

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1934

Subscriptions Due.

Three months of the year have passed, and yet a considerable number of subscribers remain to be heard from with renewals for this year.

They have, probably, been intending each week to make the necessary remittance, but have, for one reason or another, delayed or neglected doing so.

To all these we have to say that their subscriptions are needed now. They will greatly oblige us by sending them without further delay.

According to our published terms the yearly subscription when not paid strictly in advance is \$2.00. But we will accept the advance rate (\$1.50) from all who pay within two weeks from this time.

We hope that every one concerned in this notice will give prompt attention to it. The money due is needed, and needed now!

Let us hear from you all immediately.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE ABANDONED FARMS in Massachusetts number 1461, and embrace 126,509 acres. The people have gone west.

THE NUMBER of convicts in the prisons of the United States has greatly increased in ten years. There were 10,600 more in 1890 than in 1880. The rate of increase is greater than that of the population.

HEBREW is again becoming a living language in Palestine. The thousands of Jews who are going there from different countries, being unable to communicate with each other in their ordinary languages, resort to the knowledge which they have of Hebrew in their religious services for a means of communication.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS about the minerals of British Columbia are set forth in the report of the mines Department. The growth of the coal industry in that province is remarkable, and may be seen from a comparative statement. Says the report: The total output of coal for 1874 was 81,000 tons, and in 1880, 268,000 tons; in 1885, 369,000 tons. But in 1890 the quantity had increased to 639,000 tons, thus almost doubling in one year. It will be observed that the yearly output of the black diamonds is increasing at a very rapid rate. As to the precious metals: The total amount of gold produced in the province for 1890 is valued at \$381,555, and of silver at \$73,984.

A TOLSTOI socialistic community, that was established some time ago in Russia, has been dissolved owing to continuous quarrels amongst its members.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, it is stated, looks upon the movement of the Salvation Army with great disfavor. It seems that the Army has done much successful work in different parts of Russia, principally in Finland, and that it has even dared to enter St. Petersburg. Energetic measures are to be taken, it is understood, against the Army.

THE DIVERS who worked on the wrecked steamer *Utopia*, say they found the hatch and the chart-room of the *Utopia* closely packed with the bodies of the unfortunate passengers, who had become wedged into an almost solid mass in their frantic rush to reach the decks after the steamer crashed into the ram of the ironclad. The positions of the bodies show there was a terrible struggle for life.

A CATHOLIC PAPER says that, next to Paris, New York has the largest Catholic population of any city in the world.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNMENT report shows that a good many lords and the like are runshop owners. The report says there are 152 of them interested in such places. The Earl of Derby owns 72; the Duke of Bedford 48, and others follow in close order, tapering off to the Bishop of Llandaff who is the Right Reverend proprietor of two saloons. This seems to give the force of veracity to the charge

that "the peer-barons and whisky-lords (including Lord Bishops) are still permitted to damn the bodies and souls of the people." It also explains the immense influence the liquor-traffic has in England.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE about the increasing practice of ether-drinking in Ireland has been given to the Parliamentary Committee on British and Foreign Spirits. Dr. Carter, the rector of Cookstown, says this vice has prevailed in his district for thirty years. Ether seems preferred to whisky as both cheaper and more effective. For twopence enough can be bought to produce intoxication of a violent form. A great many people on coming to market keep themselves drunk all day by three doses, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock; and even children come to school smelling of the poison, which they get from beggar women in exchange for eggs. Such a state of things as this evidence reveals seems horrible enough, and will probably lead to more vigorous enforcement of the law against the sale of poisons, though a denunciation of the more ordinary poisons, such as whisky, brandy, rum and gin, which produce similar but far more wide-spread results, only gets the denouncers a reputation for "fanaticism."

Strong Drink And The Children.

Among the innocent sufferers from strong drink are numerous children. The Sixteenth Annual Report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children mentions that during the sixteen years' existence of that excellent society, there have been received and investigated an aggregate of 53,784 complaints involving more than 161,352 children. There have been prosecuted in the courts 18,480 cases resulting in 17,936 convictions, and the rescue and relief of 28,950 children. These figures represent an amount of suffering on the part of devastated families, largely through the agency of strong drink, that it is difficult to have an adequate conception of.

During the past year the Society has received and investigated 7,477 complaints; has prosecuted 2,590 cases in the courts, securing 2,533 convictions, and has rescued and relieved 3,336 children. A very large percentage of these numerous cases of cruelty may be traced directly, or indirectly, to the influence of strong drink.

The report gives detailed accounts of some of the cases which the Society has had to deal with. One of them was little Daniel Fagan, a child of seven years; his likeness is given in the Report with a fearful gash over the eye, inflicted in a fit of drunken fury with a chair, by his brutalized father. The chair, as we are told, was hurled at this little boy by the infuriated father because he was crying at the sight of the father beating his mother. It struck him to the floor, bleeding and unconscious. He was picked up, and carried to the New York Hospital. The case was reported to the officers of the Society, who found the wife and mother in a dreadfully battered condition, black and blue from head to foot and the house a complete wreck. The little boy was cared for by the Society, and the father sentenced to three months in the penitentiary. Another case reported is that of Patrick Carney, who, brutalized with drink, struck his nine months' old baby with his clenched fist, and then whirled around his head, and hurled him against the wall, not quite killing him, but leaving him terribly bruised. And this was a case of beer drunkenness. Another case is that of Timothy Welsh, who, brutalized with strong drink, strangled his seven-year-old boy Michael, with strap and buckle until his little body was a mass of cuts and bruises. A clear case of liquor and brutality. Another instance is the case of James, a little seven-year-old boy, dosed nearly to death with whiskey by a drunken father. Other cases of arrest were two drunken mothers, who had smothered their infants while intoxicated, and who were given each one month on the Island. These are some of the illustrations, of which many more might be cited, of the awful havoc among children caused by strong drink.

Another striking feature of this Report is the large number of cases where very young girls have been

rescued from impending ruin by the officers of the Society, in almost all cases the saloon being the theatre or the threshold of the contemplated crime.

As we read the record of the beneficent labors of this Society we are profoundly grateful that it exists. But at the same time, we are reminded anew of the very great responsibility resting upon the law-makers of the State, in perpetuating the liquor license system. The licensed saloons are the centres of this wholesale cruelty and immorality, the places of rendezvous for these drunken spoilers of childhood. No possible revenue contributed to the public treasury can in any wise compensate for such a peril to the homes of the people. Let the children be protected, but let the source of so much of this shocking cruelty, strong drink, be abolished, and the cruelty and demoralization be thus prevented. An ounce of prevention is, indeed, in this case, worth many tons of cure.—*National Advocate*.

The Salvation Army.

The Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, which does not fail to commend what is good in the Salvation Army, speaks plainly, also, of the objectionable features of the movement. It says:

If you knew some cases of Salvation Army influence that have come under our own observation you would not be surprised at the words of reprehension we sometimes use. A. is a delicate girl of a very emotional temperament. She is attracted to a meeting and is convinced that she should join and become a "worker." Without the consent of her parents she follows her convictions, marches through the streets with the band, prances down hill and up hill through mud and dust, her health failing all the while, and the hectic flush of disease on her cheek. She is kept out late in the evening in ugly weather when she ought to be in her bed. She overtaxes her strength, but scorns all warnings and entreaties, her reply being, "I am bound by my vow. This is my duty, and I must do it." The inevitable termination of such a course was reached. There was no remedy. The mind of the poor girl was poisoned against her own family, against all ministers of the gospel, against everybody except the people who unknowingly yet really dragged her to death. "B" was a good girl, a member of a pure church and her father's comfort at the fireside. She was led to join the "Army." The evenings which ought to have been devoted to domestic work were given over to "corybantic" meetings. The quiet walk to Church on the Sabbath was given up for following the big drum and the band, and the dancing and prancing in dust, mud and slush. Domestic comfort was ruined. Late hours were kept every night in the week. The result was not for the good of anyone. These are samples of mischief incidental to the operations of these people. They have broken up Christian families. They have ruined the health of young girls. They have done not a little to degrade sacred things and familiarize people with comedy and folly, instead of devotion and worship, on the Lord's day.—This is the worst side of the "Army." That it has a better side we are well assured. But the one-man absolutism of the organization we cannot but reprobate in the strongest terms, as opposed to the spirit of our holy religion and calculated to stop and overthrow the moral sense of all who come under its malign influence.

The Leprosy Commission in India.

During the first three months of their sojourn in India the members of the Leprosy Commission have travelled over the whole of Southern India. They have personally visited the most important asylums in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, as well as in the Central Provinces of Burmah. Between one and two thousand cases of leprosy have been examined personally by the members of the Commission, and by this means they were enabled to obtain a very full insight into the disease in its varying conditions. The North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal Presidencies still remain to be visited by them. The well-known asylum at Almora, in the Kumaun District, as well as the asylum at

Possolia, have yet to be inspected. The latter is especially interesting, as it is largely devoted to the progeny of leprosy parents, and from the patients there assembled it is to be expected that important questions as to the hereditary character of the disease may find solution. The evidence at present obtained by the Commissioners does not, we understand, lend any support to the view that fish diet has any important part in determining the incidence of the disease, for it is found that Brahmins and others, who never touch fish, are often affected with leprosy, whilst the number of lepers in the food bazaars would seem to indicate that whatever the contagiousness of the affection may be, but little attention in that direction has been paid to the disorder by the native population. As soon as they have completed their travels and have mastered the natural history of the disease, the Commissioners will occupy themselves with what will probably prove their most difficult task, namely, the experimental inquiry, and the results which are to be deduced from it.

TALMAGE'S CHURCH.—There is a good deal of unnecessary comment on the manner in which Dr. Talmage's congregation pay, or, perhaps we should say, don't pay. They report about 4,000 members, but do very little for missions, and it is understood that the Doctor has refused to take his salary until they make some headway with the new church building. Though the membership is perhaps the largest in America, appeals were made to the general public to help the congregation to rebuild. There is no reason in the world why anyone should wonder at the finances of the Tabernacle. It is quite true that Dr. Talmage preaches to immense crowds, but when did crowds ever pay liberally. Rounders never pay. The crowds that run after sensational preaching are hard to please with seats, and write letters to the newspapers if front pews are not given them, but they rarely get beyond five or ten cents when the collection plate comes around. The men who pay are the men who go to their own church every Sabbath as a matter of principle. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the amount of a collection depends not on the number of strangers present but on the number of your own paying parishioners. Talmage is a great man in many ways but neither he nor any other man can take money out of the crowds that go around among the churches. Still, if there are 4,000 members in the Brooklyn Tabernacle they should raise large sums of money without any help from the crowd.—*Can. Presbyterian*.

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.]

From the Field.

DEAR SISTERS:—It is two months since I have written to you. Yet I hope you will forgive me, for they have been full, so full. Christmas came with its busy days of preparation. Then Dr. Phillips whom we were all as glad to see as we could possibly be. Closely following came the "reception to the 'visiting brethren' Stacy and Sandford. Then came yearly meeting beginning at Midnapore on January 18th. This has surely been the red letter year of the mission which has been established for more than fifty years and yet for the first time have "visiting brethren" from the home churches been welcomed. Ere this you must have heard all about the pleasant times over here so will not enter into detail, simply say their coming was a blessing to us all. The excitement among the native Christians was unbounded. The "Stars and stripes" and the dear old "Union Jack" were flung to the breeze from the belfry of the chapel and every one knew then that the "Sahibs had come." "This is better than Xmas" and such like expressions were heard on every side. We know the good influences will remain, the power of the Spirit was with them.

At the yearly meeting plans for new work and the reviving of old plans were heartily entered into by all. Just the day before Mrs. Smith and I left for

Balalore, Rev. E. C. B. Hallam and wife of Canada, arrived to rejoin the Mission from which they had been absent seventeen years. They seem like old friends to me as their names are so familiar. They have gone to Chundabally to take up the work which Mr. Brown leaves for Jellalore.

The minutal of the events at yearly meeting will be tiresome to you yet I must mention two more. On Monday 19th January Miss Mabel Griffin was married to Rev. Geo. Henderson of Calcutta. The next day at early morning prayer meeting dear old Durga Ma passed away to the assembly of saints above. It was mine to close the eyes and smooth back the hair from the face which so shone with christian trust and hope in those dark days in Midnapore nearly ten years ago when small-pox raged and "shut in" with the sick and dying, no white face to cheer we comforted and helped each other. It was then that Durga her only son fell a victim to the dreadful disease. When a child he was the means of bringing his heathen mother to Jesus. For more than thirty years she lived a faithful cheerful christian and won others to Jesus.

Never have I seen the death and burial of the christian contrasted so with heathen funeral rites and ceremonies as at Durga Ma's death. It was a beautiful moonlight night as we wended our way to the christian burial ground. Just then borne past us on a bier was the corpse of a Hindoo. The attendants shouting, "Ram, Ram sutiya hoy" "Ram, Ram sutiya hoy" (Ram is true) Rama is the Hindoo god of death.

Standing around Durga Ma's grave Dr. Bachelor praying in Bengali, said, Blessed Lord we thank Thee that in the Christian's death there is hope. "We thank Thee Lord that now as we commit the body of our sister to the dust, we know that her soul is with thee and the angels. Let us take courage and toil on dear sisters, one redeemed soul pays for the tears and toils of a lifetime.

While returning from yearly meeting something which was evidently "la grippe" prostrated me, whatever it was it made me feel very weak and unable to write. Had scarcely recovered when Mrs. Smith was smitten. She has been very ill and we have all been very anxious, she is now out of danger we trust.

Owing to Mrs. Smith's illness, and the urgent necessity for her having rest. Miss Coombs takes charge of the girl's orphanage. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer take over the boy's orphanage, which Miss Coombs was to have taken in order that Mrs. Griffin should have a much needed rest.

The Boyers move into the house lately purchased for the English High School. Mrs. Phillips and her daughter move into the Mission house the Boyers vacate. All are changed around except myself. Am hoping to go to Toro with the Bible women in a few days. They go to new villages every week and come back full of enthusiasm. On going to a new village the question is generally asked, "Why have you come? Do you expect money?" When told that without money and without price "we have come to tell them of the Heavenly riches which may be theirs, they listen eagerly. Again and again are we entreated to come again soon."

We often think of those at home who week after week, sit under the sound of the Gospel and neglect its proffered mercy. Could they come with us into these jungle villages and see those who hear of Jesus for the first time—and it may be the last—for many of these villages are only accessible in the dry season, we feel sure they would cry for mercy at once lest the heathen should rise up in judgment against them.

With much love to all the dear home workers

I remain, Yours Affectionately,
JESSIE B. HOOPER.
Balalore, Feb. 14, 1891.

NOTE.—We are sorry that owing to sickness on Friday and Saturday of last week we failed to forward copy, though it was prepared Thursday evening as usual.

L. J. F.
St. John West April 2, 1891.

A RECKONING.

Riches gained by wrong must be reckoned for at the final judgment, if not before.—*Z. Herald*.

RUSSIA is jealously watching the increase of Germany's trade with Turkey. The exports from Germany to Turkey have more than doubled within two years, advancing from 7,000,000 marks in 1887 to 16,000,000 in 1889. Most of the new railroad lines in Asia Minor, of which not a few have been projected, will be built by German companies. German financiers have secured a majority of the stock of the railroads leading to Turkey once controlled by Baron Hirsch. To counteract this activity the Russian Government has resolved: (1) to complete the junction of the Caucasian railways with those of Asia Minor, and to connect the port of Batum with the Ismid-Scutari railway; (2) to create consulates in all the principal centers of Asia Minor, whether inland or coast towns; (3) to establish permanent industrial exhibitions of Russian products in connection with the consulates; (4) to encourage Russian manufacturers to institute depots of their goods in all places where consular reports may show a demand for them. The newspapers daily report concessions for new industrial and railway enterprises.—*Independent*.

THE MAFIA.—The Mafia, sometimes spelled *Mafia* (accent on the second syllable,) in Sicily, is a branch of the Camorra on the mainland. The origin of the Mafia, it is believed, was due to the struggles between the Christians and the Moors. Both the Mafia and Camorra are anti-social conspiracies formed for the overriding of the law, and have for end the enrichment of their members by plunder. To accomplish their purpose murder is common. They have no political purpose. The Mafia, once rampant in Italy, is on the wane, the Italian Government having exerted all its power to extinguish it; but the penal code of that country having a sentimental side, convictions for murder are not readily obtained. If a member of Mafia commits a crime, his associates defend him by manufactured evidence, intrigue and intimidation. The lower class of the Sicilians are still in sympathy with the Mafia. They may not be *Mafiosi*, but will never aid in bringing about a conviction. It is considered by them as dishonorable to give evidence prejudicial to anyone in court.

LA GRIPPE.—The epidemic of influenza seems to be much worse this year than last. People have learned not to ridicule this fell disease, which, besides carrying more victims than other epidemics to the cemetery, leaves in the constitutions of those who survive it, varied lasting and disastrous effects. In Chicago a death-rate has been reached of three hundred a day, equal, if continued, to a hundred thousand a year, which would be a tenth of the population. Montreal, which suffered a good deal last year, has been mercifully spared this year from any serious visitation, but the season corresponding to that now prevailing in Chicago has not yet arrived. The weather there is hot and steamy. The utmost care should be taken to preserve a general condition of good health. We do not know that the doctors have any advice to give as to the specific prevention of the disease whose nature they have not yet discovered.—*M. Witness*.

Among Exchanges.

YOUR PART OF IT.
Brother, when you are lamenting that your pastor does not preach well, does not stir the people, does not work up the interests of the church, etc., suppose you stop a moment and ask yourself if it may not be that the fault is more in you and the other members than in the pastor; that perhaps if you and the other members lived up to his preaching instead of living as you do, the work of the church would go all right.—*Telescope*.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.
There is no reason for expecting a pastor's wife to be also a pastor. True, a good wife will help her husband so far as she can, whatever may be his occupation. Husband and wife ought to help each other; but a pastor's wife is under no more obligations to the church than any other woman in the church of similar ability and opportunities. She is expected to see to home duties. She must usually keep her house in better order than others, or people will make remarks about her untidiness. Since she has some work to attend to she can not do much pastoral work without shortening her life. To place her at the head of every society and enterprise is both unwise and wicked. It is unwise because other Christians ought to be trained to the work.—*Morning Star*.