

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## SPECIAL OFFER!

Now is a good time to subscribe for the INTELLIGENCER. The paper will be sent to new subscribers till Dec 31st 1891, for FIFTY CENTS. This offer is to induce non-subscribers to give it a trial in their homes. We hope the ministers and others will send us many of new names at this rate.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THERE WAS an extraordinary amount of drunkenness in Boston on the 4th of July. One, writing of it in a Boston paper, says:

I was struck by the exhibition of drunkenness everywhere. It seemed as if everybody had been drinking. The young and old, male and female, the well dressed and ragged, were all alike.

A LARGE NUMBER of women are entering the medical profession in England. There are one hundred and seven women now in the London School of Medicine.

A SPECIMEN of the so-called "religious instruction" in elementary schools has just been given in an English Village school. Like most of the "national" schools, this one is mainly supported out of the taxes and the fees paid by the parents. The schoolmaster asked the children during the time allotted to religious teaching where was the appointed place to worship God. Some replied the church, and others the chapel. They were told that the latter was not a proper place of worship, and that its ministers were not authorised, but that the church was the only sacred spot acceptable to God. In this way, and by such teaching, the conscientious convictions of parents are outraged, and their authority with their children is impaired.

INVESTIGATION of the Mohammedan pilgrim traffic between Bombay and Jeddah has brought to light a startling rate of mortality. It is said that more than one-third of the pilgrims who leave Bombay never return. While disease, starvation and violence during the land journey from Jeddah to Mecca account for many of the missing pilgrims, numbers die owing to the overcrowding and defective sanitary arrangements on the steamers. The British Government is being urged to institute a strict oversight over this traffic.

ALIENS, says the *Herald*, to the number of 405,654 entered the United States by New York alone during the fiscal year which ended June 30. About 156,000 of these were unskilled laborers—chiefly from Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Russia. Italy sent us 70,776 persons, less than one-fifth of whom were females. As most of these Italians will not probably stay, over one-half of the vast volume of last year's immigrants may be classed as undesirable.

THE UNITED STATES Government is much dissatisfied with the entry of Chinese laborers from Canada and Mexico. During the last Congress a resolution was passed instructing the President to negotiate with Mexico and Great Britain to prevent such entry. From the diplomatic correspondence just published, it appears that while Great Britain received the proposition favorably and referred it to the Canadian Government, the Mexican Government was unable to co-operate, for the reason that an article in the Mexican constitution guarantees every man a right to enter and go out of the republic without a passport.

AN ATTEMPT is being made to abolish the drinking bar in the lobby of the British House of Commons.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER has submitted to the Council of the Imperial Federation League a series of proposals. These—says the *Guardian*—embrace the admission of the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia and South Africa to the Imperial Privy Council and the Imperial Cabinet while holding positions in the Federal Cabinets of the respective colonies; also the establishment of a small preferential duty within the Empire against foreign goods. Sir Charles Tupper contends that it is neither prudent nor right to expect the colonies to contribute to an

Imperial defence fund in view of what the colonies have done or are doing to strengthen the position of the Empire. In connection with this argument Sir Charles instances Canada's immense outlay to strengthen British interests in North America and the east in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the St. Lawrence canals. The council unanimously decided to appoint a committee representing all parts of the Empire to consider the proposals and to prepare a definite plan for the federation of the Empire to submit to Lord Salisbury.

THE CZAR and Czarina had an extremely cold reception recently in Finland. The populace was sullen, and the famous choir was dissolved to avoid singing in the presence of their majesties. The Finns do not take kindly to the Russification of Finland. They are the most enduring and heroic people in Europe. So long as a Finn is left there will be some one to maintain the traditions and institutions of the country.

THE MANAGER of the British American Bank Note Company, Mr. J. H. Burland of Ottawa, has offered a prize of \$2,500 for the best Canadian history for school purposes. It is proposed to form a committee of leading Canadian educationists to supervise the details of the matter and award the prize.

TRACTS OF LAND in Connecticut have been purchased by the trustees of the Barnum Hirsch Fund for colonization by Jews expelled from Russia.

IN DURANGO, Mexico, while the corner stone of a Methodist church was being laid a few days ago, a Roman Catholic crowd disturbed the ceremony by yells and even assailed the ministers and others with stones. One of the ministers was knocked senseless.

## Sometimes it is Thus.

A writer in the *Homiletic Review* tells of a parishioner who drove to the parsonage with a load of hay which he said he wished to give to the pastor as a present. After unloading the hay in the barn, he went to the store at which his pastor dealt, and having supplied himself with a stock of goods, entered a charge against the pastor for the amount, charging him at the rate of \$7 per ton for the hay. This is an old way of helping the pastor. A story is told of a congregation which made the pastor's little boy a present of a suit of clothes in consideration of certain extra services he had rendered, but at the close of the year he found himself charged on account of salary with the full value of the suit. One pastor tells of a well-to-do man in his congregation who lived in the country. At the earnest solicitation of this country parishioner the minister drove out to conduct an extra service in the neighborhood. Driving by the house of the farmer, the preacher asked for an apple or two. Three withered apples were produced. The pastor, knowing the peculiarities of his parishioner, inquired the price of the apples. "Well," said the man, "in ordinary times I should not charge you anything, but this season apples are scarce and high; I think five cents will be about right." One is ashamed to record such unmitigated meanness, but such incidents are valuable as showing the narrowness with which hard-working pastors are sometimes brought in contact.

Not unfrequently ministers are imposed on in the matter of funerals. No conscientious pastor will consider it the slightest hardship to attend a funeral in any family connected with his congregation, even though it may incur considerable travel, loss of time, and expense. But preachers are often sent for to go outside of their own work to conduct such services. Former and favourite pastors are invited to take part in funerals within the bounds of charges which they recently served. To accept these invitations involves a heavy tax of time, labor, and often money. It must be said that those who demand such services seldom reimburse the minister for the actual expense incurred. We speak from information gathered from the experiences of many pastors. One preacher incurred an expense of \$15 attending a funeral in a family where he was held in highest esteem, and no offer was made to repay him, although the people accommodated were wealthy.

This is an evil which should be corrected. Sometimes it is the result of thoughtlessness, and sometimes perhaps of ignorance, but more frequently of narrowness and unmanliness. These are the people who expect most of ministers. Occasionally preachers are called on to conduct funeral services at an hour which conflicts with the regular church services, and they are severely censured if they refuse.

We have known cases in which every other arrangement for the funeral was made in due time except securing the minister, and he was not notified until within an hour of the time appointed to begin the service. He is expected to be ready to move at a moment's warning, at the bidding and convenience of any who may at the moment feel the need of his office.

If this was the ordinary treatment accorded to pastors, if these inconsiderate, unreasonable, and penurious people constituted the rank and file of their congregations, their lot would be gloomy enough. These are exceptions, occurring frequently enough to be annoying, but not with sufficient frequency to seriously affect the pastor's life. As a rule, preachers are brought in contact with the noblest families on earth. Many of them are in greater danger from the kindness than from the carelessness and selfishness of their parishioners. There is scarcely a church in which one or more great-souled men may not be found, presenting a mighty contrast to the cases just mentioned. These are the men whose words of encouragement and counsel and whose acts of thoughtfulness and generosity bring sunshine into the preacher's heart.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

**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.]

**Sixth District W. M. Meeting.**  
On Saturday July 11th at 2 p. m. the annual meeting of the W. M. Society of the 6th district was held at Upper Coverdale. Meeting opened by singing and reading Scriptures by president, and prayer by Mrs. David Long, followed by several others, after which business was proceeded with. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Secretary treasurer's report read and adopted. The reports of committees called for. The chairman of the committee of Corn Hill reported having visited Lower Ridge where they organized a Society. The committee at Apohaqui had not visited the churches assigned to them though it had made arrangements to do so last summer, but were hindered from carrying out the plan. This committee is requested to visit these churches this year at an early date. After the report the election of officers was proceeded with. On motion, resolved that this be done by secret ballot. President appointed scrutinizing committee. Chairman reported Mrs. C. W. Weyman re-elected president and Mrs. David Long, Secretary-treasurer. On motion Miss Weyman was appointed to visit churches and organize societies where none exist. Also resolved that her travelling expenses be defrayed by this society. The representatives of local societies were then called upon and all expressed the desire that missionary prayer-meetings be held in the societies of which they are members. Those who had kept up their meetings spoke of the strength they received and which enabled them to engage more earnestly in church work. On motion resolved that the sisters take part in the public meeting in the evening. Moved that half of the collection taken at the public meeting be taken for current expenses—carried. In accordance with the motion of the afternoon meeting many sisters took part in the evening meeting; of what they said we will say nothing. The report of this meeting will be embodied in that of the district meeting but we would like to say that the addresses by Rev. Wm. DeWare and Dr. McLeod were grand and good. We should like to see them in print. We also hope that the young who had the pleasure of listening to them and whose memories are retentive will never forget them.

JANE A. WEYMAN,  
Dist. Secretary-treas.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Dear Sisters:—Through the kind and merciful dealings of God with us, we are permitted to meet again in our Annual District Meeting. Yet we come with bowed heads, for we are today mourners with our brethren. Death has laid his icy fingers on the heart of our beloved Brother Boyer. Yes, we say beloved, because he loved Jesus so well that he was willing to sacrifice all the social and religious enjoyments of kindred, friends and Christian Society at home, for the sake of carrying the glad news of Salvation to the benighted heathen. But the Lord has called him home to rest, and we know by his word, that he cannot err in judgment.

Let us lift our hearts in prayer for our sister the sad and lonely widow.

We are very glad to be able to report the much improved health of our sister Hooper. Eighteen months ago we had but little hope of her living, much less of her being able to continue in the work. We are thankful to day that God has left her with us, on the place assigned her to work. We have to believe that she, though only a feeble woman, will be the means of sowing, in heathen hearts, much seed that will spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God on the earth. And I hope that earnest and united prayers may be offered in the name of Jesus, who has told us that whatsoever we ask the Father in His name he will grant it.

Many of the sisters present to day became acquainted with Sister Hooper, when on her tour through this district, and learned to love her for her goodness of heart and meekness of spirit. And I hope that your love for the cause and Christ may increase more and more, so that you may be willing to make greater sacrifices for Him and for humanity.

We are very thankful that we are to report as much money collected this year as last, and a few dollars more, and also a very small beginning for Home Missions.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

I have received reports and money from nineteen Societies. The former Sec'y. of Moncton Society writes,—"We got our Society reorganized just before your letter came. I visited the lady members of the church and found them all quite willing to join if we organized a society." The amount raised will be given below.

The Secretary of Corn Hill society writes,—"We hold a missionary prayer meeting once a month. They are well attended and the interest good."

The Sec'y. of Apohaqui reports meeting once a month, the attendance not large but meeting good. Taylor Village Society continues to hold meetings every month; they have kept up their meeting since their Society was first organized. No other Societies report regular meetings. We are sorry they do not. Experience has taught us the benefit to ourselves of having regular missionary meetings.

The receipts are as follows:  
Dover, \$9.65; Taylor Village, \$7.50; Moncton, \$15.00; Petitcodiac, \$4.30; Lower Ridge, \$7.25; Corn Hill, \$18.50; Newton, \$4.00; Penobscot, \$13.80; Sussex, \$24.00; Apohaqui, \$11.00; Millstream, \$15.25; S. S. M. Band, \$3.56; Norton, \$5.45; Midland, \$7.00; Snider Mt., \$3.25; Coverdale, \$5.57; Portage, \$1.50; Graves Settlement, \$1.50; Dutch Valley, \$6.60; Mrs. James Brown, Corn Hill, \$1.00. Total, \$168.63.

For Home Missions there was contributed at Millstream, Mrs. G. W. McLeod, \$1.00; Miss J. A. Weyman, \$1.00; Mrs. James Good, \$1.00; and Miss Mamie Gosline, Newtown, \$1.00.

AN INCH OF RAIN.—Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression, "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272, 640 square inches; an inch depth of water on this surface will be as many cubic inches of water, which, at 227 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 110 tons. One-hundredth of an inch (0.01) alone is equal to a ton of water to the acre.

—Dr. Descartes, of Paris, writes, that over half the income of all medical men of France comes directly or indirectly from excessive use of spirits.

## For Church Purposes.

Dr. Warneck, of Germany, computes the revenues of the missionary societies of the world, for 1889, at the following amounts, when reduced to Federal money: Eighteen societies in Germany \$750,000; the Danish Missionary Society, \$35,000; three societies in Norway, Sweden and Finland, \$167,000; eighteen Dutch societies, \$134,000; the French Evangelical Missionary Society, \$89,000; twenty-nine societies in Great Britain, \$6,125,000; and thirty societies in the United States and Canada, \$4,250,000; total for Protestant societies of Europe and America, \$11,325,000.

According to the official Year Book of the Church of England, which has recently been published, during the past five years the voluntary offerings of the people for church building and restoration have amounted to almost \$25,000,000. The sums contributed to endowing benefices during the same period reach the amount of \$3,250,000. For the building of rectories or parsonage-houses, \$2,250,000 has been raised, and for burial grounds, \$470,000. In other sources, during the past five years, the Church has raised by voluntary contributions, outside altogether of the amount raised for the annual maintenance of church mission work at home and abroad, the huge sum of \$32,000,000.

## Scientific Miscellany.

(Prepared for the INTELLIGENCER.)

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—Experiments by an English photographer, Mr. A. W. Scott, of Weston-super-Mare, have been based upon the theory that there are four primary colors—green, red, blue and violet. Pictures are simultaneously taken by four different lenses, in front of which respectively is a screen of one of these four colors. The negatives are developed in the usual way, when the pictures are thrown upon a screen by four lenses having a common focus, each picture being projected through a screen of the same color as that originally used. The result is a picture having the original.

IMITATION THUNDERCLOUD PHENOMENA.—The effect of an electrical charge upon the condensation of steam was shown by Mr. Shelford Bidwell at the May meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, of London. The usual shadow of a small steam jet, cast upon a white wall, is of feeble intensity and a neutral tint. But when the steam is electrified, the shadow at once becomes much denser, and takes on a peculiar orange-brown hue. The electrical discharge evidently promotes coalescence of the minute particles of water in the jet, thus forming drops that obstruct the more refrangible rays of light. The experiment may help to explain the intense blackness often tempered by a lurid yellow glow—of thunderclouds.

AMERICAN FORESTS.—Sir Dietrich Brandis, F. R. S., states that North America has about 412 species of forest trees, distributed as follows: Atlantic region, 176; Pacific region, 106; common to both, 10; Rocky mountain region, 46; Florida, tropical species, 74. Europe has only 158 species. At least six of the North American species are also indigenous in Europe. The extremely rapid destruction of American forests is not only an alarming waste of resources, but has resulted in great loss from the appalling floods that are clearly traced to removal of the trees from the hillsides. A system of Government forestry is recommended as a preventive of further increase of the evil.

A WOOL of good quality is said to have been made from the fibre of the fir by the aid of electricity.

FOREST TEMPERATURE.—From observations in Germany and Austria, Prof. Muttrich has made a comprehensive study of the influence of forests on the daily variation of air-temperature. The influence consists in lowering the maxima and raising the minima and is greater in May to September or October than in other months. The cooling in summer is greater in beech woods, less in pine, and least in fir, increasing with the density of the forest. In the second half of June the air-temperature of forest and open country was found to become equal soon after 5 a. m. and 8 p. m.; the maximum was about 0.9° lower in the wood and the minimum 0.6° higher; while in May to September the difference reached 2.7°. The daily mean was about ½° less in the forest.

STREAM IN GERMANY.—A monument commemorating the introduction of the steam engine into Germany has been erected at Hettstedt. The first engine into Germany was obtained by the Prussian Government from England in 1788, used a short time for pumping water from the Mansfeld copper mines, and in 1795 was removed to Lobejun, where it continued in use until 1848.

In 1867 the old steam cylinder was transferred to a neighboring mine, in which it still does service.

AN ALLOY closely resembling gold has been made by a German chemist by fusing copper heating it to a certain temperature and combining it with six parts of antimony, then adding magnesium, calc spar and charcoal ashes. The compound retains its color, and is not oxidized by ammoniacal or acid vapors. It can be rolled, hammered and soldered like the genuine metal, but is harder.

SINCE MARCH, 1890, Peruvian rail roads have been experimenting with a heavy residuum oil from petroleum—with a fire-test of about 300° F.—as a substitute for coal. So satisfactory have been the trials that the fuel-oil is to be used on all locomotives of two railway lines, and on several steamships. The weight of oil consumed for a given service has been slightly less than half that of coal.

COMPRESSED COAL-DUST is coming into extensive use in France.

MICROBES OF THE STOMACH.—These conclusions are reached by Dr. Kianouski: The empty stomach of a healthy man contains innumerable organisms. The gastric juice, and principally the hydrochloric acid possesses microbicidal properties. The microbes take no active part in digestion. Persons who, on account of some affections, secrete little hydrochloric acid, are easily intoxicated, by means of the micro-organisms in the stomach. Therefore, the stomach should not remain in an empty condition for any length of time, and during an epidemic food should be taken at frequent intervals, and, if possible, sterilized.

A YANKEE PLANE USED BY THE ROMANS.—A late Royal Society exhibit included sixty Roman tools and utensils found together in a pit in Silchester, Hants. Among these were an anvil, a pair of blacksmith's tongs, hammer, axes, gouges, chisels, adzes, a large carpenter's plane, two shoe-making anvils, two plough coulters, a standing lamp, a gridiron, and a bronze scale beam. Many articles showed a striking resemblance to those of modern make. The most remarkable of these was a plane—the only one of Roman origin ever found in Britain—entirely of metal, and very like the metal plane of recent Yankee introduction.

THE ENTIRE annual rainfall of the United States has been estimated by Prof. T. Russell, of the Signal Service, at about 1400 cubic miles. The water would fill a ditch, half a mile deep and a mile wide, extending from New York to San Francisco; and the average entire fall per second would fill a cubical box with edges of 187 feet.

MORE THAN 140 different applications of electric motors have been enumerated, and the number is still increasing. The sizes of the motors range from those having the power of a mouse up to one of 5000 horse power, which is in operation near London.

THUNDER-STORMS are gradually decreasing in number in the larger towns of Natal, South Africa, according to the Natal Observatory.

AN ELECTRICIAN predicts that electrical fire-works will soon supersede those now used.

## Among Exchanges.

### REFORM THE CUSTOM.

Many improvements may be made in our customary funeral services and burial of the dead. One objectionable practise is exhibiting "the remains" to a motley concourse, many of whom are present in morbid curiosity.—*Mich. Ado.*

### A PENANCE.

"To sit through two hours of commonplace in order to reach ten minutes of peroration" is a penance. Perorations in sermons should be as frequent as the heads. Monotony in matter and manner are fatal to attention. A close critic said to a young minister:

"Why don't you strike fire sooner?"

"O, it takes me about half an hour to wake up."

"Then," said he, "you had better take the greater part of that half-hour in the cemetery behind the church, and come in when steam is fairly up."—*Chris. Advocate.*

### A FITTABLE SIGHT.

One of the most pitiable sights is that of a man whose ambition for place and power has made him a coward. All the worse is it if he be a minister of the Gospel. To pay the price of silence for official preferment, is a piece of indescribable baseness. Even a true man may have a just respect for place; but he would rather die than grovel in the dust before it. What is place after all? What added dignity can it lend to those who are intrinsically nobles? And what relief can it give to those who are essentially narrow and little? To scheme and plot in order to gain it, is to sell one's birth-right for a very small mess of very poor pottage.—*Nashville Ado.*