

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To any subscriber sending us three new names and \$4.50 we will give credit for one year's subscription.

BERLIN, by a recent census, is shown to have a population of 1,574,485.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" has a devout believer in Mrs. O. Washburn of San Francisco. She is about devoting the bulk of her fortune to founding a Nationalist Colony in California. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" theories are to be followed; and all people of good moral character will be admitted, irrespective of religious belief. Over \$100,000 will be spent in buildings and improvements.

THE JOURNALISTIC AND LITERARY LIFE of India is making remarkable advances. There is a large number of newspapers, secular and religious, published in the various languages of the country. In these papers, as well as in the books published, opposing systems of heathenism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, present their doctrines and defend them. It is certainly a great change when these false religions of the East take up the weapons of controversy and assault one another in print. As a result, the keenest and brightest native minds are made aware of the absurdities which cling to their false religions, and they see how utterly unfit they are to live in the atmosphere of intelligent discussion. This is an important aid to missionary methods and aims. Another aid is the growing authority of the English language as the medium of literary discussion. These are facts which tell powerfully in aid of the progress of Evangelical Christianity in India.

REV. ROBT. DICK, who died recently in Buffalo, N. Y., was the inventor of the newspaper mailing machine used in most large offices. Mr. Dick was born in Scotland, but came to America when a child. He was a Free Baptist minister for nearly fifty years, being 76 years old at his death.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOM of Tal-mage's new church is finished. It will accommodate about 1500.

THEODORE CHILD, summarizing his "Impressions of Peru," in *Harper's Magazine* for January, will have this to say of the industrial and commercial outlook of that country: Two and a half millions is supposed to represent the present population of this vast territory, which has 1200 miles of coast-line, and a superficies of more than a million square kilometres. This population consists of the creole governing, proprietary, and official classes, ordinary Peruvians, Indians, cross-breeds, Chinese coolies, and negroes. There are the rich and the poor, both apparently satisfied with the existing decadent state of the country, or, at any rate, making no effort to improve it. Truly the field is not a tempting one for colonists. As for commerce, there is just as little inducement as there is for colonization. During the last ten years many foreign merchants have left the country, and in reply to inquiries from would-be commercial immigrants, most of the embassies, I find, frankly recommend people not to go out either to Lima or to other towns. Illustrations of objects and scenes in Lima and elsewhere will lend additional interest to Mr. Child's very valuable paper.

POST MASTER GENERAL WANNA-MAKER of the United States favours a one cent postage rate on letters.

It is about time Canada's letter rate was reduced to two cents.

DR. KOCH, now so famous, was until ten years ago an obscure country physician. In 1880 he was called to Berlin as a member of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission and professor in the Royal School of Medicine, and all his wonderful discoveries have followed since. He has been a fresh and ruddy student, hardly looking his forty-seven years. But he is now described as haggard, thin and feeble, his unrelenting labors having either broken him down or, as is feared, his constant experiments having infected him with the tuberculous bacillus.

"GLIMPSSES OF FIFTY YEARS," by Miss Willard, has reached a sale of nearly 50,000 copies. Another edition for the English market is now being prepared.

THE BISHOP of BEDFORD, England, has made the startling proposition that all clerks who do not earn a sufficient salary to keep a wife with respectability be prohibited from marrying. The bishop estimates that there are 150,000 junior clerks in London offices and warehouses whose average pay is about seventeen shillings, or \$3.50 a week, and thousands more who do not earn to exceed \$5.25 a week. This will not maintain a family, and the deficits accumulate until crime and the poor-house is the end.

A BEGINNING has been made by General Booth in his scheme for relieving the distress of the dwellers in "Darkest England." He has, it is reported, bought an old brewery for \$20,000, which is to be converted into the city colony, where 500 men may work and sleep. A piece of land will also be purchased shortly for the country colony. The boldness of his plan has won admiration from many quarters. The Marquis of Ripon, a Roman Catholic, has sent him £100. A property in Southwark Street has been purchased at £17,000 for a superior lodging house.

REFERRING to the suit brought by R. A. & J. Stewart against the Bank of British North America, the Montreal Trade Review says,—"It will involve an investigation into the affairs of the Maritime Bank, and if such be true, it is to be hoped that the rascals who went through the tills of that institution and ruined a number of its shareholders, whoever they may be, will be discovered, exposed and punished."

A MAN was recently convicted in Pennsylvania on the charge of cruelty to animals, who, in a fit of anger, tied a piece of twine to the tongue of a balky horse, and then proceeded to pull the tongue out by the roots. Such a monster ought to be sent to State-prison. Animals have rights, as sensitive creatures capable of pain and of receiving injury, which men are bound to respect, and which it is the duty of law to defend.

THE LYMPH of Dr. Koch is being extensively tested both in America and in England, as well as upon the Continent. It is put up in five-gram bottles, each of which contains enough of the fluid, after being diluted, for upwards of 1,000 inoculations. In several of the New York hospitals, as also in New Haven, patients have been treated, and the resulting symptoms are carefully noted. The verdict of the medical profession will not be rendered probably for some months to come. One of the patients being treated with the lymph in New York is Mr. Hubert Clark, son of Mr. John A. Clark of this city. His friends are hoping much for him.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST PERSECUTION.

There was held a few days ago in London one of the most influential meetings ever held to protest against the merciless persecution to which the 5,000,000 of Russian Jews are now being subjected. The Archbishop of Canterbury, several Bishops, Cardinal Manning, several Dukes and a host of peers, members of Parliament, and eminent men of all professions, with Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Allon, and Rev. Hugh Price Hughes joined in the requisition to Lord Mayor to hold the meeting.

A RUSSIAN HAMAN.

Jews in Russia have always been treated with intolerance, but in 1882 General Ignatieff a virulent hater of their race and religion, promulgated, as minister of the Interior, a series of laws known as the May Laws, so herculean and venomously cruel that they excited a feeling of horror in Europe and of debastation even among enlightened Russians, that led to the minister's downfall. Now, unfortunately, in M. Pobedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, formerly tutor of the Czar, and a favourite who exercises a baneful influence on his ex-pupil's mind, the Jews have one of their bitterest enemies since Haman. Under his influence the May Laws are being rigidly enforced, forgotten laws are being hunted up, and the interpretation of the law is invariably hostile to the Jews, who are regarded by every rank of the incurably corrupt officials as lawful prey for black-mailing.

WHY THE JEWS ARE HATED.

Official Russia hates the Jews for various reasons. First, because they are Jews, then because the bulk of them were taken over unwillingly with Poland, then also, because the Jews show a mortifying superiority in competition with Russians in any profession or industry they are allowed to engage in. The Jews have always been confined to a Pale—to Poland and the South Western provinces that formed part of Old Poland. The late Czar was more liberal than his predecessors, and allowed artisan Jews to settle outside the Pale, and Jewish youths were permitted to enter the colleges and the learned professions, and also to settle outside the Pale. Within the Pale there was no restriction as to residence, a Jew being allowed to live either in town or country, though he paid extra taxes, and was subjected to various galling restrictions.

THE MAY LAWS.

The May Laws altered all this. Within the Pale, no Jew can now live in the country. They must live in towns, and they are being crowded into the towns in a most cruel way. Places always regarded as towns are arbitrarily ruled to be villages to get rid of the Jews. At midnight in mid-winter, while members of the family are suffering from serious illness, a large family is often visited by the police, is turned straightway out of doors, and driven into the nearest town. It has been ruled that a suburb is not a town, and therefore the Jews are packed into the frightfully overcrowded and insanitary ghettos. In Teheran the Jewish population has within eighteen months sprung from 5,000 to 20,000. It is possible for employment to be found for these great immigrations, as a matter of fact, a pamphlet issued by the English Russo-Jewish Committee tells us 'the vast bulk of the Russian Israelites are at the present moment living on the verge of starvation.'

PERSECUTION OF ARTISANS.

The artisans long settled outside the Pale are also being persecuted, and on every pretext are driven into the Pale. For instance, the administration of the Smolensk province has decided that Jewish bakers, butchers, glaziers, and vinegar makers are not artisans, and may, therefore, be expelled. A tailor's cutter is set to do the work of a presser, and when he fails at the unaccustomed work, it is held that he is not a 'skilled' artisan, and may, therefore, be expelled. The police visit a man's domicile on the Sabbath, while he is keeping his Sabbath, and if he is not at work, they conclude he is not an artisan and, therefore, expel him. If he leaves his town of his settlement on any pretext, if only for a few days, though he may have lived there all his life, he is held on his return to be a new settler, and new settlers are not to be received. Thus, a man was ordered to leave a town that had been his lifelong residence because he went to another town to be married. A discharged soldier returned to the village he had previously lived in, and was regarded as a new arrival, and ordered to leave.

TICKS OF TYRANNY.

The officials take an interested delight in straining the law in order to exact bribes from the terrorised Jews. Every Jew must touch his hat to every official, under pain of punishment for disrespect. At universities and gymnasia, in towns where the population is almost wholly Jewish, only a very small percentage of Jewish students are received—10 per cent. in the Pale, 5 outside, and 3 at Moscow and St. Petersburg. Even in schools built by Jews for Jews this law is now rigidly enforced. At Vinitza a recently opened technical school, founded for Jews, though the Jews form nearly half of the population, can only, it has been decided, receive eight Jewish lad to eighty Christians. Merchants, by paying 1,000 roubles (about £100) annually to 'first Guild,' may travel out of the Pale, but they can only take one Jewish clerk, and if he dies or leaves they cannot take another. He may have his children with him till they are twenty-one, but not his parents. One merchant, in order to evade this law, registered his old father as valet and his mother as his cook.

LIFE BANISHMENT FOR NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

Jews who cannot immediately produce the certificate of their birth—and there was formerly great laxity in registration, for children were forcibly taken for military service and 'converted'—are treated as 'alien vagrants.' A native of Trostianez was given eight days to prove his place of birth. He could not do so in the time, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, to be followed by perpetual banishment to Siberia. This man has a wife and seven children. The evidence was got after his conviction, but the court refused to accept it or to revise the sentence.

BRIBERY TO 'CONVERSION.'

In one way a Jew can escape all this persecution. Let him become a Christian, and he is not only freed from all restrictions, but he can procure a divorce from his Jewish wife, he can escape payment of his debts to Jews, and he is presented with a sum of money down. To their honour, not more than 1,800 Jews annually succumb to this temptation.

REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

Many refugees have already arrived in London. The necessitous are relieved by the Jewish Board of Guardians. One man is Myer Kasef, who after working as compositor for ten years at Moscow, was expelled with twenty-three fellow-compositors because it was ruled they were not artisans. Another is a teacher from Odessa, one of 120 who were suddenly deprived of their license and livelihood. 'Of course, I could have got it back by being baptized,' he told a *Graphic* interviewer. A third is an engineer who earned a large salary at Odessa. He and 40 others were ordered to leave the town, but he was privately told that if he would consent to be baptized he should not be disturbed. These are sample cases.

What afflicts the Jewish race in Russia afflicts, said Cardinal Manning the Jewish race in England, and in every civilized State. The people of Israel in their dispersion are like the nerves of sensation in which we are enveloped; wounded in one spot they suffer in all. When the cry of such a multitude of sufferings is wafted through the commonwealth of Europe, it is surely a part of the comity of nations that we should, with all due respect, make known what we have heard, in the confidence that if things be so, the first to seek out and to treat such evils would be the supreme authority of the realm from whence these wailing voices come.

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.]

A Few Friendly Words, Familiarly Spoken.

—First, the greatness of the missionary work itself, or rather how great it might be in its benefit to ourselves, not thinking of the benefit conferred upon others. In increasing our information, in drawing us out of ourselves, and making us less selfish, in broadening our minds, in developing our spiritual nature, and thus increasing our devotion to God. It may prove to be a grand cause, grand in its results upon ourselves. We should be so inspired by it, that we should be ready to respond when our gifts, our sympathy, our prayers are asked to advance the cause.

We are called by the Master to carry out His last command, and as one has forcibly said, "Christ committed His gospel not to paper but to men and women."—"Go ye into all the world."—"Ye are the light of the world." Of course every woman must not go, but every woman can send, and just here is required that sacrifice, denial of our wants to provide means for sending others. How much do many of us really feel what we give, and do, in our Missionary Societies. True there are some who do practice self-denial. We remember meeting a lady at District meeting; Showing her worn gloves, she said,—"I have worn my old gloves and given my dollar to the missions."—We thought that by and by, those hands would wear palms of victory.

This work requires that we should

have the spirit of self-sacrifice, and is it not our duty to transfer it to the children? Also should not the methods to interest children in this work begin with the mothers? Should not they be so trained to love this work, as that they will deny themselves in giving money to it? They seem to have life made easy to them on all sides, and would not a little hardness endured, for so great a purpose, ripen their character, and better fit them for future usefulness.

We must make their meetings attractive in order to insure their attendance. It has been said that a child's pleasures are what the mother chooses to make them. If the mothers would contribute their quota to make the meetings attractive better results would be witnessed, and we could all take comfort in the prospect of a young generation arising to more than fill our places.

Perhaps it might help some society, if we would send the programme of the last meeting of our Mite Society.

Subject: India.—Announced at previous meeting.

Opened by singing and prayer.

Answer to roll call by each repeating a verse of scripture from memory.

Lesson on the map of India, teaching of the places occupied by our own and F. W. B.; missionaries what had been done.

Dialogue (Pennies for Jesus). Recitation.

An interesting talk of a young lady on the Superstitions of India. Also a short and entertaining address to the children by a mother.

Payment of dues, and closed by singing.

Of course to prepare for these meetings, it requires time and trouble; but if we will brave difficulties to reach a scene of pleasure, will we not do so for a higher service. And, lastly Christian sisters, let us all pray often and earnestly for our dear missionary with whom we are so intimately connected, that the strong arm of Jehovah will prosper her and those associated with her, and give them great success in their work. Let us also pray that others may soon join her in the great harvest field of India. "The fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much."

We take the liberty to subjoin a few extracts of a private letter received from Miss Hooper.

R. J. A.

She says:—

Was awakened long before daylight this morning by the pilgrims to Lourde singing on their way to Jaggeratte. It was no new sound, but there came with it the feeling and thought, "Haste to save them, they are going to eternity unsaved." I cannot send the songs as they sounded to me, but I send the thought as it came to me, as if the time were so short. Four Bible women are out in the villages just now. Pray much for them and us. Our cold season is coming. We want to go into the jungle homes.

CORRECTION.—In the entertainment, by the W. F. M. A. Society of St. John, North, given in the issue of two weeks ago, a Duett by Miss Wilson and Miss Oates was accidentally omitted from the programme.

L. J. F.

Scientific Miscellany.

THE PLANETS AS ELECTRIC MOTORS.—In an experiment described to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Ch. V. Zenger has imitated the rotation of the earth by means of a hollow glass globe and a Wimshurst electric machine. The globe was silvered on the inside, and supported on a steel axis. Placed between the poles of the machine so that a line connecting the discharge points would pass at one side of the axis, the globe began to rotate when the crank of the machine was turned, and continued to move with a degree of regularity and speed varying with the motion generating the current. From this effect it was argued that the motions of the planets of our solar system have an electro-dynamic origin.

PURE ZINC.—A French metallurgist, M. Chahagne, has succeeded in making distilled zinc as a commercial product. This zinc is chemically pure, and though still somewhat more expensive than ordinary zinc (which contains such impurities as lead, tin, cadmium, copper, antimony, iron, silicon, sulphur, and arsenic) it has some important advantages. It is more malleable than the ordinary metal, and is easily split or drawn into plates or rods of great toughness. In electric batteries, the pure zinc is consumed much less rapidly and much more regularly than the ordinary zinc (even when the latter is perfectly amalgamated), and gives a more constant discharge.

ANILINE AS A MICROBE POISON.—Two German medical men have taken advantage of the property of aniline of killing bacteria. Violet aniline dyes

free from arsenic, proving to be without poisonous effect on guinea-pigs and rabbits, eye-disorders were produced in those animals, and successfully treated with aniline. A skin-urcer on a scrofulous child was then cured by the daily application of a solution of aniline. The substance was subsequently found valuable in a bad case of eye-disease, and in general for sterilizing suppurating wounds and sores.

DR. RUSSELL, an Edinburgh pathologist, claims to have discovered the cancer parasite, which is a fungus of the yeast type.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.—Dr. G. W. Hambleton urges that an important step toward the suppression of consumption is the fitting of the body to resist it. He rejects the accepted theories, and regards the disease as depending upon conditions that reduce the breathing surface of the lungs below a certain proportion to the rest of the body. These conditions—in the absence of which consumption has never been produced, even in Koch's experiments—include sedentary life and occupations, want of exercise, defective seats, tight clothing, and whatever may tend to compress the chest and prevent full expansion of the lungs. Remedies are free country life, well-ventilated rooms, suitable chairs, and clothing that is loose and not too heavy. Liability to the disease may be avoided by keeping the lungs up to the normal capacity. A man of 5 feet 8 inches in height should have a chest measurement of 38 to 45 inches, with a power of expansion of 4 inches. The earliest physical training should aim at full development of the lungs. Narrow-chested persons should practice deep breathing, and exercise systematically to expand the lungs to the healthy standard, at the same time especially avoiding work in close and dusty places.

THE PHONOGRAPH IN MEDICINE.—The suggestion that the phonograph might be used for recording the sounds characteristic of certain diseases has been successfully acted upon at a London hospital. The whoop of whooping-cough, with the intervening cries of the patient, were as vividly reproduced as if the child were in the room, and so also were a variety of hoarse utterances. It was evident that the phonographic record of such sounds must prove of great value for teaching, and probably for many other purposes.

A PHOTO-CHRONOGRAPHIC APPARATUS for analyzing every kind of motion has been devised by M. Marey. A photographic film is moved by an electric motor across a camera's focus, and may be interrupted 50 times a second for the production of as many views of the object.

MESSES. FREMY AND VERNEUIL have produced artificial rubies on a large scale, and of greater size than heretofore. They are equal to the natural rubies for the watchmaker.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—Luminous clouds, according to Mr. O. Jesse, were first seen in June, 1885, from the vicinity of Berlin. The time was 9.30 P. M., when the sun was about 9° below the horizon—too low to shine upon ordinary clouds. Continued observations since that time have shown that the luminous clouds have a regular period each year, their appearances at Berlin having been between the last of May and the first of August, and that they travel in the earth's atmosphere in such a manner that during the months of December and January they are to be found in the southern hemisphere in latitudes of about 45° to 60°. Repeated measurements give a height of some 40 to 60 miles, and the light seems to be due mainly to direct illumination by the sun. These important peculiarities of a remarkable phenomenon have been firmly established: (1) The luminous clouds have had in general a very rapid movement from northeast to southwest, but much slower movements in the opposite direction have taken place in some cases. (2) Since their first appearance, luminous clouds have to a considerable extent waned. In 1890 they have displayed a beautiful brilliancy during only about three nights; at other times the light was for the most part feeble. (3) Luminous clouds present themselves generally more brightly—therefore are more frequently visible—after than before midnight. While in the first years they appeared before midnight very frequently, they have done so in the last years very seldom. After midnight they still appear pretty often.

WILL CONSUMPTION FOLLOW?—Small-pox has practically disappeared from the British Isles, only one death having been registered from this disease in England and Wales for the three months ending with September last. During the same period 85 deaths from small-pox were recorded in Venice, 53 in St. Petersburg, 18 in Paris, 11 in Vienna, 10 in Brussels, 7 in Turin, 6 in Prague, and a large number in Madrid.

A NATURALIST claims to have discovered the only fresh-water sharks known, in Lake Nicaragua and the river approach to it.