

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1878

ADVANCE PAYMENT!

Cash in advance is the principle on which this paper is published. And at the low price—\$1.50—it is impossible to carry on the work unless the advance payment principle is adhered to. Will our friends kindly have this fact in mind, and send along their renewals without delay.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

MR. MOODY recently asked a large congregation to stand while the collection was being taken, so, as he explained, that every one could get his hand into his pocket. A good plan.

IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC they deal sharply with drunkards. When one is found drunk on the streets he gets sentenced to sweep the streets for fifteen days.

BOSTON has forty thousand people who never go to church.

BISMARCK has become impatient of bad penmanship, especially in the signatures of official documents. He has issued an order asking more care, and threatening to dismiss officials who offend in this respect.

LAST YEAR New York spent \$8,000,000 for champagne, and while the rich were drinking it and carousing, 1500 poor people in their midst starved to death, and thousands of others suffered for bare necessities.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* declares that "there is not the slightest reason to believe that any permanent change of climate is taking place."

We can easily agree with it. There are changes, but in this latitude they are anything but permanent. Twenty to fifty degrees difference within twenty-four hours is what we frequently have this winter.

TERRIBLE STORIES of the barbarous treatment of the Christians in Crete by their Turkish oppressors continue to be published in the *London News*. The degree which professed to grant an amnesty for political offences is a dead letter. Sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for three or five years are being daily passed on the Christians for having taken part in revolutionary meetings, or for having uttered words disrespectful to the Sultan. On the way to prison these unhappy victims of the Turk are cruelly cudgelled and inhumanly treated by the troops. In one case two peasants were beaten and carried to prison under the eye of Chakir Pasha because they refused to dance. The practice of shooting down Christians who do not stop immediately they are ordered by the military authorities is still carried on, especially by the Albanians, who are described as 'a veritable plague to the island.' To add to these enormities every insult is heaped upon the Christian faith. We trust that the voice of Parliament will soon be heard in reference to these matters.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S Christian Temperance Union, of Montreal, have sent to London for a coffee barrow. It will weigh about three hundred pounds, will be provided with a large fire-box, water and cocoa, if desired, a small cupboard for cups, saucers, etc.; also a drawer where pens, ink, pledge-cards and temperance literature may be kept. It is hoped by supplying good, hot coffee at a lower price than a glass of liquor can be bought, to help reclaim the drinking working-men as well as to keep many young men from acquiring a taste for intoxicants.

A WRITER in the "Advocate" relates an incident which he thinks shows how the money in many cases is expended—the proportion for necessities and for useless and injurious things. He was in a country store, and, he says:

A lady of very limited means entered with a small basket of articles she wished to exchange for merchandise. Her goods were a small roll of butter and one dozen and a half of eggs, both of which came to ninety cents. She made the following purchases: Half a pound of coffee, 10 cents; one pound

of sugar, 10 cents; one box of matches, 3 cents; one spool of thread, 5 cents; one yard and a half of calico, 12 cents. This came to 45 cents. The remaining 45 cents were spent for tobacco for her husband, who, she said was out of the weed. She almost split the pennies in purchasing necessary articles that she might get tobacco for her husband.

ANOTHER HEIRESS, one possessed of one half a million, has just taken the veil in the Dominican convent in St. Louis. Cases like these have come to be a feature of the operations of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. It gets the money.

STANLEY says that the distance which he travelled on foot in the last expedition was 4,000 miles and 1,000 miles in conveyances of one kind or another. The expedition has occupied three years, and rescued 300 persons at a cost of less than £30,000. Lord Napier's Abyssinian expedition occupied six months, rescued eight persons and cost £8,000,000.

IDAHO, with a population of 100,000, has 25,000 Mormons. By recent legislation the Mormons have been disfranchised.

VICTORIA is a flourishing colony. It has an area of about 87,000 square miles, and a million inhabitants. How it manages its railroads &c, is stated thus:

Instead of letting corporations build the railroads and giving land away to get them to do this, Victoria has kept its lands and built its own railroads. The result is that this thriving community had last year an income of \$41,000,000, and of this sum \$16,500,000 was in the shape of profits on the State railroads. Seven years ago the income from the railroads was only \$9,000,000; in 1886-8 it was \$12,265,000, and for the year just closed it has gone up to nearly double the income of seven years ago, and as no one can build roads but the State, and the State is an enterprising builder and a good manager, the profits on the railroads will in time pay all the expenses of the government. In addition, Victoria owns not only the post-office, as the people do here, but all the express business and all the telegraph business, and the profit on these for this wise, thrifty little State last year was \$5,140,000.

An Exile of Siberia.

There arrived recently in Canada, from Yokohama at Vancouver, Felix Brant, who has been ten years an exile in Siberia and seven years in solitary confinement. Eighteen years ago, says the *Halifax News*, he was arrested on account of his political views, charged with being a Nihilist, and summarily condemned to imprisonment and exile. The solitary confinement almost drove him insane. He had no books, no paper, no visitors, nothing to relieve the dreary monotony of days and months and years. He was at first delighted with the change from such a fearful condition to the lonely Siberian village to which he was exiled.—When he left prison at the end of seven years he had nearly forgotten his own language and spoke with much hesitancy.—Brant was a lawyer and a journalist. There was no scope in Siberia for law or for journalism. So he had to be a maker of sign boards and a book-binder, by turns. Thus he earned about \$10 a month. Most of the exiles earn much less than this amount, and are kept on the grim verge of want.—All correspondence is inspected by officials.

"The place where I was stationed was five thousand versts from the Pacific. I should not have been able to get to the sea coast but for a happy windfall in the shape of a sum of money. I had been deprived of my employment which was more lucrative than the most of my companions, and as compensation I received a sum of money. This and money I had saved in other ways enabled me to make my way to the coast. It took two months to do it. I had better say as little as possible of the manner of my escape from the coast. It might prevent the escape of others. It was, however, mainly due to an English Captain. I got to Japan and from there to Vancouver, and was free after 18 years.

"I have been astonished again and again at the large-heartedness of the people I have met here. The first Canadian I met was a gentleman on the 'Batavia,' on which I came to Vancouver. He was overjoyed at my escape and treated me with extreme kindness, offering to do anything in his power for me. I have met with the same kindness everywhere.

"Yes, as you say, the finding myself in a free country gave me some curious sensations. One of the queerest I felt

as I was passing your St. James' Cathedral, at the moment the chimes were ringing. The sound was like that of the peal of bells in the Petro-paulovski fortress of St. Petersburg, where I was kept in solitary confinement for a year and it brought back vividly to my mind the whole scene and the horrors of it."

Mr Brant is not likely to try his fortune in Russia again after having tasted the joy of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

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.]

Heathen Piety.

We subjoin part of a sermon preached by Dr. B. H. Badley before the North India Conference Jan. 13th. The general drift of the discourse is "The spiritual possibilities of the heathen." The first part shows that the gospel message has been carried to the lowest and meanest of earth's peoples, and has brought about wonderful transformations of life and character. The second part gives the facts proving that "heathen people in every part of the world have responded praise-worthily to the claims of the gospel." The third part discusses "the spiritual susceptibilities and the religious capabilities of the people of India," especially those classified as heathen. He goes on to say "These people are essentially religious. This is shown in many ways.

First; In their worship.—They are a nation of worshippers. Temples abound throughout India, from those on the far away peaks of the Himalaya Mountains to the remotest part of the Madras Presidency; it is only when one has seen the temples of Muttra, Brindaban and Benares on the North, and the immense structures at Madura, Trichinopoly, and Fanojore in the South, that he is qualified to speak on the subject.

"In more than one Kumaon valley nestle a score or more of stone temples, small, and rudely built, proof positive that in some by-gone age the valley was the home of those who feared the gods and sought to please them. Besides there is constant daily worship in the houses of the Hindus to an extent which probably we do not dream of. If every Hindu mother would tomorrow abandon all worship at home, the system would soon fall and be a thing of the past.

The wife and mother sees to it that the idols are not neglected; and her zeal makes idolaters of her children. The mothers must be reached before the nation can become Christianized. It is cause of devout thanksgiving that so many consecrated women are coming to India year by year to labour among their heathen sisters.

2nd In their pilgrimages.—Often long, weary and painful often ending in death. It is something more than a passing whim or idle notion that causes a man to leave his home in Bengal or Bombay and make his way to Hardwar (where the Ganges emerges from the Himalayas) and then on up the roadless mountain-sides to the sacred shrines of Hidarnath and Badrinath, where he makes his offering. Year by year men, women and children, sicken and die along the road, and yet the tide flows on. A steamer full of pilgrims for Poorree may go down in the Bay of Bengal with the loss of all on board, but other pilgrims, set out on the same voyage to pay their vows at the shrine of Juggarnath.

3rd In fasting. This is a well known custom among the Hindus. On certain days of the year millions of Hindus abstain from food from sunrise to sunset.

4th In keeping vows. On many a mountain summit, where the road cuts the ridge, pieces of cloth are seen tied to the branches of a tree each piece telling of a vow fulfilled. The devotee who holds up an arm until the limb is stiffened, never more to be restored to its natural place; the man who measures his length along the dusty road to a certain temple,—the reluse in the jungle—these and others show that these heathen people have not only a willingness to make vows to their deities, but a strength of purpose to keep them.

5th In large gifts of money offered at the shrines of gods and goddesses. Who can estimate the value of the offerings made to-day in various temples of India? The Hindus are good givers. The fact that so many thousand priests are supported year by year proves this. In the midst of many a tray of sweetmeats, presented to the idol, lies a piece of silver. Millions of pice are daily offered in the name of some favourite god by those who can ill afford to give even so small a sum. Mr. Sumant Vishnu, of Bombay, gives it as his opinion that the Hindus spend from 5 to 15 rupees each per annum on religious rites.

6th In spiritual mindedness. Who among us does not recall some devout Hindu, with whom he has come in contact in the course of his missionary experience, with face full of eager questioning, with a mind accustomed to thinking on spiritual subjects, and a heart yearning to find rest? There are many such all over India; some on the threshold of the Kingdom of Christ, others, alas! still groping in the darkness, never having had the gospel message explained to them. The people about us have a capacity for soul culture. In the midst of the wide spread idolatry, the gross ignorance, the heathen rites and ceremonies of India, we find conjugal fidelity, love of children, obedience to parents, and other sweet and gentle virtues developed often to a surprising degree, giving us an earnest of what we may expect when the genial dews of the Holy Spirit's influence shall fall upon those hearts. Hypocritical, false, ungrateful from the oppression of ages, they may be; but in their breasts is gentleness, patience and love, while religion enters largely into their national life. Europe is too proud, American too worldly, and both too materialistic. India, brought to Jesus, may lie like John in the Master's bosom.

It is for the salvation of such a people that you and I are labouring. Could we find a better field, one more attractive or inspiring? I know of no better place than India for developing moral character, the graces by which we may "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour."

"God is with us; let us be of good cheer. Let us go forward, strengthening the stakes and lengthening the cords, expecting great things from God attempting great things for him. Let the joy of our Lord be our strength. The future has wonderful surprises in store for us as Christian workers. Times of refreshing will surely come, revivals will break out in our midst as never before, and multitudes will press their way into the Kingdom. Let us appreciate the rich heritage and know of a truth that God has "much people" in this mighty empire. And let us not be discouraged, let us not say in fretful impatience, why is it that the Lord delays His coming, why does He not stretch forth His mighty Hand and by a word win these millions of India to Himself and enter upon his rich inheritance here? The fact that He does delay most plainly indicates the duty of the Church. Something remains for us to do, and it behooves us to do it with our might. We may say with one of India's greatest missionaries, the immortal Duff. "If India has been allowed to continue for ages the theatre of one of Satan's mightiest triumphs, it is only that in these latter days it may become the theatre of one of his disastrous defeats. Let us go forth then in fullest sympathy with the purpose of Christ; to save the world and enter upon his inheritance. May God bless us for Jesus' sake.

TESTING SEED GRAIN.—The Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, addresses farmers who desire to have the vitality and vigour of seed grain tested, in the following:

The summer of 1889 was not a favorable one in some parts of the Dominion for maturing a high quality of seed grain. Rust prevailed to such an extent as to interfere with its usual development and plumpness. Where the rust was severe the grain was unusually light, and its percentage of germinating power has been considerably reduced. This is especially the case with oats. Judging from samples received for testing, this injury has been greatest in the Maritime Provinces, and in some districts in Ontario. The important bearing of well developed, vigorous seed, of high germinating power, on good crops is now recognized by all thoughtful farmers, and no

one who has any seed on hand, the vitality of which is questionable, should allow himself to remain long in uncertainty as to its value. The seed testing department at the Central Experimental Farm is now in full operation, and every farmer in the Dominion is invited to send any samples of which he may have doubt to this institution for test. The time occupied in testing is usually about a fortnight; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. Samples may be sent through the mail to the Experimental Farm Free of postage, and the returns will be made as promptly as possible, and free of charge. The name and address of the sender should be written plainly, and accompany each package.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Temperance Notes.

—A converted African chief refused rum, saying: "Christians do not drink rum."

—The law of Illinois makes "habitual drunkenness for the space of two years" a legal ground of divorce. The Supreme Court of that State in a recent case held that the habitual use of morphine, though quite as bad in its effects, cannot, for the purpose of divorce, be regarded as "habitual drunkenness."

—The political strength of the 8,000 liquor dealers of New York City is estimated by one of their own leaders to be not less than 40,000 votes. The same authority says: "In almost every county in the State there is now a liquor dealers' association, and we are pledged to vote together."

—North Dakota having put prohibition into its constitution, is striving to make it effective. Its Legislature has enacted a law making the penalty for the first offense of selling liquor from \$200 to \$1,000, with imprisonment from ninety days to one year. Punishment for the second offense is to be imprisonment in the State prison for one or two years. All places where liquor is sold are declared common nuisances, and the sheriffs are authorized to abate them. If liquor is not kept out of North Dakota, it will not be because of want of law.

—Our Temperance friends will be interested to know of the important division which has recently split into two parties the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the United States. The line of cleavage was political. For some time there has been in that organization a considerable number who did not agree with the formation of a political Prohibition party. Recently this dissatisfaction took the shape of a new Temperance organization, and a convention, representing twelve States and the District of Columbia, met at Cleveland and elected Mrs. E. J. Phinney, of that city, as president. The object of the new organization is explained by its name—"The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union." This may have important results in Temperance work in that country. It certainly leaves such work free from possible entangling alliances, and it has begun its career with vigor and confidence.

Literary Notes.

The brother of President Harrison's private secretary, Mr. A. J. Halford, has written for the March number of the *Philadelphia Ladies Home Journal*, an article on "Mrs. Harrison's Daily Life in the White House," prepared with the consent and assistance of Mrs. Harrison. A new portrait of the lady of the White House, especially taken for this article and a view of the family rooms of the Executive Mansion, are among the illustrations which will accompany Mr. Halford's first magazine effort.

How Uncle Sam makes his paper money will be described and explained by Franklin P. Smith in an illustrated Supplement on "The Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which will appear in the number of *Harper's Weekly* to be published February 12th.

In the February *St. Nicholas* is "The Story of the Great Storm at Samoa." "A Wonderful Pair of Slippers" is a correspondence between Mark Twain and Elsie Leslie. Another illustrated paper is the foot-ball article. Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, of New Brunswick, tells a historical story of the "United Empire Loyalists," called "A Bienenose Vendetta." In "Two Ways of Having a Good Time" Frances E. Willard draws an instructive parallel and suggests a lesson, by showing that "it is better to make a little go a great way than a great deal go a little way. Prof. Frederick D. Chester in "Every day Bacteria" gives an account of the troublesome little forms of life that are responsible for so many of the ills that flesh is heir to. "An Armadillo Hunt," is a story of South American adventure. There are several poems. The departments are full of nuggets worth delving for.

The midwinter (February) *Century* has the final instalment of the Lincoln biography. The chapters include the "Capture of Jefferson Davis," "The End of Rebellion," and "Lincoln's Fame." The frontispiece is Ralph Waldo Emerson. The portrait gives the appearance of Mr. Emerson before

an audience. There is a paper made up of Emerson's talks with a college boy. In this number is begun the publication of La Farge's letters from Japan, with illustrations prepared by the author. Two timely papers are on the Congo. One describes a trip made by a U. S. Commissioner, in 1884, and the other gives an idea of the Congo River of to-day. The third paper of the series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," describes the differentiating of Christianity from Judaism, and devotes a good deal of space to the work of the Apostle Paul. Among the poems is a characteristic piece by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrated entitled "The Old Band."

ALL SORTS.

Dumas began to smoke late in life, but was obliged to abandon the habit, owing to severe attacks of vertigo, which did not finally cease till some years after he had given up smoking. Tobacco, with alcohol, he considered the most formidable foe to intellect.

Ruetlingen, Germany has a weaving-school. At Ruetlingen, operatives lunch at 10 and from 12 to one, and have afternoon rest from 3 to 3.30, and supper at 7. Singing is always to be heard; and the operatives, especially the girls, are pictures of health and beauty.

Silk thread, says *Sanitary News*, is soaked in acetate of lead to increase its weight; and persons who pass it through the mouth in threading needles, and then bite it off with the teeth, have suffered from lead-poisoning.

There is a collection of postage stamps in Germany, the most complete in the world, which is valued at more than a million dollars. This appears wild talk but it is true if reports from abroad can be depended on. There are several collections in England which are worth \$50,000 in open market.

About eleven of the eighty-eight United States Senators are millionaires, Mr. Stanford, of California, leading with \$50,000,000, and Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is credited with \$15,000,000, and Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, with \$10,000,000. The others range between five millions and one million.

Mrs. N. Peck: "I ran across one of your letters to-day, Nathan, where you said you would rather be in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself." Mr. N. Peck: "Well, I guess I got my wish."

The editor who gave up his seat to a lady in the street-car, and went out and stood on the rear platform, said he was crowded out to make room for more interesting matter.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 of people who walk about London's streets daily, and in so doing wear away a ton of leather particles from their boots and shoes.

There is a district school in Vermont which has only five pupils. They all come from one family, whose father is the school committee, and whose mother is the teacher.

Some one asked an old lady about a sermon: "Could you remember it?" "Remember it? La, no; the minister couldn't remember it himself. He had to have it written down."

A recent compilation of statistics relating to electric railways in the United States shows the number now building or in operation to be 61, employing 528 cars, and having a total mileage of 380.

"Have you a pain in your chest?" asked the doctor of the man with the influenza. "Don't call this a chest, do you?" said the patient, with a wheeze. "Seems to me more like a gripe sac."

The following advertisement lately appeared in an Irish daily: "Wanted a gentleman to undertake the sale of a Patent Medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

The town of Hanover, Oxford county in Maine, has neither doctor, lawyer, minister nor pauper, and last year had money enough in the treasury to meet expenses without assessing the inhabitants for poll taxes.

Bad Punctation. — "After him came Lord Salisbury on his head a white hat on his feet; large but black boots on his brow; a dark cloud in his hand; the unavoidable walking stick in his eyes; a threatening look in gloomy silence."

Among Exchanges.

HOW ABOUT THEM?

The down-stairs rooms may be in good order; but how about those upstairs? how about your own room?—*Home Journal*.

NUMBERING CONVERTS.

Some Christian people seem to have a remarkable faculty for numbering converts. For instance, the Salvation Army in England has started a campaign for saving 100,000 people, and General Booth announces that during the first nine weeks 37,773 souls were converted. The exactness of this statement, of course, goes to show its certain truthfulness.—*Chris Inquirer*.