

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PROF. KOCH has told the secret of his lymph but has told it in such a way that even experts are but little if any wiser than before he made the disclosure. It was hoped that he would give his formula, so that the lymph might be produced by medical men anywhere. He may do that later.

MEN, who habitually use intoxicants, are sometimes the best and strongest witnesses against the rum trade. A N. Y. paper tells that not long ago a saloon-keeper in Brooklyn applied to the Excise Commissioners to have his license transferred to a new locality whither he proposed to remove his business. The people living in the vicinity of the new site sent a protest to the commissioners, and employed a lawyer to represent them. The lawyer set forth the case clearly, pointing out the particular damage a liquor-shop would produce in that neighborhood. One of the commissioners inquired of him whether he was a Prohibitionist. "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "I am a drinking man." When asked how much he indulged his appetite in that direction, he answered: "I never went to bed sober in my life." This advocate was qualified by experience to speak of the injury a saloon would be sure to work.

ELECTIONS in the United States are not always decisive. Just now there are four states in which struggles about the right to govern are going on. "Zion's Herald" says: Montana has two representative houses, Republican and Democratic, both of which are undertaking to pass laws. Colorado, too, has a dual legislature, with military and police guards, between whom there have already been bloody collisions. In Nebraska two men claim the governorship, and the incumbent of last year—Gov. Thayer—"held the fort" for eighty hours, refusing to surrender his office until health and reason broke down under the nervous strain. And in Connecticut there are two governors and two sets of State officials, both claiming prerogatives, with a very serious doubt as to which party is entitled to them. Partisan feeling, of course, runs high when there is so much at stake.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS of the Roman Catholic church in Scotland show that there are there 348 priests, 338 chapels and 318 schools. Six chapels have been built the past year. There are forty convents.

The cost of firing one shot from a cannon of the largest size now made is said to be enough to support a missionary and his family in Japan for more than two years. Better stop firing the cannons, and send missionaries.

ABOUT the cost of government in the United States, the *Forum* says:

The people of the U. States have a happy faculty of deluding themselves with the idea that their machinery of government is inexpensive. They point with pride to the fact that the judges of the courts, and the executive and legislative officers of the country, cost less in actual salaries, than officers performing corresponding functions in Europe. But what is lost sight of in this boast, is the enormously wasteful and expensive machinery of elections which has grown up side by side with American office-seeking; the cost of which, added to that arising from the waste and corruption of inefficient and party service and to the expense of our ostensible official organism, makes the whole outlay to the people of the United States many times more than what the like services are performed for in other countries. So that, while there is a seeming saving, there is in fact a frightful waste, which must always exist when the actual machinery of domination, which ultimately produces the result, is hidden and irresponsible.

The Vice of Lying.

Certain evils are so palpable and obvious that the popular conscience unhesitatingly brands them with condemnation. Their injurious effects are apparent and can be placed before the minds of men in statistical array. Some phases of transgression, such as drunkenness and immorality, rouse active effort for their suppression, and others such as theft are sternly dealt with by the strong arm of the law. There is one form of evil which is more widely prevalent than is often supposed and it does not seem to call forth either very strong or sustained remonstrance. That it is an evil no

candid mind will hesitate to admit, and who would care to deny the statement that lying is a far too common offence even in these enlightened days. It would be difficult indeed to find any sphere of human life from which it is wholly absent. Like swearing it is to be found among the children attending school. Social life is by no means untainted with the odious vice. It is occasionally to be met with not only under the form of white lies and meaningless fiction that are supposed to be necessary to the smooth working of conventional social forms, but as plain, positive lying, if certain objects can thereby be gained. How much floating malicious gossip has its origin in direct falsehood? Many retailers of the ill-natured platitudes that float in social circles are innocent in intention, but they hinder by their repetition rather than help the purification of the social atmosphere from the taint of falsehood.

Is business carried on with strict veracity? It would be well for business and for business men if this query could be answered with an unhesitating yes. But can it? A dealer in fancy articles was overheard decanting on the artistic excellence of a little piece of bric-a-brac. He assured his would-be purchaser that it was the production of a distinguished Parisian artist, while he knew that he had employed a Canadian who never saw any land but his own to do the work. There is scarcely a reader who cannot match that little incident with similar palpable untruths in the range of his own observation or experience. Modern trade competition has much to answer for. So has the greed of gain. Parties are to be met with who admit that lying is evil, but then they urge that it is a disagreeable necessity. It is a means of self-defence which in certain cases they hold to be justifiable. There are business men everywhere who would scorn to lie, and who look upon the practice with abhorrence, but then it is also true that evil communications corrupt good manners. Is there not too much toleration for the crooked and devious ways into which unscrupulous natures are prone to fall? There is evident room for a little more manly indignation against the insidious spread of falsehood in modern business life. Why should a man who starts a lie for the purpose of influencing exchange operations be praised as smart? It does not require a superior degree of intelligence or the possession of great foresight to be able to tell a lie. It is simply and solely the defective morality.

Politicians in the popular estimation are not as a class looked up to as the embodiments of all the virtues. Politicians are like other men; there are good and bad among them. Some of them at least in the midst of an exciting campaign do not state all the truth, if by doing so an opponent is likely to profit by admissions. Statements and counter-statements do not always accord. There are occasional deviations from the straight line which truth-loving people cannot but deplore. It should not be forgotten that politicians as well as others are amenable to the moral law which has no absolution for any particular class of men who are guilty of wrong-doing.

To a judge in Western Ontario on leaving the Bench for the day the remark was made: "Well, you have been dispensing justice." "I have," he replied, "been listening to a pack of lies. Two litigants were before me. One swore to a statement which the other, on oath, directly contradicted. One of them lied. It is sickening." It is painful to think that under the sanction of a common oath people can consciously swear to the thing that is not. Yet this is done in courts of justice in this and other lands. All who do so are not disbelievers in what an oath really implies, but they have the impression that the truth would be detrimental to their particular interests; by such even the enormity of swearing falsely is held to be the lesser of two evils.

Is there not reason therefore for the cultivation of higher regard for the sacredness of truth? It is supposed to be the characteristic of all educated Englishmen that they would scorn to be guilty of falsehood. Certainly some of the more distinguished educa-

tors of English youth have been conspicuous for their zeal in the cultivation among their pupils of a truth-loving spirit. Arnold, of Rugby, wrought a revolution in this respect among the youths attending that famous institution. It is by individual effort that good can be done in the inculcation of truthfulness and hatred of every false and wicked way. Parents by precept and example can do much, and all instructors of youth should endeavour to develop in all committed to their care an unflinching loyalty to truth. The public conscience apparently needs quickened sensitiveness in the direction here indicated.—*Can. Presbyterian.*

Dr. Farrar's Reasons.

Archdeacon Farrar, being asked why he took so prominent a part in the temperance reform when untouched by its evil influences himself, replied:

"At the entrance of one of our college chapels lies a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of its most promising fellows—ruined by drink. I received not very long ago a letter from an old school-fellow, a clergyman, who, after long and arduous labor, was in want of clothes, and almost food. I inquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago, a wretched clergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had dragged down his family with him into ruin. What had ruined him? Drink! When I was at Cambridge one of the most promising scholars was a youth, who, years ago, died in a London hospital, penniless, of delirium tremens, through drink. When I was at King's College, I used to sit next to a handsome youth who grew up to be a brilliant writer; he died in the prime of life, a victim of drink. I once knew an eloquent philanthropist who was a very miserable man. The world never knew the cause which was on him; but his friends knew it was drink. And why is it that these tragedies are daily happening? It is through the fatal fascination, the seductive sorcery of drink, against which Scripture so often warns. It is because drink is one of the surest of 'the ways to man, and of man's ways to the devil.'"

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.]

A Talk with Dr. Emma Brainard Ryder.

Woman is beginning to play a chief part in the movements of Indian social and religious life. It is essential she should. She brings to this country a spring and velocity which are not generally present when men are working alone. India is beginning to attract the most capable women. They begin to see here a condition of things weirdly fascinating, and challenging all their power. So they come, and coming, stay. And they will come in greater numbers soon, for the puzzle and pain of Indian life are destined to work themselves into the brain and heart of western women. In the divine enterprises to which India invites the West, America is doing almost an equal share with Britain. In presence of the social woe and religious darkness of this land they feel but one heart-beat and in philanthropic union forget political separation as they touch these shores.

All this is suggested by a visit which we have just had from Mrs. Brainard Ryder, M. D. She is an American lady who has received her medical training largely in Vienna and London, but after two years of exhaustive practice in New York, started two years ago on a twelve months trip to India for a change and rest.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.

It came about in this way. Nothing impressed Dr. Ryder more on her arrival in India, than the small lives lived, by even the best and most favored of Indian women. Their interests are so few and trivial, the outlook is so narrow, the impulses that reach them from the great stirring world without are so occasional and feeble, that they cannot, in any but a limited sense, be said to belong to their age at all. Jewels and cloths, family weddings and births and deaths, household festi-

vals, sweets, and special cooking, and for the rest—a blank. The inspiration of the best history, the excitement of hearing of mighty deeds now being done, the impulse that is born of contemplating present-day ideals, etc.—these are all absent. To Dr. Ryder, having herself lived a vivid life, in touch with all that is best in her age, it was appalling to be suddenly confronted with this, and she at once saw a special duty before her. She inserted a simple notice in the paper, stating that at a certain time she would be glad to receive all women who would come to her, with a view of forming a woman's club. Some of her friends told her she had courted failure by not defining the class of women who would be admitted, but when the day arrived, forty ladies answered the invitation—of the most varied creeds and nationalities. A club was formed and work fairly begun.

WHAT THE CLUB DOES.

Well, first of all it represents to a large number of women the one point of outside interest in their lives. There is a well appointed reading-room, which forms, as it were, the centre of the Association. The best magazines and papers published for women, whether in England or America, are laid on the table, and the members who, most of them, had never before known any place which they could frequent alone, drive here regularly with a strange sense of freedom, and find something attractive awaiting them. But that is not all. The reading room is a place where the women of one race meet with those of another, for friendships and discuss what is going on in the world.

It is a new thing for India that the Hindu lady should go and fraternize with the Parsi, and both with the Christian—whether European, Eurasian or Native; and stranger of all that the long secluded Mussalmans should steal in shrouded, and then instantly unveiling take share in the comradeship.

"Tell them the world was made for women too." The Sorosis now has about 200 members. It sometimes receives encouragement from members of older clubs, in the western world. One of these was a letter from the New York Sorosis President. After sundry advice she concluded by saying "Tell them the world was made for women, too." That sentence at once laid hold and was adopted as the motto of the Bombay Club. It contains a doctrine which India is only just beginning to understand, and the progress of the land, in the near future, depends largely on the heartiness with which it is accepted. Let it be repeated everywhere—"The world was made for women too."

At every meeting a lecture of 20 minutes is given in which the life of some worthy woman is described. It is felt that no lesson can be more important or powerful than a good example. In this way the members have been made acquainted with Elizabeth Fry, Miss Carpenter, Francis E. Willard, Mrs. Ormiston Chant and many others. At each meeting the members read essays on various sides of a carefully chosen subject; indeed whatever can give variety and breadth and stimulus to the life of these women is gladly brought into the programme.

HARVEST FIELD.

Scientific Miscellany.

A RUSSIAN WORK.—One of the greatest and most commendable of modern engineering enterprises is being carried out by the Government of Russia, which has had several thousand men employed since 1870 in the work of draining the Pinsk marshes. This immense uninhabitable district is situated about midway between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, and covers an area about equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania. The work performed includes the building of bridges and the digging of wells, in addition to the construction of canals, drains, and embankments. The latest report states that no less than 185 square miles have been drained on the banks of the Pripiet, reclaiming more than 7,000,000 acres of meadow-land. Great forests have been made accessible, and are beginning to be profitable.

A PRIMITIVE KRUPP.—Near Apt, in the French department of Vaucluse, a retired inspector of forests has accidentally unearthed some ancient work of peculiar interest. The remains were found on a bed of pebbles 8 feet below the surface, and seem to be those of a prehistoric workshop. The flint implements were so sharp and well-preserved as to indicate that they had never been taken from the place where

they were shaped, and two nuclei were discovered upon which some students succeeded in replacing the pieces clipped off. Here, then, is a factory of the stone age with the materials in such position as to indicate exactly the procedure of the early workman.

JUPITER'S ROTATION.—Among the analogies traced between the planet Jupiter and the sun is the rotation of the equator at a more rapid rate than the rest of the surface. A Russian astronomer, Bielopolski, has lately combined the observations and drawings of many different observers, and has been able to determine more than a hundred angular velocities at various latitudes upon Jupiter. These indicate that a zone of 5° on either side of the equator rotates in 9h. 51m., the surface beyond 10° to north or south in about 9h. 55.5m., and the points between 5° and 10° north or south in an intermediate period.

A NOTEWORTHY BOOK.—If Emerson's rule, "Never read any book that is not a year old," were to be applied to scientific books, our Nineteenth Century progress would scarcely be as rapid as it is. Among the few popular scientific works of 1890 that will not be antiquated at the end of a twelve-month is "Electricity in Daily Life" (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York) which is so comprehensive in character that a large portion of it, at least, must long retain its value. An account of the applications of the electricity to every day uses is given, by ten different writers—each a recognized authority in his special branch—and together these eminent specialists have produced a condensed yet surprisingly complete work for the perusal and reference of students and general readers. The matter has been printed in a series of attractive papers in Scribner's Magazine, but is here collected in a single handsome volume, which satisfactorily answers the questions that are constantly being asked concerning the principles and methods of producing and measuring electricity, the electric motor, the electric railway, electric lighting, telegraphy, submarine cables, electricity in naval and land warfare, electricity in the household, and the effects of electricity on the body.

A DEATH-WARNING.—According to Dr. Chiappoli, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids, which gives the eyes the appearance of protruding from their orbits, is sometimes seen in patients who apparently have long to live, and this is an unfailing sign of death within 24 hours. In some cases only one eye is affected, but even then death is certain to take place within 72 hours. The effect is ascribed to a diseased state of the sympathetic nerve, but why it should always be a death symptom is not known.

THE ANNUAL BIRTHS per 1000 inhabitants are given by Prof. Leon Le Fort as 42 in Hungary, 39 in Germany, 35 in England, and 35 in France. The number in France was 38.4 in 1778. The present rate of increase would double the population of Saxony in 45 years, of England in 52 years, of Prussia in 54 years, and of France in 198 years.

OUT OF 26,954 food samples recently analyzed in England and Wales, 3,096, or 11½ per cent, were found to be adulterated. Only one year, 1888 has, shown a smaller percentage.

A PARISIAN CARRIAGE.—The problem of making a light steam-carriage has been attacked in a promising way by M. Serpollet, the French engineer whose instantaneous steam generator was brought to notice a year or two ago. This generator consists of a strong spiral tube from which a fine jet of water issues over a fire and instantly expands into steam, explosion being impossible, and steam being brought at once to full pressure. Such a boiler is especially adapted for light vehicles. M. Serpollet has been experimenting with it on tricycles, and in his latest effort he employs it on a large phonon, capable of carrying six persons on its two seats, with a seventh passenger on a stool in front. The carriage is elegant in appearance, and very comfortable. The boiler is under the rear seat, and the fire-box receives fuel automatically from chests on each side, while the water reservoir and the engine are placed under the front seat. The normal horse-power is 4, which may be instantaneously increased to 6. A speed of 15 miles an hour is obtained, and grades of 1 in 12 are easily surmounted with a full load. Water may be carried for a trip of about 20 miles, and fuel for 35 miles, and with a full charge of fuel and water the total weight of the carriage is 2750 pounds. Coke, of which about 30 pounds are consumed per horse-power hour, is preferred for fuel on city streets on account of its smokelessness. This novel vehicle is readily guided through crowded thoroughfares, and is permitted on the streets of Paris with no restriction except that the speed shall not exceed 10 miles an hour.

INDIVIDUALITY IN THUMBS.—The Chinese are credited with many things, including the use for a long time of thumb impressions as proofs of identity. This, however, Mr. Francis Galton, the eminent British anthropologist, pronounces an egregious error, inasmuch as the Chinese have

employed thumb impressions only as a kind of oath or signature. Such impressions, showing the curves in the ridges of the bulbs of the thumbs or forefingers, are now known to be an unfailing mark of identity, since they do not vary from youth to age, and are different in different persons. Mr. Galton has the impressions of the carefully inked thumbs of over 2000 persons, and in them he traces typical forms, of which the individual forms are simply varieties.

Paper-Making 300 Years ago.

The rags, having been thoroughly cleansed, were put into vats, where they were worked up under a beating-press until they became pulp. This pulp was thrown into hot water and stirred until a uniform mixture was produced. Then a mould of fine wire cloth, fixed upon a wooden frame, and having a "deckle" to determine the size of the sheet, was taken; in the middle of this frame was disposed, also in brass wire, a factory mark, intended to appear in white in the sheet of paper, and called the "water-mark." This mould was dipped into the vat of pulp and drawn out again. After gently shaking it to and fro in a horizontal position, the fibres of the pulp became so connected as to form one uniform fabric, and the water escaped through the wires. The deckle was then removed from the mould, and the sheet of paper turned off upon a felt in a pile with many others, a felt intervening between each sheet, and the whole subjected to great pressure in order to absorb the superfluous water. After being dried and pressed without the felts, the sheets were dipped into a tub of size and again pressed to remove superfluous size. The same principle as that of this primitive method of paper-making is still in use for the production of hand-made paper.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN has issued an edict against duelling. According to this edict any person accepting or provoking a duel will be heavily fined and condemned to the galleys for a period of from six months to two years. The seconds will be punished in proportion, while any one criticising a man who refuses to fight a duel will be punished for libel. Such an edict is good, and the Mikado is to be commended. Duelling is a disgrace to civilized society.

CORN FODDER.—Not far from 75,000,000 tons of corn fodder are produced annually in the United States. Only a fraction is harvested; even less is saved, and considerably less is utilized by the animals owing to the faulty manner in which it is fed. It has been demonstrated beyond cavil that when fed with nitrogenous foods—clover hay, cow peas, wheat bran, oil cake, cotton seed meal, etc.—corn fodder has a feeding value equal to ninety per cent, of the same weight of timothy hay. If timothy hay is worth \$10 per ton, it is safe to say that every year there is wasted in the United States corn fodder of the value of \$500,000,000.

Among Exchanges.

THE BEST FEE.

Sometimes the best fee a minister gets for a sermon is the answering smile of a receptive hearer. The kindling face shows him that one soul at least has taken fire.—*Star.*

NOT SELF-DENIAL.

Purchasing a good supper and eating it at a church social is an enjoyable thing to do, and in so far as it cultivates love for the church and sociability among the members is a good thing; but it is not self-denial or liberality.—*Telescope.*

YOU ARE DEBTOR.

The church enhances your property, yet you grudge every cent you give to it. That preacher is worth more to you than the police, yet you would let him starve.—*Phil. Standard.*

A BAD HABIT.

There is nothing more annoying in the matter of church services than the license which a large minority take to be late to church. There are families as well as individuals who are always late, and the peculiar fact in such cases is that they are so regular in their tardiness. The pastor can tell almost to a minute when they will come into the church. To be late has become a fixed habit. Of course it is utterly needless. To be ready to leave home or boarding-place fifteen minutes earlier, would remedy the difficulty. It is supremely selfish, too, to disturb the minister and congregation by such a late arrival. Some of our readers have won the reputation in the congregation—"always late." There is nothing more Christian for many to do than to change that record. Begin next Sabbath.—*Zion's Herald.*