

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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SPECIAL OFFER.

The INTELLIGENCER will be sent to new subscribers from now till Dec. 31, '91, for one year's subscription—\$1.50.

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Will the ministers and all friends of the paper and the cause it represents, give wide publicity to this announcement, and secure as many new names as possible.

The sooner the new names are sent the larger will be the advantage they receive from this offer.

Let us have large lists from every church in the denomination.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

DANGERS OF RAILROADING.—An official report just issued says that nearly 2000 railroad employees were killed last year in the United States. More than 20,000 others were injured, many of them being permanently disabled.

BLIND.—In Glasgow there are 1300 blind people. The majority of them lost their sight after they had reached adult life.

DURABLE.—There is a house in Georgetown, D. C., which has just been shingled for the first time since 1803; and the carpenter says he has found sawed shingles that had been laid within ten years in much worse condition than the shaved pine shingles which had been in wear eighty-seven years.

A SMALL CATCH.—The catch of seals in Alaska this year has not been good. The Herald says that only 20,000 skins have been taken by the present contractors at the Pribilof Islands out of the 60,000 permitted by their franchise. The old Alaska company, which retains the sealing privilege on the Siberian coast, has fared much better, their steamer having arrived at San Francisco with 42,000 skins. The total catch of the season, including 2,274 seals taken by poachers, is about 70,000. This is a remarkable falling off from the number taken in previous years, and seems to confirm the opinion of the commissioners who were sent to Behring Sea to investigate the matter, that the seals are being gradually exterminated.

SABBATH IN FRANCE.—Working people in France, says the Advocate, are now entitled to rest one day in seven. By legislative enactment the Government has bestowed on its citizens this boon, which is the right of those who labor everywhere. The Legislature declined to designate the Christian Sabbath as the legally appointed rest-day; but as some particular day will necessarily be adopted by common consent, it will probably be the first day of the week. Some of the nations of Europe have long tried the experiment of ignoring the divine established law of a seventh day's rest, and have found the results unsatisfactory. Gradually but surely steps are being taken toward restoring the Sabbath to its place among the national institutions of government on the Continent. What folly it would be for America to rush into the same error which is now being abandoned by other countries after sufficient trial. Yet this is the tendency in the United States. No nation can defy or ignore the law of God and escape disastrous results. "God is not mocked."

"HYSTERICIS."—A rum-paper in the west calls the Women's temperance crusades "hysterical epidemics." Whereupon the "Standard" remarks that the rum business "is enough to drive them into chronic hysterics over their sorrows and want."

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.—Here is an editor's experience, rather the experiences of two editors, as told by one of them, which may minister comfort to some of the writers for newspapers:

The Editor of the *Western Recorder* has been enjoying a vacation, and, on his return, he tells of his experience as a contributor to his paper. He sent from the place of his sojourn an article which he wished published in the paper, but which did not appear, those left in charge not thinking it best to allow it to appear. He now says that they did right, and that he is not going to withdraw his support

from the paper on that account. He did not conclude that the managers were hostile to him and took that means of venting their spite. He therefore asks sundry brethren whose articles have not appeared to remember that even the editor has been treated as badly as they have been. The editor of the *Journal and Messenger* can "go him one better" than that, however. He has written many an article in his home library and then gone to the office in the city, next morning, and put it into the waste basket. That is to say, the editor's articles have been rejected by himself; and, as a matter of fact, the editor seldom writes an article which the same editor does not modify and seek to improve, in some way, before it gets to the eye of the reader. And yet the writer seldom gets angry with the editor for so doing.

A Crowded Globe.

It may be well for us to know that in 182 years, should the present rate of progress continue, the population of the globe will have reached the limit at which further increase would outrun the supply of food. At least this is the conclusion stated by Mr. Ravenstein at a meeting of the Geographical and Economic sections of the British Association held a few days ago in London. Of course it led to an interesting discussion. Before accepting it our readers will do well to consider the grounds on which the statement is based, and to weigh the opinion of Prof. Marshall, who observed that there is scarcely any aspect of 'the question of which we know anything.' Mr. Ravenstein's method of calculating is to divide the land surface of the globe into classes according to food-producing capacity. He finds that out of the total of forty-six millions of square miles, twenty-eight millions are fertile, fourteen millions grassland, and over four millions desert. Taking the present population at 1,468 millions, and fixing the average possible density of 208 to the square mile, which would give 5,994 millions of people as the extreme limit that could subsist according to the European standard, it only requires us to know the average yearly rate of increase to arrive at the time in which the limit will be reached. The rate of increase differs widely in different parts, but Mr. Ravenstein thinks the average may be put at 8 per cent. The result is that the world would be full 'outside' in 182 years if the above assumptions were within the mark. The calculation is not the less interesting because no one expects it to correspond with actual facts. Some other causes not allowed for are sure to interfere with the rapid expansion thus predicted.

Canada's Position.

The passage of the McKinley bill by the United States Congress has naturally attracted general attention on this side the line, and there has been a good deal said about the effect it would have on Canada's trade. It is pleasing to notice that, for the most part, the position taken by the Canadian press and representative men of all shades of politics is patriotic and dignified, and their utterances are such as become those who voice the feelings and views of a thoroughly independent and self-reliant people.

The Governor General, speaking at an Exhibition last week, referred to the matter. He said:

Recognizing their entire right to the action which they have thought it necessary to adopt, viewing with carelessness, though not with alarm, the effect of that action upon our resources, I venture in a few words to take stock of the position and show you that it becomes us in this country to put ourselves more upon our mettle and to induce us to develop our resources as our friends south of the line have done in times past. (Applause.) I do not want in any way to minimize the importance of the measure. Its effect upon our trade to some extent is undoubted, but it is not the immediate effect we are to look to, but rather what is the ultimate effect when we are thrown back as it were upon our own resources, when certain markets previously open to us in a great measure are closed to us and when trade must seek for a fresh and a new channel. For my own part, from what I have seen both of the dominion collectively and the citizens personally, I believe there is ample enterprise and ability in this country to seek out new modes of trade. At present there must always be, till trade has settled down in new roads, a certain amount of disturbance, but I have not seen as yet any sound general alarm. I have not seen any records of failures or anticipations. I have not seen that securities have fallen, and I have not seen, except in

specific articles perhaps, that trade has fallen off, and the general conclusion therefore which I as an outsider draw is this, that the inhabitants of the dominion mean to work out their own prosperity themselves. (Applause.) They do not for the moment put aside the wish to be on equal and cordial terms with our great neighbor, but they are determined to work their own trade on lines in which they through their statesmen have determined to be for the best advantage of the country. (Applause.)

I was glad when an honorable friend of mine, the minister of finance, a short time ago, spoke in what seemed to be a manly and hopeful spirit. I heartily trust that his anticipations will be fully realized and that we shall find that, thrown back as it were on ourselves, we have the confidence and ability to grapple with the task.

The speech of the Finance Minister, to which the Governor General alludes, was made at Sherbrooke a few days ago. Mr. Foster set forth what successive governments of Canada in the last half century had done to effect a fair arrangement of reciprocity with the United States, and expressed regret that that country did not share the Canada's desire for a simpler and more convenient tariff arrangement. He then went on to show that the Canada to be effected by the McKinley bill is not the Canada which was effected by the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty. He said:

Then we were scattered provinces with no common policy, scarcely any railway communication, and no large means for transfer into the interior of our country.

Now all the provinces were united, and had a common policy in fiscal and trade matters, we had extended our borders, opened up a great Northwest, and we possessed means of communication which, taken in connection with the wealth and number of our people, could be equalled by none. But we had done more than that. We had opened up an agricultural field in the Northwest of illimitable possibilities, and we were gradually finding out what was stored in this immense territory awaiting the enterprise of our people. No legislation of the United States with reference to its tariffs, detrimental though it might be to us, could put any considerable check upon the prosperity and progress of Canada if Canadians would only stand together and do their duty.

What it would do would be to cause a diversion of trade to the market of Great Britain, a market of which, when once we entered, we had no reasonable cause for alarm lest every year we should be met by some unforeseen and sudden legislation which would break up the channels of trade we had been at so much trouble and pains to open. But we had not only to look toward this diversion of trade, we had also to look to an extension of it, and from personal knowledge gained through having supervision of the lines which the government had to some extent subsidised he was prepared to say a very large and very profitable market stood open in the West Indies for the products of Canada, the very products against the heightened tariff has been placed by the United States. Then there was range for developing our trade in China, Japan and Australia, in the two former of which the demand for our products was every day increasing. Whether he was right or wrong, what he advocated he advocated because he believed he was right and as a student of this Canada of ours, as a student of history to some extent, and as a fairly careful observer of the trend of events, he believed the future of Canada was bright with hope. We would make that future ours all the sooner if we would stand firmly together as Canadians and cultivate a broad national spirit, if we would cultivate the kindest feelings between creeds and religions, if we would take to ourselves the old adage, "The gods help those who help themselves," if we would put our business enterprise, our pluck and our Canadian capital into our own country, we would make it one of the finest countries on the face of the globe. What we needed was a strong national spirit, and that was growing. The curtain was just now being lifted for Canada in Great Britain. By the firesides and in the clubs, newspapers and homes of Great Britain, Canada was being talked about and Canadian emigrants and Canadian prospects were being discussed. We might look with our great resources, agricultural and otherwise, for a large influx of immigrants from Great Britain, and we might look for a period of prosperity and a period of development. Let us have confidence in our future, let us be independent in our working and hopeful in our aspirations and the future of Canada will be assured.

This speech of the Minister of Finance has been much approved, not only by those of his own political party but by thoughtful men generally. It is regarded as voicing the very general feeling of the country.

Romanism and The Rum Traffic.

Miss M. F. Cusack ("the Nun of Kenmare") writes thus of the Catholic Church and the Rum Traffic:—

The power which has so largely closed the doors of the public schools to the members of the Catholic church, could with one word close the liquor-saloons to-morrow. Why does not the Church of Rome act on the question of public schools? It appears that the Church of Rome is very lenient as to several forms of disloyalty to God, and is very stern as to any form of disloyalty to itself.

Let me ask the reader to consider facts without fear or prejudice. It is a fact, that a man may be recognized as an excellent Catholic by his church, although he is habitually in a state of inebriation, and although he sells illegally the poison of drink to thousands of the members of his church day after day.

If the same man were to send his children to the public schools, he would be deprived of the advantages of church membership, and unless he reached a death-bed repentance would be denied Christian burial. No one will deny that by far the largest percentage of crime in this country is caused either directly or indirectly by the use, or rather the abuse, of spirituous liquors. Prohibitionists and opponents of prohibition can meet here on grounds which admit of no dispute.

It is equally indisputable that the members of the Church of Rome are the persons who form the American criminal class in the largest proportion. This is a fact which must be looked at boldly and firmly by the world at large. It must be looked in the face still more boldly by those who are workers in the great cause of temperance. Of what use to urge the closing of saloons when saloon-keepers are members of the most powerful political and social organization in the world, and when their church at least allows saloons to be kept open.

If the Roman Catholic church ever sets herself seriously as a church, I will not say to suppress the liquor traffic in this country, but merely to control it, the evils caused by drink would speedily become a thing of the past. But Rome will never do this. She needs the political power of the saloon. She needs the dollars of the saloon-keeper. If statistics could be obtained of the amount of money given by the liquor-saloon-keepers of the United States to the Church of Rome the record would amaze a startled world, and perhaps would arouse Christian people to some action. Such statistics will never be supplied but an approximate estimate may be formed.

Rome renders no account of money received. She shelters her expenditure under the mantle of religious authority. The church is infallible. How dare you then ask any question as to the disposal of what she receives from you?

From time to time the Church of Rome makes a show of devotion to the cause of temperance, but there is no sincerity in it. If she is sincere in her denunciation, why does she not suppress it? There is nothing to prevent her doing so, if she pleased. We all know with what relentless perseverance she pursues those who support the public schools. We know she can do what she pleases, and as she pleases, with her members, whom she has taught that it would be at the peril of their salvation to dispute her authority. Clearly then she does not want to help the cause of temperance, or she would do so.

Look at the present state of New York for example, a city which is absolutely under the control of Rome. What is the condition of the rulers of this city? What is the condition of the poor? Who controls the city government? Look at the moral status of the men who rule the first city in this great republic? Are they men to be proud of? Their church may be proud of them for their loyalty—that church which knows so well how to utilize the vices of her hapless children for her own advancement. The men who are ready to fight for the Pope and subsidize the Archbishop, may own and run all the haunts of vice they please, and kill all the souls they will.

—Liquor-dealers have dollars at stake; Christian men have sons at stake. Which are the most valuable?

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.]

"Be patient Christian soldiers, Be faithful, calm and strong; Never a grain is sown in vain Though harvest tarry long. What though no blade of promise Break here the stubborn loam? Your sheaves ye shall find when the angels bind At the Saviour's harvest home."

Women of India in Slavery.

REV. WALLACE J. GLADWIN, MISSIONARY TO INDIA.

1. *A Popular Mistake.*—It is commonly thought that all of the women of India are shut up in their houses and never allowed to go abroad. A lady who had been the wife of a minister for a third of a century asked me, "Did you ever see a woman in India?" Dr. Adam Clarke wrote: "It was a custom both among the Greeks and Romans, and among the Jews an express law, that no woman should be seen abroad without a veil. This was, and is, a common custom through all the East, and none but public prostitutes go without veils."

I had seen it so often stated that all respectable women kept their faces veiled, that I was greatly surprised and shocked on landing in Bombay to see women thronging the streets by the ten thousand with their faces uncovered. But I soon learned that only the rich and aristocratic, with some high-caste people, kept their women secluded in harems or closely veiled upon the streets. The mass of the people cannot afford to keep their women shut up; they need them to work. In Egypt the women keep their faces more closely veiled in public. In Ceylon the Singhalese women wear no covering for the head, not even a veil. I have seen them by thousands going about in cities, villages, and country places with no head-dress except their nicely oiled and neatly combed hair. Native Christian women follow the custom of their country and attend church well clad, and sometimes decked out with unscriptural jewelry and other ornaments, yet having not veil, hat, or other head-dress. So the above statement of Dr. Clarke is wrong in saying "all the East;" it is true in only a small part of the East.

THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE FREE BAPTIST WOMAN'S MISSION SOCIETY.—The following extracts taken from the above named paper which was read before the Maine Western Yearly Meeting and published in the *Helper* is just as applicable to our work here in New Brunswick as to that of our sisters in Maine.

The present need of our Woman's Society is a baptism of the spirit of the Master,—the spirit that will make us willing to do and to sacrifice for the honor of Christ and for the salvation of a perishing world. In active sympathy with our Lord, our hearts burning with the great purpose for which He lived and died, we shall not fail to work.

We need to look well to our Auxiliaries, and see to it that they are kept in a healthy and vigorous condition. We need to look carefully after the children, training them for the great work, in which we hope they may make a better record than the present generation is making. We need to consider carefully the present conditions of the great conflict between Christ and his people and the power of evil. The wants of a world lying in sin will stir our hearts if the same mind is in us that is in Christ. The wonderful victories achieved will encourage us. If we are well informed, we shall be able to teach others of the wonderful things that God is doing. If we are fervent in spirit we shall inspire others, and so we may each one, in our own small measure, help on the great work. Every year increases our obligations to God for his mercies; let us try to double our diligence in his service, remembering "That the common deeds of a common day Are ringing the bells in the far away."

THE TRUE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.—When John Wesley was asked to go to

Georgia to preach to the settlers and the Indians, his noble-minded mother not only gave her consent, but said "Had I a hundred sons, I should be glad to see them all engaged in so blessed a work, although I might see them no more in this world."

One of the Congo Missionaries says of the people: "They often think white men uncommonly poor creatures. We can't do many things they can and they don't at all understand the assumption of Europeans." He also mentions a boy of nine or ten who "learned to read well in about eight months", and perfectly committed the first, third and fourth chapters of John's Gospel in a week.

Temperance Notes.

—Chicago has one saloon for every forty voters, and a policeman for every two hundred votes. High license is a "success" in Chicago.

—Three murders were recently committed and one suicide, near Bramwell, W. Va., in one day, all of which were directly due to liquor.

—The Minister of Public Instruction in New South Wales has decided to place a copy of Dr. Richardson's work on "drink and strong drink" in the hands of every head teacher in the public schools.

—Sixty per cent. of the medical students of Toronto are total abstainers. Canadian doctors are beginning to realize the danger in prescribing alcoholics so freely, and to see the necessity of placing them on the shelf beside arsenic and other poisons.

—Father Nugent, a Catholic advocate of total abstinence, says: "My work for twenty years has been in the largest prison in England. Nine out of every ten of them came there to pay the penalty of intemperance."

—The use of tracts is sometimes ridiculed, but liquor dealers believe in it. A Milwaukee brewing company is said to have contracted for 20,000,000 copies of a little book describing the merits of its beer, proposing to distribute them to every house in all towns having 2,500 inhabitants and upward.

—Thirty-nine out of seventy-five counties in Mississippi are prohibition. It is claimed that only the colored vote prevents a general prohibitory law, yet that is the class which would be most benefited by prohibition. A movement is already started to secure a prohibition clause in the institution.

—The liquor men's plan of campaign against prohibition: Subsidize the press don't defend the saloon; talk high license and revenue; buy the politicians; get preachers to preach high license; work the rural districts by the cider and revenue argument through bogus farm papers; import some hired liars to say, "Prohibition don't prohibit."

Among Exchanges.

VERY NEAR IT.

Bob Burdette says that many preachers come so near living on nothing that they are not far from Pauline independence.

THE WORKING BOY.

We often pity the boy who has to work long hours for his daily bread. No doubt he is sometimes an object of sympathy, but his position is much better than that of the boy who does nothing but run the streets. The hard-working boy may soon be a successful man, but the idle boy is very likely to become a criminal. Keep the boys at work.—*Can. Presbyterian.*

NOT ALL.

The man who lets the saloon alone does a good thing for himself and family. But he never can discharge his duty to his country by simply letting the saloon alone.—*The Voice*

ACCOUNTED FOR.

The fact that there are so many cowards in the world is accounted for by the other fact that there are so few consciences.—*Advocate.*

A WRETCHED LIFE.

A Christian who habitually disregards the admonitions of conscience must lead a wretched life. To such a man religious exercises are miserable formalities. He may not omit prayer, but he finds no comfort in it. He will not abandon a wrong course, and so there is constant conflict in his soul. He cannot be satisfied with an earthly portion, but it is possible for him to read his title clear to the heavenly inheritance.—*Chris. Inquirer.*