

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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SPECIAL OFFER.

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

FRANCE has a population of 38,095,150; Great Britain has 37,740,286. But at the beginning of the present century France had 27,000,000; Great Britain then had 16,000,000. France is falling behind in the race. In Germany the population increases at the rate of over half a million a year; in France not a quarter of a million in the past five years.

THE "JAPAN HERALD" is authority for the figures of gold output in Siberia from 1834 to 1887 inclusive: 30,000,000 ounces, \$120,000,000, or \$600,000,000, and this with but little machinery, efforts rudely systematized and much stealage. When the great Siberian railroad is completed from the Caspian Sea to Vladivostok, on the Pacific, the output of Russian gold will be greatly increased.

THE REASON why the Panama Canal scheme has failed, in the opinion of M. Blowitz, is because M. de Lesseps forgot, in making his calculations, that Ishmail Pasha gave him to make the Suez Canal an army of Fellahs who lived on an onion a man per day. At Panama there were no Fellahs, and each man had to pay fifty times as much as a Fellah for doing half his work. A commissioner of police has been visiting the offices of some of the engineers engaged on the Canal, and has made inquiries, and seized documents, with the object of ascertaining if the contractors, who have made fortunes while the shareholders were ruined, actually did the work they were paid to do. If they did not, they can be compelled to disgorge, but M. Blowitz fears there is little hope for the unhappy shareholders.

THE POPE is credited with having accumulated an immense private fortune, and the funds of the Church at his command are still enormous, as may be judged from the facts that the Pontiff has so far refused to take the annual income of 3,200,000l. voted by the Italian Parliament to the Church, and that there has been no diminution in the state and ceremony with which the Pontifical Court is maintained. The annual income of the Vatican is estimated at over 13,000,000l.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY is under construction in Australia, and that great continent will ere long be traversed by a line of rails, from north to south, which will penetrate vast regions still unpeopled and largely unexplored. Nearly 600 miles of the line have been completed, from Port Adelaide north to Angle Pool, while on the north end a road has been built from Port Darwin south to Pine Creek, leaving a gap of about 1,100 miles, which will be reduced over 400 miles this year by the construction from both ends.

TOKYO, JAPAN, has a strong organization of Christian men and women, the fruit of the labors of Mrs. Leavitt. Ten months ago the work took a new departure and has a membership of over 800. All the officers of the society are Japanese. Also Japan can boast of a village of total abstainers, the people of Gajomura, Tsuagori, of Omi, having united in a determination to abstain from *saki* in the future. This vow they have kept since their New Year, and each house has a board on the door with the inscription, "Frugal in all things, liquor prohibited."

QUEEN VICTORIA rules over a population scattered in the four quarters of the globe and the islands of the sea, aggregating 367,000,000, a greater number than has ever acknowledged the sovereignty of one person in ancient or modern times.

IT COSTS something to live, and a good deal to die; in fact, everything costs. Some one has estimated that getting born costs the people of the United States \$250,000,000 annually; getting married, \$300,000,000, and getting buried, \$75,000,000. It might be added that getting drunk costs the people of the United States more than \$900,000,000 annually, or over one and one-half times as much as getting born, married and buried put together, and more than all the bread and meat consumed in the nation.

THE LIMIT of speed—says the Standard—in railroad engines was, at first, supposed to be ten miles an hour. Thirty miles on the average has long been a moderate gait, and now we have this report, and the end of development may yet be a long way off:

"A wonderful feat of railroad engineering was accomplished a few days ago by the New York Central—a feat that eclipses everything else ever accomplished in the line of rapid traveling. The record for long distance running was not only broken, but left way out of sight. It has been demonstrated that a train can not only make sixty miles an hour, but can keep it up for 444 miles. The train referred to made the run, including three stops, in 444 minutes, the distance 436½ miles."

SMOKING by women is said to be increasing. The *Tribune*, of Geneva, Switzerland, commenting on this tendency, says:

If women smoke nowadays they can at least plead that the example is set in high circles. The Empress of Austria smokes thirty to forty Turkish cigarettes every day; that on her writing-table there is a silver box with fine relief-work filled with cigarettes and a gold ash-tray. It also says that the Czarina yields to the passion for nicotine, but that she only smokes in her boudoir, a copy of one of the prettiest rooms in the Alhambra filled with palm-trees. Queen Marguerite, of Italy, is also quoted as one who smokes much, but always in solitude. Queen Regent of Spain is quoted as consuming Egyptian cigarettes in large quantities. Queen Natalie, of Servia, has also a large stock of cigarettes of every kind. The Queen of Roumania carries a little golden box filled with cigarettes, and the Comtesse de Paris appreciates highly the tobacco of Havana, and the Queen of Portugal, according to this Geneva authority, gets her cigarettes from Dresden.

THE LIFE of a Jew in London is, on an average, twice as long as that of a Gentile. Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the Jews present an exceptional endurance against disease. Virchow declares that the Jewish race has at all times been distinguished by great tenacity of life. Hoffman and Bernoulli have proved that Jewish lives are, on an average, nearly fifty per cent. more valuable than those of any other known people. They escape great epidemics more readily than the other races with whom they live. Notable examples of this were seen in the "black death" in 1348, and in the numerous epidemics of cholera, which is so rare among Jews that the very fact of its occurrence has been doubted. Suicide, also, is only one-fourth as frequent among Jews as Gentiles. Consumption and the tubercular diseases in general, while not entirely unknown, are admitted by all authorities to be extremely rare.

Mr. McCarthy's Amendment.

As stated briefly in the Parliament report last week, when the two reports of the Committee to inquire into the McGreevy—Langevin charges were before the House, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, being unable to agree with the conclusion of either report, moved an amendment, of which the following is the full text:

1. That from the facts which were made to appear before the committee and reported to the House in support of, and in relation to, the charges which it was its duty to investigate, the House is convinced that in many of the dealings of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. with the Public Works Department and of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, gross frauds have been perpetrated, and the public have thereby been defrauded out of large sums of money.

and some one or more of the officers of the Public Works Department.

3. That owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Perley, which rendered it impossible for the committee to finish his examination, the House does not feel that it ought, in the absence of his complete evidence, to pronounce decisively as to his complicity or otherwise in the conspiracy which the committee finds to have existed, or to determine who, among the other officials of the department, participated therein. This House for the like reason, and because, respecting some of the matters as to which evidence was given, more especially that relating to the supplemental contract for the completion of the Levis graving dock of 1884, no charge had been made against the late Minister of the Public Works, and the evidence in respect thereof is incomplete, feels unable to decide whether the conduct of the Minister in approving and sanctioning the various contracts with Larkin, Connolly & Co., the indulgence granted to them in the performance thereof and the over-payments made in accordance therewith is to be ascribed to a blind confidence in the integrity and efficiency of his chief engineer, even in that view scarcely to be distinguished from weakness almost criminal, or to a guilty connivance in the spoliation of the public treasury which ought to be characterized in very different language.

4. That as no specific charge of this nature was made against the late Minister, this House, while compelled to call attention to this view of the matter, does not think it is required to render any more definite conclusion on the matter.

In addition to the foregoing reasons the House has no hesitation in recording its opinion that, judged by the well-known constitutional rule which makes the Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of the department over which he presides, the late Minister of Public Works, irrespective of the considerations dealt with in the last preceding paragraph cannot be absolved from his ministerial responsibility and in that regard merits the censure of this honorable House, and the House recommends that in addition to such action as may seem to be called for under the findings herein before expressed, such legal proceedings as may be available be taken against those who were concerned in the conspiracy, and for that purpose the books and papers which were before the committee be retained, or so many of them as may be necessary for such prosecution.

Finally the House desires to record its conviction that the enquiry directed by the House has been rendered unsatisfactory, incomplete and in some respects abortive by the fact that the House cannot help characterizing as wilful perjury of some of the witnesses examined before it, and the committee recommends that Nicholas K. Connolly and Michael Connolly and such other witnesses as the law officers may advise that there is evidence on which indictments for perjury should be preferred, be prosecuted therefor.

It received only two votes, those of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien. And yet that was, we think, the resolution that should have been adopted. Mr. McCarthy, who is a supporter of the Government, in speaking to the amendment took the ground that the case should not be dealt with in a party spirit, and declared that "if it should even involve the fate of the friends whom he preferred to support, he would not hesitate to vote for his resolution." "If," he said, "a young nation like this were to be preserved, it could only be by the House rising in its might and with one united voice saying that men in high or low places should be dealt with as the interests of justice demanded, no matter how severe that justice might be."

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.]

Letter from Miss Hooper.

MY DEAR SISTERS,—For more than a week a tin box full of rewards, for the children of the school at Brahmoonis has been on my table. The rains are very heavy lately and the weather cyclonic, so we dare not venture far from home. Yesterday the weather being favorable we planned to go to Brahmoonis. In this school the girls are very poor indeed. In spite of much instruction on the subject of cleanliness the rule is to find them with dirty clothing (if any). We always take special pains when we go there to set an example of neatness and cleanliness. In fact yesterday we spent more time than usual preparatory to setting out. A clean white cover on the big sofa hat, a white jacket and skirt, a snowy mull neck handkerchief tied in

a double bow at the throat! In short we were rather vain of being so nicely got up. Our thoughts ran thus. Surely the children will be impressed with the beauty and purity of cleanliness. This surely is an object lesson they will never forget. We got off about one o'clock, Uma, two other Bible women and myself in a garrie drawn by bullocks.

At Janguny two miles distant we stopped. There were slates and books in the bag on my arm for several children there. It is quite a walk from the road to the school so we directed the women to a house where the promise of a visit had been made. Picking our way carefully through mud and water we hastened along. An attempt to jump over the deepest of the mud and water. Alas, in an instant, the object lesson on cleanliness was sprawling on all fours in the ditch!! Such mud, was ever anything half so slippery and sticky as this clayey Indian soil? It is needless to say the children of Janguny at least were impressed. The teacher we were sure was pleased we saw him smile!! The children are getting on nicely at Janguny. The rewards distributed not long ago have induced more regular attendance. Several new pupils were present. Even though so wet and unsightly we went on to Brahmoonis, about three miles farther. The day being fine the children would expect us. At Shahajhee Hat where Mrs. Boyer has a school, the teacher said we could not walk to Brahmoonis the water was too deep. The teacher kindly sent a messenger to call the teacher and children to Shahajhee school house which is large and airy. While waiting we renewed our acquaintance with the children many of whom were pupils in the school when under our care three years ago. We were a little anxious as to the reception the children of lower castes might receive. Such proved to be the case. Outsiders were there looking on. One a coarse rough man with impurity written on his face, said of one of my caste girls with a modest sweet face and clean clothing, "Such a low caste." He made himself so disagreeable we found it necessary to drive him away. Presently he was peeping in again passing remarks. This time it was about one of my higher caste pupils, whom he thought should be shut up in a zenana. A child wife of about ten years of age. "She is married what is she here for? disgraceful."

A crowd listening to such remarks was filling the place. The little Bo trembling with fear pulled her saree over her face. This time the intruders were sent off and did not return. They evidently saw we were determined to protect low caste girls and Bo's from insult. After all were gathered and ranged in classes, we asked our host, the teacher of Shahajhee school to present the prizes, which he did. There were slates, books, cloths and pictures. After distribution of rewards, we had refreshments all around. A half bushel basket of parched rice was brought in. All around the large room the children were seated each with the end of her saree spread to receive the rice. It was then tied up into a round bundle and kept to eat at home. This is Hindoo etiquette. It was great fun for them to see the "Misses baba" sit alongside of the low caste children and get some of the rice. More than fifty of the happiest children we ever saw, made those mud walls echo and re-echo to their laughter. Before leaving we proposed a vote of thanks to the teacher in the form of a simultaneous Namaskar. While we were at the school, the Bible women were visiting houses in the vicinity. In one a widow asked to be taught to read but said she, "No one must know about it, for it would be such a disgrace."

On the verandah of the school-house a Bastami—a caste of religious beggars—was asking alms. She was an Oriya, had been to all the holy cities of India. Strings of beads of the sacred tulsi were on her neck, in her ears and on the bag in which she carried the alms received. She told us with a very satisfied air that she had left all her sins in Benares. We got home at dark wet and so tired, yet with such a glad heart. More than fifty little Hindoo girls into whose lives so little joy comes, had been made happy at least for one day. The assurance is in our hearts too, that the childish voices we heard sing-

ing of the sufferings of Christ for them shall join in the "Alleluia for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

JESSIE B. HOOPER.

Balalore, 28th August 1891.

A Call To Us.

(Continued from last week.)

Dear friends, how much a little extra effort on the part of each one of us would help just now at this present crisis. The voice in behalf of Mrs. Boyer ought especially to quicken us. I am sure no one is doing more than she ought; are we doing as much as we might? While it is true that there are many who give liberally, and some who make great sacrifices, it is also true that far too many have little or no interest. Is it not possible to have this matter brought and kept before the minds of all in such a way as to create a zeal and love for this work which God has given into the hands of his people and commissioned them to do?

Dear friends, we are just starting on a new denominational year. We are all glad to know that last year's record shows an increase in Foreign Mission money over that of previous years. It also shows an increase in membership. We should have a corresponding increase of dollars for Foreign Missions during the coming year. Is there any just reason why we should not raise one dollar per member during 1892?

Oh, but, some one will say, there are already so many demands upon my purse, there is this, and that, and the other call for money—something all the time, I really cannot respond to them all.

True, but shall it be Foreign Missions that receives the least and last attention? No. Shall we beautify our churches and homes and adorn our persons careless of the fact that 6,000,000 people are stretching out their hands towards us, pleading for the help which we can give? Surely not.

The little extra effort would not only greatly benefit our needy and struggling interest, but would help to bring into our own souls an abundant blessing from Him who sits over against the treasury.

How much our young people might do this coming year.

I should like to propose that they make 1892 a missionary year.

Will not the pastors help them lay plans for doing so?

What a good thing it would be if all the young people would organize to special effort.

I wish there were more advocates of Christian Fidelity Societies. I wish there was an A. C. F. Society in connection with each church. I am sure each pastor would wish so too if only he could know how helpful it would be to his work. In Nova Scotia alone there might be at least 1,500 A. C. F.'s. It would be an easy matter for them to give five cents per month for Foreign Missions. This alone would amount to \$900,000 a year. Think how much might be accomplished by it. How many souls in our benighted India might be brought into the light by this means.

Dear young friends will you not try to do something? Something more?

Now I know there are hundreds of our young friends who may not read this at all; (I am so sorry the INTELLIGENCER does not go to every F. B. home) hundreds of them who would be led to do something if only they were helped and encouraged. I think there can be found at least some one person in each church who can create ways and form plans. True there will be much to discourage, but, the blessing of the Father rests upon earnest prayerful effort and it cannot fail of success. Try it, dear friend, gather strength from on high and be encouraged to move forward.

I believe there are only four A. C. F. societies in N. S., but these are doing good work.

How cheering it was to read Mrs. Frazer's account of the Kemptville society. Will she not write again and help agitate this matter? It may be very helpful to others if she will tell how they went about organizing, etc., etc.

Will not the other A. C. F. Societies report? I am sure Bro. McLeod will gladly receive such from them.

Now dear friends do not consider this organization something that belongs to the United States because it originated there. It is of God, and God has

owned and blessed his own and will bless.

I will gladly send circulars or other matter that may be helpful to any one, desiring to learn more about the A. C. F. movement if they will address me at Carleton, N. B., Care Rev. F. Babcock.

R. A. PORTER.

The Ottawa Exposures.

Canada owes a debt to the lively little Frenchman Israel Tarte,—the man who with resolute determination pressed upon the attention of parliament the gigantic frauds committed by the Larkin, Connolly, Murphy, McGreevy crowd—committed by these men and at least permitted by Sir Hector Langevin. It required no little courage to face the wrath and defy the power of a clique, which for a time dominated public affairs in the city and Province of Quebec. Israel Tarte has been instrumental in bringing the evil before parliament and the country, and he has thus placed the country under lasting obligations.

The extent to which the exposures made before the parliamentary committees has stirred the people is a proof of substantial public health. No wise man will despair of the future of a country which has shown so sound and quick a sense of the baseness of the conduct of a gang of robbers. No party stood up to defend the evil-doers. Not even a solitary member of either branch of the legislature has undertaken to defend the evil-doers or to palliate their crimes. The party press also has upon the whole done better than we could have expected. * * * All this is creditable and full of encouragement.

The methods which have been so effectively exposed at Ottawa and Quebec are methods which have long prevailed unrebuked in the United States, and which have been introduced into this country in base imitation of the original inventors. Happily the present exposures will tend to purify the service and make it forever impossible to allow such raids on the people's treasury.

While undoubtedly exposure and dismissal or enforced retirement are severely punitive, it may still be highly conducive to the public good that the most culpable men should be proceeded against, criminally. One advantage of such a course would be a full exposure of the conduct of Sir Hector Langevin. At the present moment that distinguished man is under a very dark cloud. He is politically ruined. His reputation is gone forever. It is true that there may be as yet no positive legal proof of his complicity in the Murphy-McGreevy robberies, but we venture to say that he could secure from no jury a more favourable verdict than "not proven." Under regular process of law before the courts it might be easily practicable to secure legal evidence to shift the onus of guilt from the shoulders of subordinates to the broad though bending back of the highest officer.—*Presbyterian Witness*.

THE BEST PARISHIONER.—A writer in the *Homiletic Monthly* has this to say in the "best parishioner" column: "The best I have met was on my first station. It was in Muskoka, a new part of the country. Most of the people were very poor. The man with whom I made my home had a large family. His farm being new, he could not raise half his bread, yet he paid \$2 a month for the minister's salary, and made him a home free for the year, and when I was leaving the station I was \$17 short of my salary, which was only \$160 a year. He placed in my hand a parcel, and told me not to open it till I got on the train. When I did so, I found it was \$17 the amount of my deficiency. He had sold one of his two only cows a day or two before, no doubt to raise it. The man is wealthy to-day."

Among Exchanges.

MORE WORK.

Fewer resolutions against sin and more practical Gospel work wisely directed for the overthrow of sin is what the world needs.—*Telescope*.

ALWAYS MANLY.

A preacher is a man, hence he ought to be a manly man. He ought to dignify and magnify his manhood, by being strong, independent, resolute. The ministry has suffered sometimes because of the negative, effeminate, unsexedly dependent ones in it.—*Cumberland Presbyterian*.

BOSH.

Rev. — preached at church, last Sunday, on the 'Science of ethical dogmatics, in its relation to immortal antagonisms.' A very intellectual and fashionable audience listened in breathless silence to the profound discussion." What bosh!—*Inland Advocate*.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

Michael Kelly, ball tosser, breaks his contract to accept an offer of \$22,500 from a club in a rival organization. Sixty Congregational pastors in England receive less than \$500 a year, fifty-four less than \$450, forty-five less than \$400, twenty-five less than \$300, and twenty-one less than \$250.—*The Congregationalist*.