

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1885

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

There remain several hundred subscribers from whom we have not yet received 1890 renewals. We assume that they are intending to renew, but have delayed doing so thinking it makes no difference.

To all these we wish to say that we need their payments at the earliest possible date. We trust they will not delay longer. They can help us very much by at once forwarding their subscriptions. Before the end of this month we should receive hundreds of subscriptions. Kindly send them along at once.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RUSSIA furnishes this gruesome story of barbarous superstition. A rich farmer was supposed to have died. Just as he was being buried he awoke from a trance, burst the coffin lid, and sat upright in his shroud. Everybody ran in terror from the spot. The man left the grave, and sought shelter in the village, but the peasants gathered themselves together, attacked and overpowered him, and with pious ejaculations transfixed him alive in the ground, leaving him dead beyond all doubt. Cases of this kind, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, are of not infrequent occurrence in Russia.

RECENT TESTS have made it appear that about four of every five men are colour-blind. To get this result 180,000 cases were tested.

THE GREAT BREWING establishment of Allsop & Sons, London, turned their business into a Stock Company about three years ago. Shares sold quickly, the impression being given that the profits would be large. Even some professed temperance men, and a number of Church of England ministers, bought shares anxious for profits regardless of the bad character of the business. But now it appears that the profits are small, which serves the stock holders right. Either the statements made concerning the value of the business were incorrect, or the demand for ale and its like is becoming less. Perhaps both.

CAN RUSSIA be claimed among civilized countries? is a question quite frequently asked in view of the revelations concerning the barbarous treatment of so many of its people. Reports from the Central Siberian depot for prisoners say that in 1886 the number of exiles brought to the prison was 16,184, of whom only 14,866 were transported further into the interior. In 1887 the arrivals numbered 14,277, in 1888 they numbered 15,015, and in 1889 up to September they numbered over 12,000. Of these prisoners there were taken to the interior 13,522 in 1887, 14,239 in 1888, and 11,000 in 1889. The daily average number of prisoners in 1888 was 1,330, and the daily average number on the sick list was 396. A majority of the sick had typhoid fever. An official report declares that owing to a lack of room hundreds of sick had to be placed in the open air, and that in consequence of this exposure the mortality among the sick was enormous.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS these facts are given: In 1700 there was but one newspaper in the United States. In 1870 there were 5,871; this year there are 16,319, the total for the United States and Canada being 17,107. In 1870 there were but 14,000 periodicals printed in the whole world. Now, however, there are in the United States alone 12,791 weeklies, 1,998 monthlies, 1,584 dailies.

EVERYWHERE the rum-shop is a peril—an awful peril. Referring to the recent Arizona calamity in which 40 lives were lost, the "Advocate" gives these facts: A storage dam imperfectly built across the Haasayampa River, gave way under unusual pressure, suddenly flooding the valley below. It is stated that there were signs of approaching danger, whereupon the superintendent in charge, in the afternoon of the day before the break in the dam occurred, "sent a messenger

to the lower dam to notify the people there of their danger, but the man stopped at a saloon, and, becoming intoxicated, failed to deliver the warning. Next morning another messenger was sent, but owing to the fury of the storm was overtaken and drowned, just as he neared the lower camp." Forty lives were sacrificed through the failure of the intoxicated messenger to deliver in time his important message.

Some Notable Persons.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE.—The mental and physical condition of Mrs. H. B. Stowe is said to be far less serious than would be inferred from the accounts that have been printed recently. Mrs. Stowe takes daily exercise and an active interest in what is going on about her. She continues her correspondence with her friends, and her letters—which are not, as has been said, dictated to her—show all the characteristics of the exceptionally clever letter-writer she has always been known to be. She corresponds regularly with her friends abroad, among them the Duke of Argyll, who has just written her most appreciative of her biography by her son, Rev. Charles E. Stowe. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging to Mr. Stowe the receipt of a copy of the book, says: "I think it a great honor to have been selected as one of those to receive from the author copies of the 'Life of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.' Mrs. Stowe has grown old amidst the admiration of her country and of the world, and has been blessed with a period of peace in which to look 'before and after.' May she reap the full fruits of that great blessing, and carry them with her, when the time arrives, into the land where it shall be perfected."

BISMARCK.—An amusing story concerning Prince Bismarck and the late Field-Marshal von Wrangel is now current at Berlin. In 1864 during the war with Denmark, old Wrangel was in command of the allied Prussian and Austrian forces. There was at one moment some fear at Berlin that the Western Powers might object to the allied troops entering Jutland, in consequence of which a telegram was sent to the Field-Marshal, bidding him advance no further. Wrangel thereupon wired back to the Emperor William that "these diplomatists, who spoil the most successful operations, deserved the gallows." Bismarck took care to ignore Wrangel's presence whenever he met him on later occasions, which could not fail to annoy him. One day, however, they met at dinner, having both been invited to the King's table. It was a peculiarity of Wrangel that he always called everybody "du," or "thou"; and, turning to Bismarck, who was seated next to him, he said: "My son, canst thou not forget?" "No," was the curt reply. After a short pause, Wrangel began again: "My son, canst thou not forgive?" "With all my heart," answered Bismarck, and the two remained friends till Wrangel's death.

KOSSUTH.—Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary and the indirect cause of the withdrawal from the Magyar Premiership of Koloman Tisza, resides at Turin in a house on the Via dei Mille. He is now in his eighty-seventh year; but notwithstanding his advanced age has retained the most surprising mental and physical vigor. This is possibly due to his regular mode of life. After his bath he takes a walk of one or two hours' duration, returning between 12 and 1 to luncheon. All the afternoon he reads and works in his cabinet, a lofty room with vaulted and painted ceiling, and papered in a warm red colour. He writes seated at a huge flat desk placed between two windows, with his back to the light. The desk is covered with papers mostly tied with red tape and carefully docketed for reference. On the wall are several good pictures, and facing the desk is an admirable full-length portrait of the General himself. Beneath on a table is the gift of the workmen of England—a complete edition of Shakespeare's works, inclosed in a case which is a miniature fac-simile of the poet's house at Stratford-on-Avon. At 9 he usually takes tea, and retires to bed at about 11.

STANLEY.—Stanley's experiences in the gloom of the pathless African

wilderness have had a wonderful effect in developing the spiritual side of his nature. His reliance upon a Divine Power was one of the most striking things conveyed in the letters that brought the earliest news of the success of his mission. Much of the same tone characterizes the letter written at Cairo to a friend in Vermont. There is about it a suggestion of the spirit of one of the ancient prophets. "I have naught to regret," he says, "and if any mission of like nature presented itself, I should still wish to do it; for, whether here or there, life stays not, but rushes on apace, and men must work and strive. But let us do it bravely and fitly, and with all our strength." Courageous and inspiring words these. Of a truth the great explorer can say that the end has crowned his work.

DELESSEPS.—Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector and builder of the Suez Canal, and projector of the Panama Canal, is now eighty-five years old. He is an active man yet. He has eleven children, two by his first and nine by his last marriage. His eldest child is sixty-seven and his youngest four years old.

Plain Speaking to the Czar.

Madame Tshabrikova, a Russian lady of about fifty, and a well-known writer, has made a great sensation in St. Petersburg, and brought about her own arrest, by addressing an outspoken letter of remonstrance to the Czar. There are times, she says, when silence is a shame and when men risk all that is dear to them to speak out to the ruler who could put an end to so much evil and so much shame, and say to him: "Look at what you allow to take place; look what you are doing, either consciously or not." And she goes on to set out the evils under which Russia is suffering, the suppression of all remaining liberties, and the entrusting of all power to arbitrary and irresponsible functionaries. The latest measure has been to suffocate education, and to close the doors of the high schools and universities against young men who have no fortunes. The press is muzzled, and suppressed even when it attempts to expose abuses, such as the frauds in railway construction, which recently nearly cost the Czar and his family their lives. Everything, she contends, is done to push the discontented into the camp of the revolutionaries. For one imprudent word, or for buying a single copy of a revolutionary print out of curiosity, a young man or a mere child is pronounced a political criminal. There are political criminals of only fourteen confined in cells. Even worse than these draconian punishments are the sentences "by administrative order," that is to say, on mere suspicion. Orders of deportation are drawn up thus: "Though there are no proofs on which to condemn—still he is exiled to —."

She next describes the atrocious tyranny to which political prisoners are subject, against which the victims can only protest by voluntary starvation or some foolish act of violence. Nor are these measures of terrorism efficacious, the number of revolutionists goes on increasing every day, and a Government which defends itself by such means as exile by administrative order, spies, flogging, the gibbet, and bloodshed teaches its opponents that the end justifies the means. Freedom of speech, inviolability of the person, freedom of meeting, publicity of trials, education made accessible to all, the convocation of the Zeneksisobor or national Parliament. These are the means which this courageous lady points out to the Czar of escaping the difficulties in which he finds himself. It is to be feared he will turn a deaf ear to her advice. What makes this letter more remarkable is that the writer was in no way connected with the revolutionary parties.

SUNDRIES.—There were 40,321 physicians in the Japanese empire at the beginning of the year. . . . A statistician calculates that the total tonnage of the world, steam and sail, is in round numbers twenty-one millions, of which fifty per cent. is British. . . . William Salmon, an English physician, who will soon be 100 years old, is the oldest living physician. . . . The Canadian fishery protection service will be resumed on the Atlantic coast about the 15th May. . . . China is said to contain coal fields of twenty times the extent of all the coal deposits of Europe.

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.]

What Woman Can Do.

What can a woman do? Anything she sets her heart to do. She can suffer any deprivation, undergo any difficulties, overcome the greatest obstacles, in a noble cause. In the third Punic war the Carthaginian women braided their flowing locks, the objects of their greatest pride, into bow-strings to aid in the defense of their city. When Coriolanus, the great Roman Patrician, was exiled, and returned at the head of a great force against his native city, the leading senators tried all their powers to dissuade him to desist. The priests, clothed in their sacred robes of office, went out to meet him and besought him to give up his pursuit of vengeance. All were met with the stern reply: "Rome must submit." Then a procession of the chief matrons of Rome, headed by the wife and the aged mother of Coriolanus, went to his tent, and when that mother cast herself at his feet and implored his mercy, he threw down his arms, raised her from the earth and exclaimed: "Mother thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy soul." History is full of great things woman has done, both good and evil, but in this work of Christianizing the world, her power is unlimited, her influence is unbounded. I am not speaking merely of women in general, but of you in your homes and your power and influence. You can help organize a missionary band in your congregation. You can meet with your sisters and read and talk of these subjects that so plainly demand the attention of the church. You can combine your offerings, whether they be much or little, and send them forth regularly, accompanied with your earnest prayers. Oh woman can pray; and "prayer wields the arm that rules the world." One woman can do much.

Knowledge is power. Then unite in learning as well as in working. You can teach the children what you learn of other nations. You can inspire them with a missionary zeal that will never die. You can teach them in early life to give. This is a lesson that should be instilled into the young heart and mind with the very first lessons in getting and keeping. The young lady who knows how to deny herself in early life for the good of others, and especially for the love of Christ, will be a dutiful daughter, a careful sister, a noble friend, a model wife. Teach your sons from early childhood to love to give to the poor and needy, and give them a chance to make a little income. It will be the best investment you can ever make for your boys. It will be the most wholesome experience of their early lives to give up a much desired treasure and bestow the worth of it upon some benevolent object. It will save them many a mistake in life. The young man who has consecrated a certain portion of his income to the Lord's work is not likely to engage in any doubtful or dishonest business. He cannot be selfish or grasping or stingy. Cultivate generosity in your children. We must teach by example as well as by precept. We need it for our own enlargement and Christian development.

"That one may last, but never lives, Who much receives but nothing gives; Whom none can love, whom none can thank;

Creation's blot, creation's blank." We need to be more in sympathy with Christ and his work. Nothing can put us upon a proper footing in this respect but to have a share in the work.

Archimedes, the great Greek philosopher, once said if he had a lever long enough he could turn the world out of its orbit. We have found that lever. It is woman's influence. The power to wield it is the gracious love of Christ. By such a power and with such an influence we will turn the world from the path of sin and darkness to that which leads to glory and to God.

The first missionary arrived in Corea in 1884: the first convert was baptized in 1886. Now there are more than 100 Christians in the country.

Temperance Cause Facts.

—Montreal is said to be now cursed with over 1,200 licensed liquor-shops, and probably there are many more unlicensed ones. Toronto, a city of nearly equal population, wealth and importance, has but one hundred, and many of its best citizens feel that it is a hundred too many.

—The law of Minnesota is now such that a man who appears in the streets drunk will be fined, for the first offense, from ten to forty dollars; second offense, from twenty to fifty; third offense, imprisonment from sixty to ninety days. The "imprisonment" should be in an inebriate asylum.

—No one need despair of the Temperance cause. Scientific instruction, more or less accurate, is given in schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Ontario, and (possibly) Quebec, and in the great majority of States in the union. The pulpit, the school, the press, are very largely on the side of the Reform.

—In 164 British hospitals the milk bill has increased over 300 per cent. during the past 25 years, while there has been a decrease of 47 per cent. in the consumption of alcohol. Milk is certainly a more profitable drink than alcohol in any form. It is a safer and a more effective curative agent.

—The drink consumed by the working classes of the United States last year cost \$1,280,000,000, nearly twice the banking capital of the country, more than one-fourth the cost of all the mills and factories, and considerably more than one-fourth the cost of all the railroads. Think of it! Mr. Powderly says: "The rum habit is the wage-earner's greatest enemy." Who can doubt it?

—A man named Henry Kepp, of St. Louis, on the 5th ult., made a bet that after drinking half a beer glass of gin, he could drink seven "ponies" of whiskey. He won the bet, and was then carried home, and in four hours was dead. And after such a death, what?

—The great prohibition fight of 1890 will be made in Nebraska. There are two amendments to be submitted to the people of that state at the November election, one prohibiting the sale of liquor, and the other declaring that liquor shall be licensed in the state. If the first amendment is carried local option will be wiped out, for it will make prohibition in the state constitutional.

—It is noteworthy that while the Missouri women who destroyed the illegal saloons in Lathrop, were fined \$5 and costs each, the saloon-keepers whose notorious violations of law by sharing alleged "fines" with guilty officials, drove the long-suffering women to their vigilant action, are still unmolested and unconvinced.

—The North Dakota prohibition law punishes a first offence with a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 and imprisonment not less than ninety days nor more than one year. The second and each succeeding offence are treated as felony, with punishment in State's prison for not more than two years, and not less than one. Registered pharmacists may sell for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. All places where intoxicants are sold are declared common nuisances, and sheriffs are empowered to abate them and destroy all intoxicants and fixtures found therein.

—On the 8th ult., there died in a cheap lodging-house in the Bowery, New York, a Harvard graduate, Charles L. Arnold, once a prominent lawyer in this city, ruined by intemperance. He died penniless, and a subscription was raised among his former friends to provide him a decent burial. Alcohol, tampered with, destroys the college graduate as certainly as the untutored habitue of the slums.

—Seven lecturers have been engaged by the British Band of Hope Union to give illustrated lectures in day schools on the physiological results of the use of stimulants. These will be so arranged as to assist the ordinary work of the school; and the scheme, for the carrying out of which the union has had \$50,000 placed at its disposal, embraces the distribution of certificates for the best reports of the lectures, prizes in a national competitive examination, and the distribution of suitable literature.

Points About Advertising.

Mr. John Wanamaker says: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or dodger, or handbill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 500 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewellery or run a gambling scheme I might use posters, but I would not insult a decent reading public with handbills. The class of people who read such things are poor material to look to for support in mercantile affairs. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him, 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$500?' as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to take more than his share, I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$3,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better this year, and shall increase the sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

Things About Town.

—The students of the Normal School gave a very interesting and enjoyable entertainment in the Assembly Hall of the school on Friday.

—A Grand Orange Temperance Lodge was organized in this city on Friday evening. There are now several Temperance Societies in connection with the Orange order, and the work is evidently extending. Mr. Wm. Rosborough, of this city, is Grand President of the Societies.

—In accordance with an arrangement made by the pastors during the week of prayer in January, union meetings are being held this week, in the following order: Monday, Baptist church; Tuesday, Methodist church; Wednesday, Presbyterian church; Thursday, Free Baptist church. The topics are:

The Holy Spirit and Christian work.

The Holy Spirit and Prayer.

The Holy Spirit and the word of God.

The Holy Spirit and youthful consecration.

—Coleman has been convicted of a fourth offence under the C. T. Act.

—The argument in the C. T. Act cases of last year, which are appealed to the Supreme Court, took place on Thursday. The court has not yet given judgment.

—The Minister of Militia has promised to look into the charge that the Infantry School canteen sells a lot of rum here. It is to be hoped that he will cause a thorough investigation. The concern needs it.

—Jas. Tennant, Mrs. Linforth and McDonald, Gieves' man, were fined \$50.00 each last week for selling rum. Now let these creatures, and all the rest of their kind, be punished for subsequent offences.

A lady student at the Normal School Miss Swetka of St. John died very suddenly Saturday. She had been at school Friday. She is the fourth student who has died during the present term.

NOT "FITLY JOINED."

A coloured church had a deacon of a critical turn who profited very little from his pastor's preaching. He complained that the pastor did not expound the word and explained his meaning by saying: "He can take the Bible apart, as good as any man I ever seen, but he can't put it together again." Alas, the sermons of some white preachers are not always "fitly joined together."—Chris. Inquirer.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The Third Party in Ontario held its convention in Toronto, on the 19th ult. Rev. Dr. Sutherland of the Methodist Church, presided, and earnest and enthusiastic speeches were made. It is to be ever borne in mind that no party has a prescriptive right to exist to the exclusion of other, newer, more useful parties. If there is a "felt want" for a Third Party, Dr. Sutherland and others who are called to the work, have a right to organize a Third Party. Others may, if so disposed, form a "Fourth Party," or a "Cave." There ought to be tolerance if not welcome for the new.—Pres. Witness.