

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## 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.

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.

DEATH has been busy among the members of the British Parliament this year. Since the first of February five have died. Since the present House of Commons was elected, in 1886, forty-nine seats have been vacated by death.

THE CATHOLICS in Brazil have been much opposed to the part of the new Constitution which debar priests from becoming members of Congress. The reason for this provision of the Constitution was that the officers of the Church really held their allegiance to their spiritual superiors as stronger than their allegiance to the State; and therefore are not such true citizens of the Republic as would entitle them to a voice in its government.

DR. DUDGEON, of Pekin, who for many years has had an hospital with 20,000 patients annually passing through his hands, and who has also had opium refuges, declares that our Eastern empire is founded upon opium. It is shocking to reflect that one-fifth or one-sixth of the Indian revenue is derived directly from that drug. One-half the value of Singapore and Hong Kong comes from the farming out of opium. The official estimate is that four-tenths of the coolie class, six-tenths of the merchants and two-tenths of the official class are victims of the opium habit.

THE CULTIVATION of cotton on a large scale in Central Asia is to be undertaken. A Russian officer spent last year in Louisiana, experimenting in cotton growing, and having learned the art, and satisfied himself that it can be successfully raised in his own country, has gone about it.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION of the great increase of Jews in Palestine, Bishop Blyth says that three new colonies of them are being formed at Jerusalem, hundreds of houses being built for them. There is a large settlement round Lake Merom, where scent-producing shrubs will be grown and utilized; but large numbers of these Jews are not agricultural and do not find life easy. Fifty years ago there were only 8,000 Jews in Palestine; now there are 100,000, of whom 40,000 live at Jerusalem, and the bishop can make use of large funds for education, hospitals, rescue work, and the industrial training of women, who are as 'liable to divorce now as in the days of our Lord.'

DECIDEDLY FUNNY! if not ludicrous—to see a woman, with an M. D. to her name, and a trail a yard long to her dress, standing on a rostrum lecturing and warning her lady hearers against the evils of corsets and the slavery of fashion. And yet, the "Religious Telescope" tells us, that sight was seen recently in the city of Dayton, Ohio. How would "Physician, heal thyself" apply to her?

THE CENSUS of India shows that the total population, 285,000,000 in 1891, has increased by 30,000,000 in the ten years since the last census in 1881, but of this increase 3,000,000 is due to accessions of territory by conquest. Allowing for that, the rate of increase seems to have been nearly 12 per cent., and if it continued for fifty years the population would then reach the stupendous total of 500,000,000. Even now India holds a fifth of the human race.

THE LEGISLATURE of Colorado is, if the statements made about it are true, a disreputable body. It held a session on Sunday recently. And this is the description given of it:

And such a session! The paper of the party of the majority pronounced it "a wild orgy caused by whiskey, resentment and devilry." Although it was the day on which the law bade the saloons of Denver to be closed, a member of this law-making, law-breaking, body, "who keeps a saloon and had, therefore, access to the forbidden fruit, secured a supply." And then, "Decorum and order vanished in the Sunday air;" "No one could discern one word that was said. On one side of the hall was a crowd laughing and shouting; on the other an excited throng trying to get their bills through, no matter how." And so the "tipsy revel" went on.

A RECENT TRAVELLER "in the mountains of Media" reports that he found there a quaint tribe of people, who are nominal Mohammedans, but who observe customs which are strongly suggestive of ancient Hebrew customs, and also of some customs peculiar to the degenerate churches after the apostolic days. This traveller's account revives the thought of the lost tribes of Israel, and suggests whether those missionaries were not most likely to be right, who claimed the Nestorians as part of the lost Israel; at any rate, it would seem wise to begin our search for the tribes at the point where the Scriptural history left them—in the mountains of the Medes.

SOME NEW YORK men, of a philanthropic turn, have set on foot a movement to provide on a large scale cheap food for the poor of the city. Their plan is called the Two Cent Diet Kitchen plan, and proposes to furnish nourishing and palatable meals at the lowest cost price,—such as can be obtained at the cheapest Paris cafes, where most of the work people of that city dine at a cost far below anything American restaurants have to offer.

THE JUBILER of the "N. Y. Tribune" was celebrated a few days ago. Horace Greely, the founder, received much eulogy, and deservedly. Mr. C. A. Dana, formerly on the Tribune staff, now editor of the N. Y. Sun, in the course of a fine address said:

"He, Greely, was a man of almost no education—indeed of no education at all except what he had acquired for himself. The worst school that a man can be sent to, and the worst of all it is for a man of genius, is what is called a self-education. There is no greater misfortune for a man of extraordinary talent than to be educated by himself, because he has of necessity a very poor schoolmaster. There is nothing more advantageous to an able youth than to be thrown into contact with other youths in the conflicts of study and in the struggle for superiority in the school and in the college. That was denied to Mr. Greely. He knew no language but his own; but of that he possessed the most extraordinary mastery. His wit and his humor flowed out in idiomatic forms of expression that were surprising and delightful, and that remain in the mind almost forever."

This illustrates the fact that, important as a classical education is, it is not essential to a strong English style. Bright and Cobbett and Greely are examples of an admirable English style, with no Latin or Greek culture. The great Greek masters of style were men of one language.

## The Eskimos of Alaska.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska, contributes to the *Chicago Standard* some interesting things about the Eskimos:

During June, July and August, 1890, I cruised five thousand miles along the coasts of Asia and America, from the Aleutian Islands to Point Barrow, the northern limit of the continent and back to Unalakleet. I have visited all the principal settlements of the coast, and seen much of the native people. These people all belong to the Inuit or Eskimo family. They occupy not only the Arctic and Behring Sea coasts, but also that of the mainland coast of the North Pacific, as far east as Mt. St. Elias, and number in all about seventeen thousand to twenty thousand. In the extreme north, at Point Barrow, and along the coast of Behring Sea, they are of medium size. At Point Barrow the average height of the males is five feet three inches, and average weight 153 pounds; of the women, four feet eleven inches, and weight, 136. On the Nushagak River the average weight of the men is from 150 to 167

pounds. From Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape, and on the great inland rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, they are a large race, many of them being six feet and over in height. They are lighter in color and fairer than the North American Indian, have black and brown eyes, black hair (some with a tinge of brown,) high cheekbones, fleshy faces, small hands and feet and good teeth. The men have thin beards. Along the Arctic coast the men cut their hair closely on the crown of the head, giving them the appearance of monks; this is done so that when crawling up to the deer, the latter will not be frightened away by the flutter of the hair in the wind. Some of the young are fairly good looking, but, through exposure and hardship, become old at thirty years of age. They are naturally intelligent, ingenious in extricating themselves from difficulties, fertile in resources and quick to adopt American ways and methods, when they are an improvement on their own. Physically they are strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a journey, if food is scarce, they will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their fast. Lieutenant Cantwell, in his explorations of the Kowak River, makes record that upon one occasion when he wanted a heavy stone for an anchor, a woman went out, and, alone, loaded into her birch bark canoe, and brought him a stone that would weigh eight hundred pounds. It took two strong men to lift it out of the canoe.

Another explorer speaks of a woman carrying off on her shoulders a box of lead weighing 280 pounds. This summer, in erecting the school buildings in the Arctic, there being no drays or horses in that country, all the timbers, lumber, hardware, etc., had to be carried from the beach to the site of the house on the shoulders of the people. The women carried the same loads as the men. They are, as a rule, industrious; men, women and children doing their individual part toward the family support. The hard struggle for a bare existence in the sterile region where they live compels it. In a general way they are honest. Property entrusted to them by the whites is kept secure. Property stowed away in a cache or tent needs no lock or watchman—it is safe. Small articles left lying around uncared for are soon picked up and carried off. Perhaps they look upon them as if they had been thrown away. A white man can leave with one of them who is an entire stranger to him one or two hundred dollars' worth of goods, saying, "Buy me some furs and I will be back here next year." The following season the native, with the furs, is in waiting for the expected arrival. This is done every season. I have the account-book of one of these native traders in which he has recorded every skin purchased, and how much of each article paid for it. As the native can neither read, write nor speak English, and his own language is an unwritten one, of course the accounts are kept by symbols and signs. They are shrewd traders. No matter how much is offered for an article, they ask for more. If they set the price themselves, and the purchaser accedes to it, they frequently attempt to raise it. They are exceedingly dirty and filthy in their persons and clothing. But perhaps this is somewhat excusable in a country where in winter, water is scarce and soap scarce. I remember once hearing a very successful missionary, who had spent many years north of the Arctic Circle, say that he tried to make it a rule, when travelling with a dog sled, to wash his face at least once a week, but that he had not always been able to do it. The Alaska Eskimo is a good-natured, docile and accommodating race. Wherever I met them, and under whatever circumstances, they had a smile of welcome, and in many ways showed a friendly spirit. They have also manifested an unexpected interest in the establishment of schools among them, which promises well for the future.

Among the Thlinket people of South-eastern Alaska the labret is worn by the women only. Among the Eskimo of North-western Alaska, on the contrary, it is worn by the men alone. The use of it is almost universal.

REAL COURAGE. It is not looking others in the face that proves man's courage, it is the strength to look himself in the face.

## Insanity Among Jews.

In an article in the *Prophetic News* and *Israel's Watchman*, are some noteworthy statements concerning the prevalence of insanity among the Jews. They have been known for generations as the healthiest people on the earth, and yet of late an alarming amount of insanity has been developed among them. According to the statistics of Dr. Arthur Kahn, in the lunatic asylums of Prussia, there were 483 Jews in the year 1876; there were 543 in 1877; 549 in 1878, and 626 in 1880. It was believed that there were in Prussia in 1880, in public and private asylums, 1,414 insane Jews; in 1888 there were about 1,800; and there were 3,500 insane Jews in the German Empire out of a Jewish population of 570,000. In other words, there were in each 100,000 Protestants, 241 insane; in each 100,000 Catholics, 237; and in each 100,000 Jews, 389 insane; or there were on an average thirteen insane Jews where there were but eight insane Gentiles, in an equal number of people.

A large number of the Gentile insanity is the madness caused by strong drink; but this is not the occasion of insanity among the Jews, they, as a rule, not being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

It is believed, however, that a large portion of this insanity arises from the fact that Jews have largely come to disregard their own Sabbath; and as they pay no attention to the Sunday rest, they thus maintain mental and physical activity during seven days in the week, and are reaping the results of overwork in physical and mental deterioration, nervous diseases and insanity. These facts are well worthy of the consideration of intelligent and thoughtful people whether among the Jews, the Gentiles, or the Church of God.

## 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.]

## Women of India in Slavery.

The Physical Slavery of Woman in India. What is it? We cannot tell it out plainly. We can only give intimations which wise and prayerful hearts can use for earnest work in helping us "rescue the perishing." Idolatry is essentially and inherently immoral. The seven nations of Philistia were cut off for the same reason that Sodom was destroyed. Baalam was one of the most enlightened of ancient heathen prophets, yet see what He taught his people? The Spirit tells what manner of heathen lived when Christ was on earth (Rom. I). Hinduism is the vilest form of heathenism that now curses the earth. The celebrated McCauley, says: In no part of the world has a religion ever existed, more unfavourable to the moral and intellectual health of our race. This superstition is of all superstitions the most immoral. Emblems of vice are objects of public worship. Acts of vice are acts of public worship. The courtesans are as much a part of the establishment of the temple, as much minister of the gods, as the priests. Idolatry being a synonym for immorality, what must be the enslavement of women in heathen lands? Hinduism, being the vilest heathenism of earth, the slavery of poor India's women is the most deep and damning.

In that remarkable land I have laboured for 18 years. For some years my now glorified wife had charge of a Rescue home for women and girls. We had to know the truth, and the whole truth, regarding the condition of the women in India.

How I have wished that consecrated Christian women in America knew the awful facts which I know, as to the state of women in India. The Indian penal Code is the Statute British law in India. Sections 272 and 273 are against the buying and selling of children for immoral purposes. In his comment on that code published by government, Barrister Mayne wrote: "If the above two sections were enforced, you would have half the population of India in jail." That means that the buying and selling of girls is cruelly common all over India. Much

of it is done under the guise of marriage. The physical suffering, mental anguish, and loathsome degradation of millions of women in India it is impossible to describe. It is definitely worse than the mere "seclusion" of the zenanas over which so much kind sympathy is felt.

Christ is the great lover of womenhood. He longs to send to India's down-trodden daughters, the sweet salvation which America enjoys. He wants his daughters here to pray, to give, and to go with His precious message of love and life, of peace and joy. A great responsibility rests on you who read this. You hear India's poor women crying, "Come over and help us," you hear God's command, "Go teach all nations." What will you do about it?

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold we knew it not, doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it, and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his works?"

Pause,—pray,—look to your crucified Saviour, then answer this question of the Searching Spirit: Who then is willing to consecrate his, or her service, this day, unto the Lord?

The worst slavery of India's Women.—Can there be any worse slavery than the above awful fact? The soul slavery. The deep, deadly corruption which possesses souls so long held down in debasing superstitions and vile sins. Who can know it? Who can tell it? Who can hear, understand, and feel the sad, the terrible facts?

Would not American women be moved to do far more for India, if they knew more of the awful condition of their down-trodden sisters in India? Yes, doubtless, a few of them might. But the vast majority of American women, even professed Christians, are so "at ease in Zion," with a self-pleasing, world-conforming style of Christianity, that they cannot do much for the suffering millions of Asia. True they may "cast in their abundance" for the support of a few missionaries.

But do you believe that more than a hundred of American Christian women really deny themselves, in the New Testament sense, in order to serve their heathen sisters?

During the last year I have gone about these States giving addresses on India's wants and God's commands about it. Often I seem ground as between the nether and upper millstones—the cruel sufferings of the women of Asia, and the cruel selfishness of the women of America. In my soul I seem to hear the groans of India's degraded women, and the clanking of their tyrant chains,—and also the giddy mirth, and the clinking of the jewelry, and other fashion trappings of our western ladies; and a harsh discord it makes. —Heathen Woman's Friend

## Scientific Miscellany.

(Prepared for the INTELLIGENCER.)

THE EARTH'S UNSTEADINESS.—It has been pointed out that the shifting of masses of air and water may explain the recently observed changes in the earth's axis of rotation. A German physicist, Herr Lamp, notes the displacement northward of the maxima of air-pressure in the trade-wind region, and of ocean currents, as the sun rises in summer; and that the water passes back to the southern hemisphere as our winter approaches. It is calculated that the change observed in the latitude of Berlin (about 5 seconds) would be brought about by the movement of 2500 cubic metres of water from 30° north latitude to 35° north latitude, producing a rise in sea-level of only 4 inches. The reality of the oscillation of the different parts of the world—including the South Pacific—by further observations, and the results will be awaited everywhere with great interest.

A WEALTH-SAVING CONCEPTION.—A most extraordinary discovery is that claimed by M. O. de Clausen, a Russian engineer, who has been experimenting in London with a new stove. Finding that much free oxygen escapes with the unburned fuel from chimneys, this experimenter concluded that—contrary to ordinary theory—less draft and higher temperature are needed in order to get perfect combustion. He secures these in a stove 3 feet high by 1 foot in diameter, lined with firebrick. Only the lower portion of the coal burns, a very small current of air being admitted to this, and passing upward sufficiently hot to cause its remaining oxygen to unite with the

carbon monoxide gas in the upper portion of the coal. The products escaping into the chimney are colorless and quite cool, and, if the statements made are to be accepted, less than 3 per cent. of the possible heat is lost, instead of the 80 or 90 per cent. ordinarily wasted.

M. OLSZEWSKI has found that liquid oxygen, instead of being colorless, has a bright blue color. He concludes that the blue of the sky may be due to the air's oxygen.

ONE OF IRELAND'S WOES.—Ether, drinking in Ireland, according to Dr. Ernest Hart, seems to date from 1842. The greatest consumption of ether was in 1876, after which there was a diminution, recently followed by an increase until at the present time the amount used nearly equals that of 1876. The supply comes mostly from large English establishments. From two drams to half an ounce is the quantity usually taken, and this is repeated from two to six times a day. Intoxication is quickly produced, and quickly passes away. Somewhat less bodily derangement seems to result from ether than from alcohol, the effects of an extended use of the former being usually a train of nervous and circulatory disturbances, while moderate drinkers suffer from stomach troubles. Model deterioration is a marked effect of ether drinking.

TRAVEL OF THUNDERSTORMS.—The rate of travel of thunderstorms has been studied by Herr Schonrock from the records of 197 such storms in Russia in 1888. The velocity is found to have varied from 13 to 50 miles an hour, with a mean of 28.5 miles, diminishing to 28 miles in the hot season and increasing to 32 miles in the cold season. It was least in the early morning, increasing to a maximum between 9 and 10 P. M. The thunderstorms traveled most quickly from southwest, west and northwest.

EARTH-ODOR.—Two French chemists, Messrs. Berthelot and Andre, have investigated the cause of the powerful odor that rises from vegetable mould after a fall of rain. They find the essential principle to be an organic compound of the aromatic family. Its odor is very penetrating, and analogous to that of the camphors; its proportion in mould is only a few millionths, but one three-millionth of a gram is sufficient to produce a sensible smell.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL MUSEUM at Rome will include a permanent exhibition of national products and of such foreign products as may be used in Italy. Its purpose is also to make foreign products known throughout Italy, and Italian products in all other countries.

ZOOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES.—Naturalists recognize a certain number of what we might call zoological centres of population, says Dr. F. L. Oswald, and it seems strange how completely a narrow marine channel has often prevented the four-footed natives of such regions from colonizing a neighboring continent. Asia, for instance, at one point almost touches the archipelago of the Sunda Islands, which seem to form a series of stepping-stones to the Australian mainland, yet the zoological contrast between Labrador and Brazil is not greater than that between Hindostan and Australia. From such centres of distribution as Burmah and Bengal a hundred different mammals have spread north and west, but only three of them, a wild dog and two species of rodents, succeeded in making their way to the land of the kangaroo.

GAS-COOKING.—Gas is becoming very popular in Brussels for cooking purposes. The price has been greatly reduced since the introduction of electric lighting, and the gas companies supply special stoves at an annual rental of about ten per cent. of their total value. Many different kinds of gas stoves have been invented. Monthly lectures on the use of gas as fuel are given, with weekly lessons in cooking by means of gas stoves. Cooking by gas has important advantages for hot weather.

THE WORLD'S TELEGRAPHIC FLEET—that is, the array of vessels engaged in laying and repairing submarine cables—is now composed of 58 steamships, ranging in size from 300 to 5000 tons. Two of these vessels belong to the French government, one each to the British, Indo-British, Italian and Chinese governments, and the others to private companies—mostly British.

BOOTS with stones soles, which are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, are the idea of a German inventor. A thin leather sole is used, a paste of quartz sand and water-proof glue being spread on it.

NATURAL GAS has been discovered in the Argentine Republic, and proves to be equal to that of the United States.

## THEY KNOW HOW.

The estimated population of the world is 1,450,000,000 of whom 1,449,990,000 know how to edit a newspaper better than the editor.—N. Y. Recorder.