends to destroy the microbes though no effect on digestion appears to be exerted by them.

AN INDIAN TECHNICAL JOURNAL states that the Rangoon oil refinery has been successful in making a superior and cheap solid fuel from petroleum by dissolving 3 per cent of common soap in the heated oil. The product is not easy to ignite, and burns slowly, with very little smoke and great heat.

PROF. F. A. FOREL reports that 55 glaciers of the Alps—including all those of Mont Blanc and a large proportion in the Bernese and Valais Alps—are increasing in size, two of the first rank having commenced a period of gain in 1889. With the exception of the Ortler group, all glaciers of the Austrian and Grison Alps are still receding or are stationary.

THE SIZE OF AN ADULT Englishman's head is said to average No. 7. The heads of Portuguese average from 6½ to 7; those of Spaniards are a little larger; and those of Japanese exceed the English average. Germans have round heads, Malays small ones.

ELECTRIC SUCCESS.—The most extensive electric railway in the world is operated by the West End Street Railway Company, of Boston, whose third annual report furnishes these interesting figures: Total miles of track operated by the company, 256.78; miles completely equipped with electric overhead system, 65.46; miles partially so equipped, 27.60; box cars owned, 838, of which 164 are electric; open cars, 856, including 173 electric; total miles run during the year, 17,665,360, of which the electric mileage was 3,311,743; total passengers carried, 114,853,081. An increase of 44.1 per cent in travel has followed immediately on the lines where electric power has replaced horses.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.—In an investigation of the lightning strokes of central Germany during a period of 26 years, Kerr Kastner has found that the number of annual cases has increased about 129 per cent, reaching 1145 in 1889. He traces four thunderstorm paths. The starting points of all are in the hills, and in their course the woodless areas and flat country, river valleys and low meadows about lakes, are especially liable to be struck by lightning, while the wooded and hilly districts usually escape. Lightning strokes are most frequent in the hottest months (June and especially July), and during or just after the hottest hours of the day.

SURGICAL SCIENCE has not only pared down over-long noses, but has succeeded in remedying disagreeable prominence of the ears. In a recent case, an oval piece of skin was removed from the back of the ear, a vertical notch cut in the cartilage, and the wound closed by a few stitches. The ear was held closer to the head, and no visible scar was left.

FRANCE is said to be the only country which has made careful experiments with carrier pigeons on war vessels. It now has a pigeon service connecting the fleet and the shore, while Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal each has a military pigeon service.

SOME 14,000 HORSES are annually eaten in Paris, and half as many each in Berlin and Vienna.

SWITZERLAND'S SHOWING.—Electricity has met with great favor in Switzerland. According to statistics lately published by Dr. A. Denzler, there were in that country, at the close of 1889, 351 electric light installations, with 408 dynamos, supplying 51,155 incandescent lamps and 845 arc lamps. Power was obtained from hydraulic motors at 177 of the stations, from steam engines at 138, from gas engines at 32, and from electric motors at 4. In connection with the direct lighting, 41 batteries of accumulators were used. There were 24 installations for the transmission of power, employing 75 dynamos and motors, and conveying from 2 to 280 horse power to distances varying from ¼ of a mile to 6 miles. These installations include those for operating an electric tramway at Vevey-Montreux and an electrically-driven cable railway up the Burgstock. There were also some 45 small dynamos in use for electro-chemical, galvanizing and laboratory purposes.

SANITARY ENTOMBMENT.—As a more agreeable substitute for ordinary burial than cremation, Rev. Chas. R. Treat proposes entombing the dried bodies of the dead. By a suitable arrangement of buildings, he would pass dry air through the tomb to absorb all moisture and morbid matter, which it would convey to a furnace in a separate structure. This process would preserve the form of the body, while cremating all that is subject to decay.

THE CITY AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY.—The new underground electric railway of London is 3½ miles in length, and passes, at a depth of about 60 feet below the surface, through two circular iron tunnels 10 feet in diameter. It is equipped with 14 ten-ton electric locomotives, each capable of developing 100 horse power, and of running 25 miles per hour. A train has 3 passenger carriages, each seating 34 persons.

IRREGULARITIES in the running of a large clock in the dock-yard at Chatham, Eng., have been traced to vibrations from the incessant hammering on the iron vessels being built. So great was the effect that it became necessary to remove the clock to another part of the yard.

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.]

Home Work.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N. E.

The ladies of this Society, which has been but recently organized, gave a very enjoyable missionary entertainment on Monday evening Nov. 25th; the object being to create a greater interest in this part of christian work. The exercises of the evening began at eight o'clock and before that hour the large audience room of the church was well filled by an attentive and appreciative audience.

In the absence of the Pastor, who much to the regret of all interested, was suffering from illness, Rev. J. T. Parsons was asked to preside and performed the duties of that office in his usual happy way.

The entire entertainment reflected the greatest credit on those who were engaged in its preparation. The singing, readings and speeches being exceptionally good.

We feel sure that this effort must result as the sisters hoped in the strengthening of the interest in Foreign Mission work in their midst.

We trust that this Society which has been so lately established, and has begun in such a vigorous way, "to build up the waste places," may never be less aggressive than at present and that they may have the blessing and

approval of the Divine Master ever to be with them.

The following is the programme:—
Opening chorus—Choir—"Saviour breathe an evening blessing."

Duett—Miss Reid and Miss Holder—"Watch ye saints with eyelids waking."

Reading—Miss Ella Vanwart—"The Promised Land To-morrow."

Speech—Rev. J. T. Parsons.
Duett—Misses Hattie and Mabel Simpson—"Oh dear! I shall never learn to spell."

Floral Exercise entitled Cross of Flowers, by twelve girls from Carleton Mission.

Collection.
Chorus by—Choir.

Reading—Miss Helen Roberts—"Patch Work Window."

Reading—Mrs. J. S. Smith—"Have You The Spirit Of Missions."

Speech—Rev. G. A. Hartley.
Chorus by—Choir—"God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Benediction.

For Children's Meetings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT CHINA.

1. How does China correspond in size with Europe? Ans. China is the larger.

2. Are there many people in China? Ans. One-third of all the people in the world live in China.

3. Who was the first missionary to China? Ans. Robert Morrison, once a poor, dirty, street-boy in England, who was given a suit of clothes that he might go to Sunday-school. He showed so little appreciation that his teacher, who had done so much for him, was at first almost discouraged. However, she fitted him out with a second and then a third suit of clothes, and these last he kept tidy, and went regularly to the Sunday school. While Robert was yet a boy he gave his heart to Jesus.

4. When did he go to China? Ans. In 1807.

When was the first convert baptized? Ans. In 1814.

6. Were the Chinese willing to have foreigners come to their country? Ans. No; and they positively would not allow foreigners to go beyond the very border of their country. As late as 1832 the emperor issued an edict forbidding all foreigners to sail up the rivers, or try to enter the interior.

7. What at length opened the country to foreigners. Ans. The war between China and Britain in 1840-42.

2. What are some of the superstitious notions of the Chinese? Ans. They worship their dead ancestors, and leave presents at their graves—clothes, food, and other useful articles, such as they suppose their departed friends are in need of. For they believe that in the next world people will want just the same things that they do here in this life, and while they give the least possible help to the poor people about in the country, they pay very, very large sums for the miserable beggars who they imagine are wandering about in the next world. By paying these large sums of money their priests promise that they shall not be troubled by the poor people when they themselves are dead.

9. Do the Chinese often kill their little children? Ans. Yes; 160 women were once asked about this horrible custom, and they confessed that they had killed 158 of their little baby girls. One of them had killed eleven little daughters, but none of them had ever killed a son.

LIZZIE HAYES.

HOW THE MCKINLEY BILL WORKS. A private letter written by a lady in Providence, R. I., to a friend in Kentville, says: "We paid 32 cents per pound for turkey, 23 cents a pound for chickens, 42 cents a dozen for eggs and 40 cents a pound for butter, used for our Thanksgiving dinner."—Chronicle.

The average duty on a carload of turnips is about \$20 under the McKinley bill. Under the old law about \$8 would cover it. Yet our farmers are receiving just as good prices now as under the old condition of things, and the jobbers are apparently making as much money as ever.—St. Andrew's Beacon.

It does not seem to effect other people so much as it does their own people.

—Two young unmarried native Christian women in Madagascar have gone out from the capital as evangelists to distant tribes. This is a new departure.