

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

—FOR 1892—

FORTIETH YEAR.

1892 will be the fortieth year of the INTELLIGENCER'S publication. It will endeavour to be worthy its years and experience.

There is good reason to believe that it never stood better with its readers than now. All the features that have made it for so long a welcome and helpful visitor to so many homes will be continued.

It will every week chronicle the progress of the Lord's work in every part of the world. It will furnish the best religious reading. Ministers, Sabbath-school workers, parents, old people, young people—all will always find something in its pages of a helpful kind, something to instruct, stimulate, encourage, comfort.

For those who cannot take both a religious and a secular paper, the INTELLIGENCER is the one they need, as it furnishes a full and carefully prepared summary of secular news of the world every week.

FREE BAPTISTS.

The INTELLIGENCER is the only Free Baptist paper in Canada. It gives the news of the churches, advocates their interests, and is a faithful witness for the truth as understood by them.

It would like to go into every Free Baptist home in the Dominion. It thinks it ought to go to them.

There are more than a thousand homes upon which it has claims, as the organ of the denomination with which they are connected, but which it does not now enter.

To reach these it needs the assistance of the ministers and others who are interested in denominational work.

Pastors can do much in introducing the INTELLIGENCER to their people. The Conference has endorsed the INTELLIGENCER and asked the ministers to urge their people to subscribe for it. Please do so, brethren. Do it now.

RENEWALS NOW.

The INTELLIGENCER desires to retain all present subscribers.

FROM ALL PROMPT RENEWALS ARE ASKED.

December ought to bring a great number of subscriptions, new and old.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Any subscriber sending a new subscriber with his own renewal can pay for both one year, with \$2.50.

Now let there be renewals from all subscribers, and a canvass for new names by all the friends of the INTELLIGENCER and its work.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

OF THE MAYORS recently elected in England at least thirty-seven are teetotallers. In Scotland twenty total abstainers have been elected.

CHILI is a land of earthquakes, which may account for the instability of its government.

THE COTTON CROP of the southern states this year is estimated at 8,000,000 bales.

IN INDIA, too, there have been attempts to induce rain. A number of experiments have been made with dynamite. A report says that dynamite was exploded on the hills of Madras, at an altitude of 500 feet, and that the explosion produced smart showers over an area four or five miles square. It is also stated the Government will probably cause the making of systematic trials to arrest clouds before they pass over to the sea.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT of the tobacco yield in the United States last year, shows that 694,064 acres were misused by this weed, producing 491,713,598 pounds. Just what damage was done to the nerves, minds, and morals of the people who used this crop is not stated, although these statistics would be astonishing.

IN SHOLAVANDAN, a village in South India, to propitiate the 'Goddess of Evil Destinies,' a man was, a few days ago, voluntarily suspended by iron hooks embedded in the muscles of the back. The Government replied to a petition to stop the disgusting exhibition with the observation that it was not in its power to 'interfere with voluntary suffering.' Yet Lord Napier did stop it in 1867. What, we wonder, does Great Britain govern India for, if not to prevent such superstitious barbarity? Why did we put down the equally voluntary suttee?

INFLUENZA is quite prevalent in England and Scotland again this winter. In Edinburgh it has assumed an epidemic form, and business is being interfered with. In Dumfriesshire, so prevalent is the malady that the attendance at the schools has decreased by one-half. In Cornwall, the disease has grown to very serious proportions. It began in the mining districts in the West, but has now spread to many towns and villages. At Redruth, whole families are down with it, and the local medical men have 500 cases on hand. As was the case during the two former visitations, it is no respecter of persons. Quite a number of prominent persons have been attacked in Cornwall, necessitating the postponement of some public meetings. The malady has also made its appearance in Belfast. For some weeks past it has been raging at the Antipodes, and passengers on a steamer, which has just reached London from Australia, have suffered severely from influenza during the voyage. At one time no fewer than ninety-six passengers were prostrated, but no deaths occurred.

FAMINE in Russia does not stop her progress, says a St. Petersburg correspondent: In spite of a law allowing Jews whose children are being educated at high schools to remain in Kiev till their education is completed, the police are compelling both parents and children to leave the city. In other ways, too, the Jews are being harassed. A Jew who has the right to live out of the Jewish quarter gave his daughter in marriage to his junior partner, who lives in the pale. The young lady recently returned to her parents' house on a visit, but the police promptly ordered her to leave, alleging that her marriage had forfeited her right to live out of the pale.

ILLITERACY is wide-spread.—India is practically uneducated. The total number of scholars in schools and colleges of all sorts is 3,250,000, or 1½ per cent. of the entire population. These are mainly confined to the cities and towns; but out of 250,000,000 in all India less than 11,000,000 can read and write. A census of the illiterates in the various countries of the world places the three Slav states of Roumania, Servia and Russia at the head of the list, with about 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write. Of the Latin-speaking races Spain heads the list, with 63 per cent. followed by Italy with 48 per cent. France and Belgium having about 15 per cent. The illiterates in Hungary number 43 per cent., in Austria 39 per cent. and in Ireland 21 per cent. In England we find 13 per cent., Holland 10 per cent., United States (white population) 8 per cent., and Scotland 7 per cent. unable to read and write. When we come to the purely Teutonic states we find a marked reduction in the percentage of illiterates. The highest is in Switzerland, 2.5, and in the whole German empire it is 1 per cent., while in Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurttemberg there is practically no one who can not read and write.

CHILI.

The government of the United States did an unwise and very mean thing when it sent Patrick Egan as its Minister to Chili—Egan being a traitor to the British crown and a sympathizer with dynamite fiends. He had rendered some service in the last Presidential election and his reward was the mission to Chili a position for which he had no special fitness. For Chili is largely British in sympathy, and greatly under British influence. Chili (the Presbyterian explains) was inhabited by Indian tribes, and was conquered by Spain early in the 16th century. It gained its independence from Spain in 1818.

The territory of Chili is a valley lying between the Andes and the Cordilleras. It is 180 miles wide and 1500 miles long, the most delightful country of boundless wealth—seen and unseen. Its nitrate mines, which were captured from Peru, yield annually over \$30,000,000. Chili abounds in all that can make a people materially prosperous. It is divided into four parts—the agricultural, the mineral, the fisheries, and the timber belts. There are forests enough untouched to last the world a century. The country abounds in metals, gold, silver, copper, the latter being found in greater abundance than elsewhere in the world.

Earthquakes are the terror of Chili. The crust of the earth in the valley is liable to immense movements owing to the pressure of the two ranges of mountains. The population of Chili is only about half of that of Canada.

Their army is restricted since 1888 to 5,835 men, and a citizen contingent of 47,000. Their navy, of which they are very proud consists of about thirty vessels of all descriptions, and they do not for a moment doubt that they are masters of American seas. Their contempt of the United States in this respect is beyond description, and is often expressed in the curl of the lips and a shrug of the shoulders. But their naval power has serious drawbacks at present. The first is, that they are poor mechanics, rather ingenious, though not trustworthy in their work. Hence, if anything goes wrong with their ships they have to send them to Europe to be repaired. It is said that the magnificent cruiser "Esmeralda," one of the finest ships afloat, built in England at a cost of \$1,500,000, had not been in the hands of the native engineers six weeks before her engines needed repairs, and her boilers were ruined.

The financial standing of Chili is excellent. Her revenue is ample.

The Chilians have a line of steamers from Valparaiso up and down the coast—the finest ships on the Pacific Ocean, but the engineers and captains are either English or Scotch. The government owns the railways operated in Chili, but the locomotive engineers are foreigners. Just before Presidential elections these foreigners are discharged, and natives put in their places, but this is done only as long as it is safe. As soon as the elections are over, the foreigners are put back again. The conductors on street railways are women. So also are the hotel keepers. Women do the street-cleaning, stand in market, and have fruit stands. But the servants and cooks and chambermaids are men.

The government is a Republic, and General Montt is the new President. Says the Presbyterian:

The Chilian is the Southern Irishman. Like him he is of fertile genius, and being quick in wit, he is an enjoyable companion. There is something refreshing in his patriotism, even if it be born of the most arrogant vanity. The Chilian will cut the throat of a man who would not celebrate the anniversary of his national independence. Everybody must illuminate, and put out the flag. All are united in their love and support of their country. The vanity of the soldier and of the naval classes is beyond comprehension. It is said that they actually offered their services to England through the British Minister, when there was a rumor of a war with Russia. One day the English paper in Valparaiso published a satire announcing that the Lords of the Admiralty had selected three Chilian naval officers to command the Bosphorus, Baltic and North Atlantic fleets. The Chilians took it as a fact, and would not believe it a joke until the next issue of the paper explained that it was a hoax.

A struggle between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the liberal progressive element has been going on for years, so that now the power of this Church in politics has been overcome. In Peru the Clerical Party is dominant since its late disasters, and the country is going backward. The banished priests and monks are returning. Though the Roman Catholic religion is in Chili established, yet the liberal party has a majority in Congress, and now the appointment of bishops is in the hands of the President. Congress has declared civil marriage the only valid one. It has opened the cemeteries to Jew and Gentile, and taken the registry of marriages and births out of the hands of the Church. It has established nonsectarian schools and passed a compulsory education bill. It formerly cost twenty-five dollars to get married by the rites of the Church, and, as a result, more than half the children born in Chili are illegitimate. Now a marriage can be secured for twenty-five cents, and the good results on the side of virtue are everywhere visible.—Pres. Witness

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease."

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

The name of "Mrs. Geo. Lavine" \$1.00 was accidentally omitted from the First District List published in last issue.

Letter from Miss Hooper.

My Dear Sisters: It is English mail day and I am reminded that a letter should have been ready to send to you ere this.

If one could only write when the day's work is done and its incidents fresh in the memory, but one feels too weary to write much by lamp light in this tropical climate, even if the myriads of insects did not prevent. Did I tell you of the zenana near here where we were so gladly welcomed last month? We still go there. One day the gray-haired old mother of the pupil took me by the hand, and led me to another zenana. The young and beautiful woman got the "Peep of day" to read. Her husband will not see it I fancy as he does not care to have Christian teaching in his house.

Access to these zenanas is not always easy and pleasant. We go as often as possible to Ramna a place three or four miles west of Balasore. There is a weekly market at Ramna. At "Old Ramna," is a temple of Gopinath. The place swarms with Brahmins who feed on the offerings of the devotees. It is needless to say that Ramna is a stronghold of Satan. It is a hard place to work for one is always confronted by opposition in some form. Once we were pelted with cow manure. Another time the Brahmins were very angry because I refused to allow the Bible women to enter the temple and declined taking off my shoes to go with them. The walls are covered with obscene figures. Can a people be better than the objects they worship?

While at Ramna a few weeks ago, we asked permission of a babu to see the women of his family. He at first gruffly refused, then said, "Go around the back way." We went but found the babu blocking the way. Standing in the doorway, he put a stool outside for us to sit on. A woman about forty or forty-five years of age, sat on the door step. She was a "bastami," one who devotes herself to the god Vishnu. Her face was covered with "teelinka," the names of the gods imprinted with clay. "Teelinka" is to the Hindoos what the phylacteries of old were to the Jews. The babu who is a Brahmin urged her to go inside. She sat still repeating the names of the gods "Radha Krishna, Radha Krishna." Such a sad weary look in her face, proving that her religion afforded no comfort. She said, I've been a widow forty years. I was only a child when I became a widow. When told of the home where sorrow never enters her eyes filled with tears. Again the babu said "Come inside," but she listened eagerly. Presently I asked the Bible woman to sing a hymn. Scarcely had they done so when the babu called a boy to go up on the roof, from which he showered brooms at us. Indian brooms are small and we did not heed them. It is considered a great insult however to throw a broom or a shoe at one. The woman looked alarmed, but it seemed so amusing I just stepped up to the babu and asked him if it had rained any there last week. It had rained heavily in Balasore. He gruffly said "yes." After talking awhile to his little boy we left very leisurely, just as if we had the warmest of welcome. As soon as we got to the road one of the women exclaimed "Ja ho adje broashti hela." There was a storm to-day however.

Hush, I said there is work for us here so we must not mind brooms! Where the greatest good is to be done, we often meet the greatest opposition. We have been there since and always find twenty or more eager listeners. We have not seen the babu though. Remember in your prayers, the zenanas and poorer homes of Ramna.

There are grave fears of the failure of the rice crop which promised so well a few weeks ago. The time has come for the "filling out" of the grain. It stands dry and parched in the fields. Yesterday special prayers were offered

for rain. May the Lord of the harvest hear and a famine be prevented. You have heard of the happy event in Darjeeling on Oct. 1st. We now speak of "The Browns" whom we hope to welcome to Orissa very soon. Mrs. Boyer writes "I can walk miles without fatigue. Hope we are good for five years more on the plains."

I need not tell you how anxiously we look for reinforcements. Mr. Griffin will no doubt be obliged to leave us in the spring. The outlook may seem dark yet we are not discouraged. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Yours, &c.,

JESSIE B. HOOPER.

Balasore, Oct. 26th, 1891.

Scenes in India.

A distinguished traveller said that he had received a more vivid impression of India from a walk in one of the crowded streets than in six months' reading on the subject. In such a walk one gets a very vivid idea of the varied light and colour of the bazaars—especially the varied colour—for most of the natives are very dark, and expose a great deal of their person; while their robes are either white or of very bright colours.

The streets are crowded with a stalwart race of men, superior in every way to the poor, ill-fed people of so many districts of Bengal or Bombay. There are signs of wealth on every hand. The open spaces are filled with stalls of fruit, vegetables, and cereals; gay piece goods from Cashmere, Cawnpore, or Manchester, are displayed from others; thousands of pigeons walk in and out on the pavement, taking the greatest interest in the gaily-dressed bargainers in front of every stall. A temple which is doubly holy as being one of the chosen residences of the god Siva, forms a parallelogram 282 yards by 248; and presents all the characteristics of a fine Davidian temple. The thousand-pillared hall was built by Arya Nayak, about 1550. The tank is surrounded by arcades, and is singularly beautiful. The sanctuary was built about 1560. The whole interior of this marvellous temple is one mass of superb carving—the sculpture of Madura being undoubtedly the finest in Southern India. There are some curious frescoes in the arcades round the tank, some of which are very objectionable. This tomb, thus erected by the Mohammedans, is one of the most exquisite structures on the face of the earth. The superb gateway which forms the entrance to this noble mosque, is really a triumphal arch, erected many years after the mosque, in commemoration of conquest, as the inscription on the left side of the gate entering the quadrangle states.

Marriageable Women.

Miss M. E. Collet, has made the somewhat startling statement that of English women in the middle classes two out of three do not marry. An examination of her figures shows, however, that the assertion needs modification. The disproportion is greatest in the wealthier districts, such as Hampstead and Kensington; in the former of these there being 365 women to 100 men, and in the latter 378 women to 100 men. But it has been pointed out that the well-to-do households of these neighbourhoods number ordinarily two, three, or more female servants, who thus largely affect the proportion. When all deductions have been made, however, it is too abundantly clear that society has to reckon with an ever-increasing number of unmarried women for whom room has to be made somewhere. One of the evils affecting the female labour market is that numbers of young women living at home, but anxious to lighten the burden of their maintenance and to secure a little pocket-money, will accept employment for almost any pittance. This means the lowering of wages and a struggle all the more severe for those who have to depend entirely on their employment. A writer who has to do with the employment column in a journal for women says that the vast majority of those who inquire about work are quite hopeless cases. They have no qualifications, unless a desire to write books, coupled with an original way of spelling, can be reckoned as such; they have no education except a general one, which for their purpose is useless. And yet they wish to be told how to earn an income of two or three hun-

dred a year at once! He says truly the only chance for women is to be specially trained in the art or industry in which she gives promise of doing best.

HER MAJESTY'S FAMILY.—There seems to be no fear of the Royal family suffering extinction—at least not for some time. The Prince who was added to the Royal House recently makes the 40th grandchild of Her Majesty. The names of the grandchildren, most of whom are alive, are as follows:—

Princess Royal.—The Emperor William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Albert Wm. Hy., Prince Sigismund, Princess Victoria, Prince Waldemar, Princess Frederika, Princess Sophia, Princess Margaret.

Prince of Wales.—Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Prince Louise Victoria, Princess Victoria, Princess Maud.

Princess Alice.—Princess Victoria, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, Prince Frederick, Princess Alix, Princess Mary, Prince

Duke of Edinburgh.—Prince Alfred, Princess Marie, Princess Victoria, Princess Alexandra, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian.—Prince Christian, Prince Albert John, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise Augusta, Prince Harold.

Duke of Connaught.—Princess Margaret, Prince Arthur, Princess Victoria.

Duke of Albany.—Princess Alice, Prince Leopold.

Princess Beatrice.—Prince Albert Alexander, Prince Leopold Arthur, Prince Victoria.

RUM'S WORK.—The Free Baptist of Minneapolis, tells this story:

A drunken husband of Bloomer, Wis., dragged his wife from bed Sunday morning, Nov. 15, beat her, stamped upon her with his cowhide boots and threw her, naked, into the woodshed supposing she was dead. She recovered consciousness, took wet clothing from the clothes line and walked to the village where she lies at the point of death. The despatch says that "mob law may prevail if the woman dies." But if she lives, will the good people of that county continue to legalize the saloons that thus make men crazy? Yes, to our shame be it said, whether she lives or dies the saloon will most likely be authorized to do its infernal work. Minneapolis, too, had its horror last week, a frozen man, with bloody face, with zigzag tracks in the snow leading to the shed in which he was found. He was last seen by his friends in a saloon in the early evening, and the public makes great exertion to discover whether, in his drunkenness, he was wounded by a fall or a robber. But the responsibility of the saloonkeeper or the public that legalizes the saloon does not seem to be thought of. "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord."

THE "ENGLISH DISEASE."—When travelling in the East some years ago, Lady Sebright said she was considerably impressed by the knowledge that in the Arabic vocabulary there was no word to express the equivalent of the term "drunk," and that when a man was reeling about the streets the worse for liquor, he was stigmatized by the natives as suffering from the "English disease!" This fact was most humiliating, and caused a feeling of shame in the breasts of those who were anxious for the spread of Christianity.

Among Exchanges.

YOUR BALLOT.

A ballot should represent convictions. This being so, it should be cast irrespective of whether it will be counted in with the majority. It is pleasant to be on the side of the majority; but better be found with the minority and in possession of a good conscience than with the majority but untrue to convictions. A ballot should support principles more than men or parties. Morning Star.

CANNOT ATONE.

Costly funerals cannot atone for the neglect of or unkindness to the departed one while he or she was living. And yet in how many instances, if we may judge by the expensive caskets, the long train of carriages, and the expensiveness of the "mourning" outfits, do the survivors of the deceased vainly strive to thus make amends for their past unkindness and heartless neglect. As a rule, when a funeral is so lavishly overdone, it surely indicates a desire upon the part of the surviving friends to cover up something of their own conduct toward the deceased while living. Plain funerals, conducted in an unostentatious manner, are always in good taste and in keeping with the spirit and teachings of the Christian religion.—Telescope.

DISAGREABLE PEOPLE.

Among the most disagreeable people in the world are those who deliberately misrepresent others for the purpose of combating their own misrepresentation. Some of them are unable to understand the views of any one who differs from them; others purposely ignore the reasons of other beliefs, and make reason of their own, which, having made to suit their purpose, they can easily demolish.—Journal.