

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1875

YOUR ATTENTION, NOW.

Many hundreds of renewal subscriptions are now due. We have no doubt that our friends intend to forward them. We hope they will not delay doing so. We need the money now.

Cash in advance is the principle on which the 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.

To the many who have been heard from we send our thanks. We are anxious to hear from the others at once.

And while renewals are being forwarded, we are expecting also a large number of new names. The special offers on another page furnish an opportunity and inducement to secure new subscribers. A number have already done so. Many others will, we trust, do the same. Try to get at least one new name, and more if you can.

Brethren of the ministry we are looking to you to vigorously push the canvass for new subscribers in your respective fields.

And to all the friends of the denomination we are looking to help along this branch of their work. It is not ours alone; it is theirs and ours. We are laborers together. Let us hear promptly and often from every part of the field, with renewals and new subscribers.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

TWENTY-SEVEN cremations took place in Philadelphia last year.

SINCE the abolition of capital punishment in Belgium murders have increased at an alarming rate. And now there is an agitation for the restoration of capital punishment.

PITIFUL, indeed, is the lot of the poor in Finland, if a correspondent of the *London News* does not exaggerate. He says that every year the paupers, lunatics, and aged people of the district are put up publicly in a sort of Dutch auction. Offers are invited, and the person who will receive the wretched creature at the least sum per week into his house for a year takes him or her. He is allowed to work the boarder, and, according to the correspondent, they often are worked cruelly, are nearly starved, and neglected shamefully in illness. Lunatics have been known to be harassed to carts, and compelled to pull heavy burdens for long distances. An old woman of seventy was auctioned to her own well-to-do daughter, who let her die in unspeakable misery on a bed of rotten straw, after cruelly beating and starving her. The Finnish papers and some of the chief officials are opposed to the system, but the Government does nothing. Who can wonder when it is the Russian Government?

THERE is no lack of reading within the reach of the dwellers in Boston. They have free access to about 2,000,000 books in the public and semi-public libraries. There are 500,000 volumes in the City Public Library and its branches, another 500,000 in the Harvard, Athenaeum, and State Libraries, and fully 1,000,000 in semi-public and other libraries. It is estimated that there is an average of fifty volumes in each occupied dwelling-house in the city. According to the census of 1884, there were in the libraries of Massachusetts over 4,500,000 bound volumes, about 1,300,000 pamphlets, and 36,000 manuscripts.

HER MAJESTY would seem to be a "responder of persons." Among the hundreds of good wishes that reached Mr. Gladstone on his completing his eightieth year there was none from the Queen. When, however, Lord Salisbury was laid up with the influenza, Her Majesty at once sent the expression of her serious concern to Hatfield, and backed it up by despatching her own physician. Among Mr. Gladstone's birthday greetings one from Lord Salisbury was conspicuous by its absence; but among the enquirers after Lord Salisbury's health was Mr. Gladstone.

AT THE RECENT Prison reform meeting in Toronto, one of the speakers directed attention to the actual financial cost of maintaining boy criminals in prisons and penitentiaries. He told of two boys, not yet twenty-five years old, whom he knew to have been in prison and penitentiary nineteen years. The cost to the country for the maintenance of these boys amounted to \$5,000. The speaker advocated the establishment of industrial schools for young criminals.

RAILWAY MANAGERS, generally, are moved by economic considerations to prohibit the use of intoxicants by their employees. The Canada Pacific Railway has adopted this rule: "The use of intoxicating liquors will be followed by immediate dismissal from the company, and preference will be given to employees who abstain from the use of same altogether." And the General Superintendent of the Eastern Division says: "I consider that the only guarantee of safety for railway companies is to have this rule strictly enforced. We have very little difficulty with our men in this respect, as they are well aware of the fact that the violation of the above is followed by immediate dismissal. Any employee found to be under the influence of liquor, even off duty, is dispensed with for future service."

THE DOCTORS in Brooklyn have established what they call a Protective Union. Four hundred physicians are now members of it. Black lists, containing the names of those who do not pay for medical attendance they receive are to be published monthly. Already the names of 1440 citizens have been so published.

A NEW STYLE of tenement house has been built in Philadelphia. It is called a "Colony House," and consists of a number of cheap houses built on the four sides of a square, with a cooperative kitchen in the middle open space. This it is claimed, will economize living. Whether it is the best plan or not, let every plan be encouraged which helps people to a home, and let every obstacle be removed.

LONDON has no Sunday mail. At 10 o'clock Saturday night the Post Office is closed, and no letters are received or delivered, and no one is worse for this suspension of business. The employers of the office have an unbroken day of rest. Business men are far better off, and it pays. If no letters were mailed, delivered, or carried anywhere on Sunday, no branch of industry would suffer, no important institution would be harmed, and busy men and women every where would be profited by the change.

THE PANAMA CANAL may yet be completed. A commission of experts from Paris has been examining into the condition of the work done &c, and they report that it is worth finishing and that it can be done in two years if the money can be raised. How much it will require they have not yet stated, but promise to do so soon. It will probably require some hundreds of millions, which the French people will likely furnish if the managers make fine promises. And the money will be wasted.

A TEMPERANCE crusade by a Hindu teacher is making great headway. He was much impressed by a temperance address of a missionary, and at once began a crusade against drink. Calling the head men together, they adopted caste pledges, which meant that any found the worse for liquor would be out-casted. Such is the power of caste in India that by this act of the Mahant no fewer than 70,000 of the

working people in Benares have been brought under the Temperance pledge. The liquor-sellers are thus almost ruined, and have appealed to the magistrates praying that their license fees may be remitted.

THE AFFAIRS of Russia, according to the Christian Statesman, are approaching a crisis. The Czar, it says, is reported to be insane, as the effect of the constant dread in which for years he has lived. The air is heavy with rumors of fresh plots against his life, but no one dares to discuss them openly. Several officers of the garrison in St. Petersburg have committed suicide, and it is believed that they were implicated. It is even reported that one of the Czar's brothers is about to be banished forever from the capital together with his family, not because he is suspected of complicity with the recent plots, but because he is accused of mixing himself up in politics; that is, of course, in liberal politics.

A HOLY WAR.

The Great Battle-field of the Universe. ON WHICH SIDE ARE YOU?

It is not only possible but probable that our earth is the only moral battle-ground in the wide universe of God. If it be suggested that it is not likely that a world so small, compared with innumerable other worlds, should be so distinguished, all the reply I will make for the present is, God has already distinguished it above all others, by sending His Son to it. It has been suggested by the great Dr. Chalmers, that if other worlds are fallen, and need redemption, the death of God's Son on our Calvary was sufficient to atone for them all. However, we have no evidence that other worlds need an Atoner, and we have no time for any mere theorizing when there is so much practical work to be done all around us.

Our world is a moral battle-ground. If we look above to those bright spheres where all are pure, there is no clashing of sentiment, no contradictions. The heaven of those who dwell there consists in doing the will of their Father with one accord. If we turn our thoughts downward to those regions into which the persistent rebels against Divine authority are cast, we shall find them also of one mind,

"Devil with devil damned,
Firm concord holds."

It is not so here. We dwell in the midst of one continual battle. Sentiment against sentiment; thought against thought; opinion against opinion; truth against error; light against darkness; Heaven against hell; God against Satan. This mighty struggle has gone through all the days of our fathers, and will go on for centuries to come, perhaps to the end of time. What is it all about? It is all on our account. It is a fight between Heaven and hell, for possession of human souls. Here are thoughts, and sentiments and principles, and customs, the tendency of which is against man's wellbeing. They are marshalled, most clearly, under "the prince of the power of the air" for man's ruin. On the other hand, we see influences of directly the opposite nature. They tend in the direction of human refinement and elevation; they are clearly from Heaven; they are of God; instruments and agencies in the hands of the Lord Jesus for the present ennobling and the everlasting salvation of the soul.

On which side of these two sets of agencies is the liquor-traffic? What is there in it to ennoble humanity? Are not all its tendencies in the direction of human degradation? It is the principal source of crime in every country where it exists. In how many thousands of instances has it brought ruin to the home; disgrace to the father; beggary to the children; a broken heart to the wife and mother? I need not ask the preacher or the temperance advocate if it is wrong, a sin against God and man, and opposed to the inward convictions of men. I need go only to those who are engaged in it. I said to an old man, a hotel-keeper and retailer of intoxicants, "Don't you think it is about time for you to give your heart to God and try to save your soul?" Said he, "Mr. Lucas, I couldn't serve God in the business I'm following." One of my brethren was trying to reason

with a rum-seller, and if possible persuade him to give it up. The man, putting his elbow down on his own bar, said, "Reverend sir, there are times when I stand inside this bar, looking at the drunken wretches reeling and cursing. I hear their lewd songs and their filthy and blasphemous conversation, and I say to myself, if there is such a thing as hell on earth, it is right here in just such places as this room where we now are, when it is filled with drunken men." That poor man himself died of delirium tremens a few months afterward. Oh, how the conscience will speak out sometimes in spite of men! A hotel-keeper in one of our Manitoba towns said, respecting the liquor-traffic, "It is a damnable business, but there is money in it."

Need I say more? Surely these men ought to know. When Wilberforce was arguing with a friend against slavery, he could not convince him of the wrong. At last the great philanthropist wrote the word "God" on a piece of paper, and laying on it a gold piece, he asked, "Can you see the word I have written?" "No," said his opponent, "for the gold is in the way."

"Ah!" said Wilberforce, "that is why you cannot see that slavery is wrong; the gold is in the way."

"A damnable business, but there's money in it." Thus saith the liquor-seller, when he thinks and lets conscience speak out. Now, how about the consciences of the Christians who vote into power those men who favor and uphold what the liquor-seller himself calls *a damnable business*? Are Christian men willing to trample under foot their own conscience for the sake of party, because the rum-seller is willing to do it for the sake of gain? As soon as the consciences of civilized men assert themselves, and take the reins of moral action fully in hand, we shall not be long in driving out this foe of our country and our race, this disgrace to our civilization and our Christian religion. It is a very pitiable thing at any time to see men bound hand and foot to the wheels of party, but it is a mournful thing to see it when great moral principles suffer, and when truth and righteousness are trailed in the dust because of it. Thank God it will not always be so.

D. V. LUCAS.—in *Canadian Nation*.

Inside the Church of Rome.

I have been convinced for many years that the celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy is the source of nearly all the moral evil in the Roman Church.

Thus Miss M. Francis Clare Cusack, the 'Nun of Kenmare,' begins her new book on *Life Inside the Church of Rome* (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.). It is a painful picture which Miss Cusack draws of the priesthood which, as the founder of a Romish Sisterhood, she knew intimately in several lands. Intemperance, she says, is the curse of the priesthood, and it is largely due to the celibacy. That celibacy constitutes not only the gravest moral danger to the priest himself, but also to the females over whom the practice of auricular confession and his authority of superior of convents and manager of schools give him a tyrannical power. The priest often falls, but his fall is carefully hushed up not only by his superiors, but by his people, who regard him with a superstitious reverence. Some of the instances related by Miss Cusack are heart-rending. The Romish Church to-day, as ever, is built on lies, forgeries, shameless misrepresentations of history and the positions of opponents, and suppressions of the truth. Even Cardinal Manning, one of the noblest princes of the Church, has affirmed that 'an appeal to history is a treason to the Church.' The convents, where theoretically peace and unworldliness dwell untroubled, are hotbeds of hatred and all uncharitableness—'jealousy of each other, jealousy of superiors, jealousy of confessors.' But bad as are the Romish convents, the Anglican 'retreats' are still worse. 'Convent life in the Church of Rome,' Miss Cusack says, on the authority of friends who have been inmates of Ritualistic retreats, 'is peace itself compared with the life of Anglican Sisters. The want of charity, the quarrelling, and the pettiness which reign supreme in these institutions is below contempt.'

—Miss Emily Faithfull has been granted a pension of \$265 a year by the British government.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease."

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Miss Lydia J. Fullerton, Carleton, St. John's.]

Korea, the Hermit Nation.

In 1876 Korea made the first complete treaty with her neighbour, Japan, across the channel; six years later, partly through the aid of the great Chinaman, Si Hung Chang, a similar treaty was made with the United States. In 1884 the Presbyterian Board, at the solicitation of Rijuter, a Korean of rank, who was converted while representing his government in Japan, established a station at Seoul, H. N. Allen M. D. a medical missionary from China going there.

General Foote the American resident Minister appointed him physician to the legation. Dr. Allen was simply tolerated at first; but during a revolt in Seoul several persons of rank, who were wounded, recovered under his care; he saved the life of the king's nephew Min Yong Ik. His skilful treatment, so in contrast with the method of the native doctors and surgeons whom he found trying to staunch the wounds with wax won the admiration of the Koreans. The king's nephew declared that they believed him "sent from Heaven to cure the wounded." The gratitude of the king for his medical services to the royal family found expression in the encouragement given Dr. Allen to build a government hospital, which the king names Hay Min So House of civilized Virtue, and which is under the care of the Presbyterian Mission and the supervision of Dr. Allen. The mission was begun in 1884. Rijuter proved a true helper to the mission, and devoted his energies to giving the Koreans the New Testament in their own tongue. Mr. Arthington of Leeds paid for printing three thousand copies of Gospels of Luke and John; and so the last door opened for the admission of the Gospel. The work in Korea has during the past two years been making rapid progress, the propagation of Christianity among natives being formally approved by government.

Here especially the importance of medical missions are seen. Dr. Allen first gained access by medical skill, and was rewarded by the royal confidence and that of the courts. Mrs. Bunker is the Queen's medical attendant, and the success of all these accomplished physicians and surgeons has not only won for them distinguished favour, but has helped vastly the cause of missions.

The work of the clerical missionary Rev. G. H. Underwood has been highly prospered. In 1887-1888 a church of thirty members sprang up and the outlook grows brighter every day. Several applications for baptism have come from the old capital, Song Do. He thinks Korea will advance even more rapidly than Japan.

Help.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji.

Many are familiar with the name of the Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, Honorary Native Missionary of the C. M. S. at Poona, Western India, and many more will remember Mrs. Sorabji, who conducted the Victoria High School at Poona in connection with the Indian Female Normal School, and Instruction Society, and who, in 1886, visited England to plead the cause of female education in India.

Their daughter, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, has had a remarkable educational career. She was the first and only lady to enter the Decan College at Poona in 1884. In the college at that time there were upwards of 300 men, who, with the exception of two English men and a few Parsees, were all Hindus.

Even at this early period of her life—for she is barely twenty-three—she has done much towards elevating the position of her own country women by her brave high-souled behaviour and the influence of her Christian faith, to raise the character and ability of women in the estimation of the young men with whom daily she came in contact. In Miss Sorabji's case no concessions were made at the College. She studied Latin with the men (though French has been allowed for lady students), she was "to of her

year" in the previous examination, has held the scholarship each year of her course; was "Hughling's scholar" in 1885, having passed "head" of the University, was "Havelock prizeman" at the end of the same year, being top of the Decan College in English; and in the final B. A. examination of the Bombay University held in November 1887, she was one of the four (the other three being men) in the entire Presidency, and the only student from her own College who succeeded in getting first-class honors. Subsequently to this she was appointed Senior Fellow of the Guzerat Arts College at Ahmedabad, and in this capacity gave lectures to a class of men in English and Logic. In January of this year she was further promoted to the post of Professor of English in the same College.

Miss Sorabji has now come to England to read for honors at Oxford, and is now there at Somerville Hall.

Northern Messenger.

About Women.

—Mrs. Bentley, the wife of one of the best-known African missionaries, is teaching telegraphy to some black boys on the Congo. The last time she was in Europe she learned telegraphy for the purpose of training native operators. She hopes to have them ready for service by the time the Congo railroad is laid.

—Rev. Carrie J. Bartlett, pastor of the Unitarian Church at Kalamazoo, Mich., celebrated New Year's Day by performing her first marriage ceremony. It was the first instance in that city of a marriage performed by a woman.

—Mrs. Mary Tyler, who died the other day, was not the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." She was the Mary who had the little lamb. The author died some time ago. The teacher who sent the lamb out of school has also gone to her everlasting reward. Probably the lamb is dead. All the actors in the little drama are off the boards, but the poem lives, and will continue to live.

—M. Tirard, Premier and Minister of Commerce, has sent a circular letter to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France, asking those bodies if they would support a bill giving to women engaged in any trade the right to vote at elections for judges of commercial tribunals.

—Never, probably, has the cross of the Legion of Honor been more worthily bestowed than in the case of Marie Therese, a French Sister of Mercy, who has just received it from the Governor of Tonquin. She was wounded in the trenches at Balaklava when she was but twenty years old, and since then she has been injured again and again on the battle-fields in Mexico, Syria, and China while engaged in the ambulance service of her country. Once she picked up a grenade that had fallen among wounded soldiers, and carried it to a distance, saving her patients, but suffering severely herself from the explosion of the missile. —Exchange.

Among Exchanges.

BE CAREFUL.

Be careful in speaking of a man whom you dislike, or you will run into meanness before you know it. Your evil opinion of him does not make him an outlaw. —Nashville Adv.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

"There are a great many people who seem to think that religion means not doing wrong. As if a knitting-machine that never knit any stockings would be considered good because it never mislaid! What is a man good for who simply does not do some things."

THE AUTOCRATIC STYLE.

The autocratic style suits a great many people, and some of them write for newspapers. Generally they send with their articles the curt direction: "Give this a place in your first issue, and print it just as it is." The writer simply means that, so far as his article is concerned, the editor must vacate his chair, or bow weakly to the edict of the contributor. Unless such articles have exceptionally fine qualities, they generally find their way to the waste-basket. —The Presbyterian.