

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVII.—No 18.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 30, 1890.

WHOLE No. 1887

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

**THE CZAR** has notified the morgana-wife of his late father, Alexander II, that neither she nor her children will ever be permitted to enter Russia. The widowed woman and family have been living in Paris since the death of the late Czar. The sons are to become naturalized citizens of France.

**FINANCIAL DEPRESSION** is being suffered in the Argentine Republic. The bad state of affairs has been brought about by speculation, over-trading, and inflation. The issue of Government Currency is greater than it can redeem. There is danger that the Government may repudiate its liabilities, though a strenuous effort is being made to avoid it.

**STANLEY** says that the Aruini forest in Central Africa is enormously richer in everything than the Amazon forest, especially in rubber trees. This forest, he thinks, will be the rubber reservoir of the future.

**THE GREENLAND** coast has, it appears, never been fully surveyed. There is on the east coast a stretch of 450 miles which has never been visited. It is now proposed by a Danish naval officer to explore the unknown region and make an accurate survey of it as possible. It will take—says the *Herald*—two years: his helpers will number nine—all picked men—and the work will be carried on in small boats (when practicable) and on sledges. The district is supposed to be uninhabited. The task is by no means an easy one but its very hardships have a fascination for adventurous spirits.

THERE IS NOT a very good feeling between English and Germans about African affairs. The Germans have no kindness for Stanley, and their papers say grievous things of him.

**MORTGAGED FARMS** are, evidently, very numerous in New Jersey. A recent report says that in a single township in that state within a few days forty families were rendered homeless by the foreclosure of mortgages; and that in the same county during the same time the sheriff had sold two hundred farms to satisfy foreclosed mortgages. The accounts of some of the evictions are sad and tragic as those of Ireland.

**NOVA SCOTIA** has eighty-one Societies of Christian Endeavour.

**THE WIDOW** of a millionaire brewer of Syracuse, N. Y. has just been declared a confirmed drunkard and has been deprived of the control of the vast estate left her by her husband. Her case is sad enough, as any like case is, but the question that arises is, how many thousands of confirmed drunkards were made by the accumulation of the brewer's millions? and how many tens of thousands of wives were widowed and homes desolated!

**REV. JAS. A. O'CONNOR**, formerly Roman Catholic priest, but now the editor of "The Converted Catholic" magazine, and the leader of the movement in New York city and elsewhere for the enlightenment of Catholics, is said to be doing a fine work. His mission is successful; the number of Catholic converts is steadily increasing, and the interest of Protestants in the work is becoming deeper and more general.

**POOR QUEBEC!** A lottery company has been organized in Quebec, and is to have legal authority, to do its robbery, because it promises aid to educational and religious institutions. What shameful things are sometimes done in the name of religion!

**RAILWAY MANAGERS** in these days demand sobriety in their employees. The President of the leading Pennsylvania Railway has issued the following order:—"All superintendents will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of the rule relating to the use of intoxicating liquors by employees. Men who violate it must be promptly discharged, and proof that a man goes inside a drinking place while on duty will be ample evidence to warrant his immediate dismissal. Men known to drink to excess or frequent drinking places while off duty must be discharged. While employing new men, strict inquiry should be made as to their habits, and preference always

given to those who do not use intoxicating liquors at all. Heads of departments must keep informed as to the habits of the men under them, and make sure that these rules are strictly observed." It is understood that the authorities of the road are sharply enforcing the order.

## 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.]

### Is It I?

"Laborers wanted." The ripening grain. Wait to welcome the reaper's cry. The Lord of the harvest calls again; Who among us shall first reply, "Who is wanted, Lord? Is it I?"

The Master calls, but the servants wait; Fields gleam white 'neath a cloudless sky; Will none seize sickle before too late, Ere the winter's winds come sweeping by? Who is delaying? Is it I?

### A Tribute to Woman.

"HELP THOSE WOMEN," which labored with us in the Gospel. The sixteenth chapter of Romans gives a glimpse of the already developing influence of Christian women. There are twenty-seven persons mentioned, and some third of them are women.

Phoebe is thought to have been a woman of quality and state, who for Christ's sake, became a deaconess of the Church at Cenchrea. Priscilla was one who in her own home received the eloquent Apollos, and taught him more perfectly the way of God. Mary, Tryphena, Tryphosa, the beloved Persis, Julia, the mother of Rufus, the sister of Nereus—all these are mentioned with high encomium. And it is worth note that these women represent all the various conditions and spheres of life. Some were doubtless given to single life, others were wives and mothers; some presided over church work and some over the household; but all were active in labors for Christ and souls. What an anticipation of these days, when the Lord having given the word, "The women who publish the tidings are a great host." A curious reversal had taken place already when Paul wrote. At first woman was believed to be virtually a help to man and was so treated for 4,000 years. But when the Gospel redeemed her, socially as well as spiritually, Paul could say to men, "Help those women," as though woman had now become the prime worker and leader in holy activity, and man was now to give her help.

**WOMEN IN INDIA.**—When Mrs. Armstrong laboring among the Telugus, sought a winding sheet for a dead woman, she was asked: "was she a saint or a sinner?"

The question meant, was she married or a widow; if a widow, she would not be buried in a cloth of such quality as if living with a husband. And when she asked one of the many sects of the Hindoos if there was anything in which they agreed he said: "Yes, we all believe in the sanctity of the cow, and the depravity of women."

**INDIA SODOMS.** Prof Lindsay saw from the railway at Jejuri a huge temple frowning dark like a mediæval fortress; and forty miles below Satara, in a secluded glen at Pal, another. Going on to Dhoud then up the Visapur and climbing the hills there was another. They are the three great temples of Rhandoba, the lord of Jejuri. To them the poor villagers all over the Maratha country look with religious awe; and in fulfilment of vows, bring their young daughters to deliver them over to a life of nameless degradation. These girls, thus consecrated to a life of infamy in the name of religion, wander in bands over the face of the country, and the place where they mainly congregate are turned into Sodoms.

### The Deadly Cigarette.

The wisdom of the law passed during the recent session of the Legislature of this Province is clear enough in the light of such incidents as this, illustra-

ting the deadly effects of the cigarette habit. The *Independent* tells of a boy, Samuel Kimball, 16 years old who died a few days ago in a Brooklyn Hospital, whose last words were: "Let any boy who smokes cigarettes look at me now and know how I have suffered, and he will never put another into his mouth." He was a bright boy, an exquisite singer, and had many friends. He lived with his grandmother and worked in a chandelier factory. Here is his story, as he told it to his nurse:

"To me be confessed that this trouble had originated from cigarette smoking. Some days, he said, he smoked twenty cigarettes. At first he kept his grandmother in ignorance of his indulgence. As he continued to smoke the appetite grew upon him with such force that he could not choke it off, and it began to affect his constitution."

"Why," I asked him, "did you not stop when you saw what it was bringing you to?"

"Oh, I could not," he replied. "If I could not get them to smoke I almost went wild. I could think of nothing else. That my grandmother might not suspect me I would work extra hours instead of spending my regular wages for cigarettes. For months I kept up this excess, altho I knew it was killing me. Then I seemed to fall to pieces all of a sudden."

His disease took the form of dropsy in the legs, and was very painful. The nurse continues the story: "During all his sufferings he never forgot what had brought him to this terrible condition. He kept asking me to warn all boys against their use. A few days before he died he called me to his bedside and said that he thought he had not lived in vain if only those boys who are still alive would profit by his suffering and death."

There is no other form of tobacco so dangerous as cigarettes, because the nicotine in the smoke is not absorbed in the loose tobacco, smoked clean up to the end, but it is taken, unfiltered and undiluted, into the lungs. It was not the poison in the paper, but the poison of the tobacco which killed Samuel Kimball, and is ruining the health of thousands of other pale-faced boys.

### Marriage Laws.

The *Times*, of India, publishes the rules which the Bombay government, with the assent of the governor-general, has drawn up for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadava Kanbi caste in the district of Ahmedabad and Kaira. Power to make these rules is given under the act for the prevention of female infanticide. Some of them are curious. The cheniho, or present, given at betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father, is not to exceed one rupee and seven suparis and betelnuts. The marriage cheniho, payable to the bridegroom's father, may be one rupee, and shall not exceed one hundred rupees. The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to exceed ten rupees, and the same limit is fixed on the value of the masala, or present by the bride's maternal relation. The payment at the ceremony when the bridegroom touches with his mother-in-law's dress must not go beyond two rupees. The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than 25. The marriage party going to the bride's village are not to spend more than 30 rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees not to take with him more than five men.

### Temperance Facts.

—One feature of the Berlin treaty is worthy of special note—it forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives of the Samoan Islands. The English, German, and American merchants had been cursing the inhabitants of these islands by dealing out to them rum, regardless of the fact that by so doing they were spreading ruin and death among the natives. Thank God, the treaty prohibits this despicable business.

—A case occurred recently in the Court of Sessions at Rochester, which shows how completely a life of sin wrecks the soul and robs it of manhood and hope. A man eighty-five years of age was arraigned under an indictment for larceny, who when

asked by the judge if he had anything to say, replied: "I am guilty. I have been in prison thirty-five years of my life. I have no home nor friends. I want to go to Auburn and stay there till I die." There is something unspeakably beautiful in old age when it is found in the way of righteousness, but the sadness of a score like this makes one sick at heart. "The wages of sin is death."

—By whom are the saloons supported? Not by the women; not by the ministers and teachers; not by the substantial business men and thriving manufacturers. The Rev. H. W. Bennett, of Columbus, Ohio, says that one Saturday evening careful watch was kept for one hour over five saloons in that city, during which time 640 persons entered, 554 of whom were young men. That hour and that night may be a fair sample, and that city quite like other cities. The young men who work in the mills and shops and the young men who do not work support the saloons.

—The liquor saloon in our large cities is the natural rallying point of the lawbreaker of every kind. There not only the thief, the midnight marauder, and the debased debauchee find sympathy and encouragement, but through its influence the wily political trickster dupes and betrays his misguided victims, and the reckless Socialist and Anarchist are able to lead deceived but well-meaning laboring men to their certain ruin and the subversion of all order and law. It will be a happy and hopeful day for the laboring man when he turns resolutely aside from the association of the saloon.

The following from the *General Christian Advocate* voices our sentiments exactly: "Prohibition ought not to be a party question, but a question of conscience, of good government, of moral development, of material prosperity, of protection to the home. No good citizen can afford not to devote all the time to so important a question that is needed for its success. The people ought to be more interested in it than in any other question before them. There is more at stake in this conflict which pertains to the real welfare of the state than in any former question. Our position on this question is well known. We believe that high license is the greatest fraud that the politicians have ever attempted to put on the people. It has no other aim than to trench on the saloon in every community as the headquarters of corrupt politics. But it is a compact with evil which will not stand."

### Convictions Confirmed.

The Supreme Court has given judgment in C. T. Act cases of Edwards, Coleman, Grieves, Crangle and Smiler, confirming the convictions made by Police Magistrate Marsh. These men were, more than a year ago, each convicted of a third offence. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, the chief point relied on in the appeal being the relationship between the principal witness, Wesley Nichol, and the Magistrate. The Court, with the not surprising exception of Judge Wetmore, decide that there is nothing in any of the points raised. There is great satisfaction amongst good citizens generally that the appeal has been dismissed. There has been so much vexatious delay in many cases that many people were almost hopeless of a favourable result. It is probable that the most rum men hoped for in these cases was delay. They believed that if they could have time enough they could repeat the Act. They got the time—a full year, but they did not repeat the Act as they expected. And now let them pay the penalty of their persistent defiance of the law. We hope that before this is printed they will be in jail. Whether there is another trick to be played in the game of rum against righteousness we do not know; but in any case the judgment of the Court is a long step towards the end of the struggle.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA is having a geographical globe made, upon which the different countries of the world will be represented by precious stones. France will be indicated by a sapphire, England by rubies, Russia by diamonds, and so on. All the seas will be represented by emeralds.

**THE LATE DEACON TEAKLES.**—The Sussex correspondent of the *Sun* writes of the funeral of the late W. S. Teakles, Esq.:

The remains of the late W. S. Teakles J. P., arrived here Saturday morning from Ottawa encased in a very handsome casket, on which had been placed a most beautiful floral wreath by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., finance minister of Canada, and bore the following inscription: "In loving sympathy of Geo. E. Foster. The funeral took place in the afternoon from the residence of Dr. Burnett, at which place and, at the grave Rev. Mr. Thompson conducted services, making some very excellent and appropriate remarks. The pallbearers were: George L. Slipp, John Roach, John Asbill, R. D. Boal, Walter B. Scovil, W. H. White. The deceased's son, B. H. Teakles, of the inland revenue department, Ottawa, was present."

Deacon Teakles was a good man; he loved his church and the cause of Christ. We extend our sympathy to the widow and children.

**MARRIAGE IN THE WEST.**—A Montana paper, from which we clip the marriage notice—McGibbon-White—which appears in the proper department, has this notice of the event:

"The bridegroom is a native of Douglas, New Brunswick, where he entered upon life as a school teacher, and for a season after crossing the line he still continued in that avocation. But he is now extensively interested in the mines of Neihart. The bride was born at Nashua, N. B., in which vicinity she is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends." She is the only daughter of Michael White Esq.

**CANADA'S FISHERIES.**—Statistics on the fisheries laid on the table of the House of Commons show that in Nova Scotia last year there was a decrease in the yield of cod, mackerel, and herring amounting in value to \$1,470,038. New Brunswick shows an increase of \$125,176, and Prince Edward Island an increase of \$9,568. The total value of the fisheries of Canada, 1889 is \$17,418,510; for 1888, \$17,181,765; increase, \$236,745. The decline in the cod, haddock, hake and pollock fisheries, was due to the unfavorable weather during the season.

**A RARE DIVORCE.**—The rare ceremony of divorcing a woman from her dead husband, according to the old Mosaic law, took place recently in Louisville, in the B'Nai Jakob Synagogue. The woman was Mrs. J. Levin whose husband was killed by tramps last summer. She had no children, and the old law of the orthodox Jews is that in such a case the dead man's eldest brother is to marry the widow and raise up children to the name of the deceased. Mrs. Levin, however, did not desire to marry Moses Levin, her husband's brother, nor he her. Accordingly, she must be divorced from her dead mate. This ceremony can only be performed by two orthodox Jewish rabbis acting in conjunction.

**THIRTY THOUSAND.**—Dr. Cuyler's friends have made him a present of \$30,000 on his retirement from the pastorate after thirty years service. He may well say, "The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places." And he deserves it all.

**A NEW JUDGE.** The vacancy on the bench of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court has been filled by the appointment of Mr. N. H. Meagher of Halifax.

**MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.** A novel matrimonial event occurred at Galena, Ill., on Thursday. A mother and her daughter both stood at the altar together, taking upon themselves the vows of wedlock, while the grandmother of the junior bride acted as bridesmaid.

**THE MOST SICKENING.**—An English paper reports:

At the Manchester Assizes, on Thursday, a domestic servant, twenty-four years of age, was sentenced to death for the murder of her child by drowning it in the Mersey, when destitute. Is not this sickening?

Upon which the "Canada Presbyterian" makes this straight comment, "Yes it is sickening, and perhaps the most sickening thing about it is that the principal author of this misery goes unwhipped of justice while his victim is sentenced to be hanged. Not only does he escape punishment, but his crime probably does not lower him the least in the estimation of his male and female friends. Just so long as women refuse to punish such lecherous scamps, so long must they suffer most themselves."

**SABLE ISLAND.**—Not many of our readers know much, if anything about Sable Island, except as a dangerous coast. It is about 100 miles from Halifax. The *Presbyterian Witness* says of it: It is to-day an interesting mission field on a small scale. The present keeper of the lighthouse has been living on the island 20 years. There being no school he has to employ a governess to educate his children. A Christian lady some 50 years ago presented a library for the use of all living or working on the island at any time, but it has been mislaid or destroyed. Visits from the outside world are not frequent, and a mail is delivered once in two or three months. The voice of a minister may not be heard more than once in five years. Rev. John Green, a Baptist clergyman in England, being laid aside from the active duties of the ministry several years ago, thought that he might still be of some service in the Lord's vineyard. After considering the matter for some time the thought flashed upon his mind that he might do something to send religious reading among the lighthouse keepers. He is now sending Spurgeon's sermons and other religious literature to lighthouses in the British possessions. A good work is thus being carried on, and the lonely inhabitants of that isolated spot, Sable Island, are being remembered through this agency.

**WHEN?** The minister of militia has promised to have the affairs of the canteen of the Infantry School in this city looked into. He ought not delay. And he should not content himself with asking the Commandant whether the charges are correct. Let a thorough investigation be made by parties, who are not interested either in the profits of the concern, or in any other way.

**GEN. MIDDLETON'S** usefulness, if he ever had any, is ended in Canada. A man who does not know that he cannot appropriate the property of other people is not the kind to be at the head of the military force of the country. If a private did in a small way what he did in a large way, it would be called stealing and the guilty fellow would be court martialled. What is right treatment for the private is also right for the General. Send him off, quick! British soldiers must be men of honour.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**—The amount of life insurance in force in Canada at the close of 1889 was \$231,946,270, an increase of 20 millions over the previous year. The premiums for the year were \$8,227,530, an increase of \$1,665,682 over 1888.

**THEY GET ENOUGH.**—It is stated that a movement is on foot among the members of the Dominion Parliament to increase the seasonal allowance to M. P.s and Senators to \$1500. The allowance now is \$1000, and it is quite enough. The law making and governmental machinery of the country costs already more than it ought. The members get enough now. Some of them are credited with being able to live through the session on very little more than the allowance made for travelling expenses, having their indemnity as clear profit. Whether any do this or not, \$1000 is ample for any of them, and much more than many of them earn in legislative duties.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—His Honor Lieut-Governor McLean and Mrs. McLean entertain with all due hospitality and in a style becoming their position. They have banished from their table wine and all that intoxicates. This has been done at the special and pressing request of Mrs. McLean, who is an ardent advocate of Total Abstinence, and resolutely set her face against the venerable "use and wont" of Government House. We congratulate Mrs. McLean on the example she is setting and the excellent precedent she is making. *Halifax Witness.*

Governor Filley of this Province has never, during the two terms of his occupancy of the Gubernatorial office, given wines &c. to his guests. We are glad the Governor of Nova Scotia is taking a like wise and Christian course. May all Governors do the same.

**SUNDRIES.**—There are 2,750 languages. . . . Twenty miles an hour is the best record of an electric street car. . . . In 1804 there were thirty-five translations of the Scriptures in existence; now there are nearly 300. . . . Horses are curried by steam in Chicago, and 150 horses are cleaned in two hours. . . . Our circulation is our capital, and our space the goods we have to sell. . . . The Princess of Wales is in a serious condition of health. Her increasing deafness has resulted in fits of extreme melancholy.