

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 27.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 1, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1946

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THREE BOYS, about twelve years old, were a few days ago before the Police Magistrate in Charlottetown, P. E. I., for drunkenness and stealing whiskey &c. They were sent to jail. A few months ago Charlottetown repealed the C. T. Act because in spite of it there was some drinking and some selling. What will they repeal as responsible for the boys' drinking?

COMMENTING on the gambling scandal, which resulted in the social ruin of Sir William Cumming-Gordon for alleged cheating at cards, the "Christian Standard" says, a feature of the whole affair is the peculiar moral color-blindness of all the parties concerned. Of some shades of vice they seem to have the keenest perception, while they are blind to others which are equally pronounced. That the party was engaged in drinking and gambling is not denied; that the proceedings were of the same moral character as the drinking and gambling carried on in the saloons is plain to those of clear moral vision, but in the case of these titled and aristocratic ladies and gentlemen all is pronounced innocent and honorable, so long as there is no "cheating." The arbitrary social code of ethics recognizes gambling, or drunkenness, or even licentiousness, as consistent with gentility, but cheating is not to be tolerated—especially if rich aristocrats with befuddled brains are the victims. Here is a very modern instance, and a very conspicuous one, of the gnat and camel business.

THE LATEST ARCTIC EXPEDITION, under Lieut. Peary, was getting along well enough when heard from a few days ago. The main purpose of the expedition seems to be to ascertain whether Greenland is an island, or a continent. The explorers hope, doubtless, to ascertain somewhat more than is yet known of polar geography in other respects. The romance in such expeditions has been a good deal taken out of them, in the disasters which so almost invariably attend them. There is, however, fascination always in adventure, and Arctic journeys partake of that element beyond almost anything else that can be named.

THREE YEARS AGO Sir Ambrose Shea became Governor of the Bahama Islands. During that short time a great change has taken place in the islands. One report says: Then everything was stagnant, the principal industries were declining, the people were struggling for a livelihood. Especially were they fighting a vigorous cactus weed which threatened to overgrow the entire soil. The practiced eye of the new governor discovered in this obnoxious weed a superior species of "sisal grass," yielding a fibre which in Mexico has been utilized for rope-making and built up large fortunes. He informed the people of the value of the despised "weed," imported machinery, and created a new industry. The price of land has trebled. European capital has been brought in. Banking, mail and transportation facilities have been provided. A cable will be laid to Florida within the present year.

A CONGRESS of medical men is to be held in London in August. Representatives from every part of the world are expected to attend. Amongst the subjects that will receive consideration consumption and diphtheria are to have a prominent place. Alcoholism, also, is assigned a chief place in the discussions of the Congress.

M. DELESSEPS, the maker of the Suez Canal and the projector of the collapsed Panama Canal, is having much trouble in his closing days, being now past four score. The people who put their money so freely into the Panama scheme are clamouring for an investigation, and deLesseps is charged with being a swindler.

SAYS THE BOSTON "WATCHMAN": Whenever a Protestant minister does anything that is the slightest degree out of the way, his name is trumpeted by the press from one end of the land to another. He bears a stigma. It is very seldom that the names of Roman Catholic priests are mentioned in this fashion. Is it because they never do anything out of the way? Nay, verily. Much is whispered, but little, very little gets into print. Why? For one reason because the Roman Catholic authorities have an enormous influence with the secular press.

WITHIN THE LAST few months the Russian Government have caused more Jews to join the Christian Church than all the Jewish societies that have ever existed. The Russian newspapers assert that over 50,000 Israelites have joined the Orthodox Greek church within a year, and that many thousands have within the same period embraced Lutheranism. This may all be true. But what are we to think of the means employed to bring this about? What are we to think of a Church who can boast of converts like these unfortunate perjured Jews?

A VEGETARIAN, Rev. John Higgins, of Melbourne, Australia, gives his experience thus:

After much reflection, despite suggestions as to the risk of so serious a change of habit at my age of life, I resolved to give Vegetarianism a fair trial. I was then fifty-six, and had been for forty years in the habit of partaking of flesh once a day. At this time I was residing in the Australian bush, leading an active open-air life in a delightful climate, and with healthy surroundings. Yet I suffered from dyspepsia and many of its accompaniments, especially languor and dull spirits. It seems as if old age was coming sooner than welcome. In the bush but few vegetables were to be had; much variety was out of the question. It was under these conditions that I made at once, a complete change, abandoning the use not only of flesh, fish, and fowl, but butter, eggs, and other animal products (so-called), except milk. The effect, ere long, was exhilaration of spirits, increase of vigor of body and mind, and a sense of placid power. Work which before was a burden, became an enjoyment; life wore a new aspect; the mental faculties became brighter and more steadily available. After over fifteen years' experience of the reformed diet, nothing but absolute necessity could induce me to return to the old system. Now, in my seventy-second year, I am, thank God, remarkably free from the infirmities of age, and can do full ministerial work, and enjoy it, besides handling spade and hoe in the early mornings in my garden. While not always, during those fifteen years, in circumstances to fully carry out my views, I have noted that the more simply I have lived, and the more rigidly I have confined myself to fruits and grains, the better it has been with me; also that for promoting working vigor, two meals a day are better than three.

How The Lepers Live.

At the leper settlement of Molokai, writes Sister Rose Gertrude to the *Ladies Home Journal*, the time hangs very heavily on the hands of even these ease-loving children of the tropics. Some few, in the first stage of the disease, build cottages, some cultivate taro, tobacco, sugar-cane, or other plants, in small enclosed patches. In the older times they distilled strong and harmful liquors; but this is now, happily, forbidden by law. The sea around abounds with all kinds of fish, and the stronger ones pass hours in this favorite pursuit. There are a number of horses at the settlement, too; and sometimes there are horse-races, the training for which is an amusement to them for weeks beforehand. The women fish or ride, too. As a rule, they are not much given to domestic pursuits; though some still make hats and gorgeous quilts with birds and flowers cut out of colored rags, stitched on to the white calico. But those who can work are almost disinclined to do so, by the utter uselessness of their industry. "We are dying," say they. "Why should we waste our time in working to leave good things behind for those who do not care for us?" The Chinese bear off the palm for industry. They plant taro and rice, and establish bread and cake stores, and even make candy for those who have the good fortune to receive money from their friends on the other islands. Of course there are many who from loss of hands or feet are unable to work; and theirs is the saddest lot. They have literally nothing to do but sleep and smoke, and their lives are unutterably dreary.

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.]

From the East and West.

I.
The bells from heaven's towers clashed their golden throats one day, And sent their grandest peals pealing—so the legends say.
So sweet, so loud, so clear the notes they echoed far and wide, Nor Jasper walls nor pearls could restrain their mighty tide.
And out beyond the city streets and down through outer air, They rang till stars took up the peals and sent them elsewhere;
Yea, sent them past the dark abyss where every weary soul was free from pain and dole.
And on through space immensurate they chimed to Mother Earth, So faint, so far, as if some star chanted an angel's birth.

II.
As the first note rang clear and sweet along the heavenly ways, The blessed stopped one moment their songs of love and praise:
For well they knew its meaning, and quick they thronged to see What happy souls had done with time, and reached eternity.
Slowly swung the gates ajar upon the east and west, And timidly they stepped within, to everlasting rest.
Three weary, toil-worn mortals, fearing to lift their eyes and gaze, To one man with whitened hair and dusty pilgrim guise.
And one, a little dusky child, just snatched from heathen thrall: And one had given her prayers to heaven and toiled—and that was all.

III.
The Saviour smiled a welcome, and blessed them at his feet; They felt the touch of pierced hands, and knew that touch was sweet.
And all the saints in Paradise looked eagerly to see Which one the Master would pronounce the worthiest of the three,— Upon whose brow the brightest crown those sacred hands would lay.
To which blest soul that tender voice the sweetest words would say; To him who toiled in Eastern lands and died in earnest strife,
Or to the child who for his faith had spent his little life.
Or to the one who from the West could not go forth to reap, But night and day had bowed to pray until she fell asleep.

IV.
The glorious eyes full lovingly fell upon each one; The thrilling voice full tenderly said unto each, "Well done!"
Then, like a strain of harmony, they heard the Master say: "My little child, your little life was all you had to pay;
You gave it for your Saviour—what more was there to do? And this, your teacher, spent his life in toil and care for you;
And this, your faithful handmaid, from across the Western sea, At home has prayed and sent her gold to ease your misery.
So each has given freely his choicest and his best, And each has won an equal share in everlasting rest."
So unto full deliverance from pain, and care, and sin, Hand in hand at his command content they entered in.

HARRIET FRANCES GARVIN.
The great Husbandman has work in His vineyard for every one who will receive it. During the passing weeks, some are stepping forth into life's responsibilities from the seminary and the college, to whom no doubt there comes the questions, not yet decided, "What shall I do now? What is the meaning of life to me?" and the answer is not easily obtained. Success in some way and somewhere, is the thing desired. Yes, and to live nobly and well.

While the cause of God and humanity calls so loudly for earnest men and women, let me urge you not to turn away from the door which Providence invites you to enter and do a work for human hearts. Since God is calling some of His servants to Himself, for reasons which are hid from us, only as faith grasps the confidence that "it is well"; and as He is so wonderfully and constantly opening up the world for the speedy acceptance of the gospel of His dear Son, there must be many who are called to be laborers with Him, and whom He would delight to honor.

Who will be baptized in place of those who have gone on before? Who will make their lives sublime by a perfect consecration to the holding forth the word of life?

The Largest House in the World.

The largest house in the world is situated in Wieden, a suburb of Vienna, Austria. Within the walls of The Freihaus (free house) a whole city of human beings live and work, sleep and eat. It contains in all between 1,200 and 1,500 rooms, divided into upward of 400 dwelling apartments of from four to six rooms each. This immense house has thirteen court-yards—five open and eight covered—and a large garden within its walls. A visitor to the building says he once spent two hours in looking for a man known to reside in the house. The house has thirty-one staircases, and fronts on three streets and one square. In one day the postman's delivery has amounted to as many as 1,000 letters to this single house. In addressing a letter to the "Freihaus," the surname of the person must be given, number of court and staircase, and the number of apartment.

At the present time, 2,112 persons live in this immense building, and pay an annual rental of over 100,000 florins.

Among Exchanges.

NOTHING.
The man who advertises something for nothing always intends to get something for nothing.—*Western Rural*.

GOOD ADVICE.
Don't refuse to give because you have but little to give, for George Eliot speaks truly, "One must be poor to know the luxury of giving."—*N. Y. Advocate*.

DO NOT NEGLECT.
Young converts, do not neglect the duty of baptism and joining the church. There is far more likelihood of your being useful in the church than out of it. There is far greater chance of your "backsliding" if you are out of the church than if you are in it.—*Morning Star*.

THE BITTEREST TEARS.
The bitterest tears shed over graves are for words left unsaid and deeds left undone. "She never knew how I loved her." "He never knew how I was to me." "I always meant to make more of our friendship." Such words are the poisoned arrows which cruel death shoots backward at us from the sepulchre.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe*.

THE WRONG KIND.

One who goes out to convert sinners, and yet cannot be trusted to pay his debts; the man who leads the class at church, and abuses his wife at home; the professing Christian who thinks himself a saint because he reads the Bible through once a year on his knees, and yet who seems to his neighbors as one who never reads the Bible at all; the woman whose zeal to be a missionary lets her own family run to ruin—all these mark perversion of piety, a deformed religious life which needs the correcting influence, not of more fervor of spirit, which would only aggravate the evil, but the correction of common sense.—*Phil. Standard*.

LOOSENESS.

Some professing Christians have such a dread of bigotry and sectarianism that they go to the opposite extreme. They lose all special interest in and affection for the particular Denomination to which they belong. They take pride in their liberty. They could be as much at home in one church as another. This spirit is highly commended by some ministers, and especially pleasing to those that are without. There is danger at this point. A church member who is not bound to his own Denomination by peculiar ties of interest and affection will probably be of little value to any Denomination. The effort to find common ground on which all Christians may stand and work together is commendable to a certain extent, but when it goes so far as to require our members to lay aside their peculiar doctrines and distinguishing characteristics it becomes mischievous. All the fiber has been eliminated from many modern Christians by this process.—*Ch. Advocate*.

Parliament.

On Tuesday Mr. Foster delivered his Budget speech. He referred to the failure in part of crops last year, and to the unfavorable aspect of the lumber market. He spoke of the increase in foreign trade last year over the year before, and over 1878. The trade of the current year would be still better, though it had been subject to the adverse influences mentioned in connection with the lumber business. The inter-provincial trade was constantly increasing owing in part to the development of railways. The mining industry has made very considerable progress. This was particularly the case with iron and steel works and was assisted by the policy of the government in admitting mining machinery free. The minister of finance referred to the visit of mining engineers and to the geological survey department. The visit of the farmers' delegates to this country had been followed by an excellent report, and would doubtless lead to a large increase

of immigration. Our banking institutions were stable and fairly prosperous. They had kept on their way, while from the United States and other countries came reports of many financial disasters. The credit of this country had been well sustained and our stocks had more than held their own in comparison with other countries and other colonies. Lastly, he would say that without additional taxation the revenue of the country had grown and was larger than in any previous year of our history.

Taking up the question of communication with other countries, Hon. Mr. Foster referred to the West India and South American lines, which, in spite of great difficulties of which the house would learn more in the future, were now well established. The countries to the south were the natural complement of Canada, and a large trade would spring up by these lines. The Pacific line was in active operation. An arrangement had been about completed for an Atlantic service. Before long a line of steamers from Canada to Great Britain, as good as any American line would be in operation. The minister then took up our relations with the United States. The McKinley bill was expected to do us harm and it no doubt had interfered to some extent with our prosperity. But, notwithstanding, the country had been able to pursue its course without disheartening circumstances. In respect to some articles in which our trade was supposed to be injured by the McKinley bill, markets had been successfully sought in England. The minister then explained what had been done for the encouragement of the exportation of eggs and poultry to England, and showed by the extraordinary growth of the Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain that growth in trade with other countries for our farm products was easily possible. The West India trade had also great possibilities. These islands had a foreign trade of seventy-five millions, one half of which was in articles that might be exchanged with this country. The Canadian government had been invited to meet the United States government to discuss the question of reciprocity. Delegates would go to Washington in October. This government was prepared to go as far as the best interest of this country, considered in the broadest sense, demanded. It would go as far as our commercial interests, the interests of that national connection which was preserved so long and so advantageously, and the self respect of this country required.

Taking up the question of the revenue, the following showing was made:

Revenue 1889-90.

Customs—Estimates, \$24,000,000; receipts, \$23,968,953; decrease, \$31,046.

Excise—Estimates, \$7,000,000; receipts \$7,618,118; increase, \$618,118.

Miscellaneous—Estimates, \$8,200,000; receipts, \$8,292,853; increase, \$92,853.

Total—Estimates, \$39,200,000; receipts, \$39,879,925; increase, \$679,925.

Compared with the revenue during the year 1888-89, there has been an increase of \$1,097,055, of which customs gives an increase of \$242,170, or 1.02 per cent.; excise gives an increase of \$731,379, or 10.62 per cent.; miscellaneous gives an increase of \$123,506, or 1.51 per cent. Totals—\$1,097,055, or 2.90 per cent.

There had been a saving of expenditure as compared with estimates and as compared with previous years, which accounted for the large surplus.

The surplus of last year was \$3,885,893, as compared with \$1,865,035 in 1889, and a deficit of \$810,031 in 1888. The capital expenditure had been \$5,731,354.

As a matter of fact, we took care of the ordinary services of the country out of the revenue, had paid in a large sum to the sinking fund and furnished a large part of capital expenditure. Three years ago he had been somewhat ridiculed when he said that by 1891 the revenue and expenditure, including capital expenditure, ought to about equalize each other. Well, we had come within three thousand dollars of an equalization, which was a merely nominal sum.

Coming to the current year, now within ten days of termination, he made the following estimate:

REVENUE—REVISED STATEMENT, 1890-91.

Customs—
Estimated.....\$23,500,000
Received to 20th June, 1891.....22,584,554
Revised estimate, 20th June, '91, 23,400,000

Excise—
Estimated.....\$7,000,000
Received to 20th June, 1891.....6,583,244
Revised estimate, 20th June '91.....6,800,000

Miscellaneous—
Estimated.....\$8,700,000
Received to 20th June, 1891.....7,434,559
Revised estimate, 20th June, '91.....8,150,000

Total—
Estimated.....\$39,200,000
Received to 20th June, 1891.....36,602,377
Revised estimate, 20th June, '91, 38,350,000
Probable decrease for year.....850,000

EXPENDITURE 1890-91.

Consolidated fund expenditure to 20th June, 1891.....\$30,249,329
Added expenditure, 20th June to 30th, 1890.....5,619,427
Probable extraordinary expenditure over this ten day period in 1891.....345,000
Total probable expenditure.....\$36,213,757
1890-91.....\$36,213,757
The surplus probably will therefore be \$236,243.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Public works.....\$ 500,000
Railways and canals.....300,000
Dominion lands.....100,000
Railway subsidies.....1,300,000
Total.....\$4,036,243

Surplus.....\$4,200,000
Sinking fund.....2,162,243
Total.....\$6,362,243

We will therefore add to the debt the small sum of \$164,000, which would be a practical equilibrium. Mr. Foster passed on to the tariff. A great many suggestions had been made as to tariff changes, but it had been thought inadvisable in view of the lateness of the session, the general desire for stability, and the approaching negotiations with the United States to make a general revision. It was proposed to make exception in respect to one article which appealed to every man's palate.

Sugar was an excellent article for the distribution of taxation, for everybody used it. This had always been highly taxed in this country. The amount of money now collected from sugar was \$3,500,000. The government now proposed to strike out this \$3,500,000 at one stroke and give the people free sugar.

Mr. Foster then explained that this reduction would necessitate some reduction in expenditure. It would also be necessary to impose additional duties to make up one and a half million remitted. The question before the government was, where to place those duties? It was proposed to levy extra duties in this manner:

A sum of five hundred thousand dollars would be made up by a duty of one cent per pound on malt, and a corresponding increase of three cents per gallon on beer.

Six hundred thousand would be raised by an excise duty of twenty cents a gallon on spirits, and four hundred thousand by an increase of five cents per pound custom and excise duty on tobacco. This would leave two millions reduction of revenue which the government would be obliged to do without.

He proposed also to reduce the salt duties to one half the present rate. The minister then went on to read the tariff resolutions.

The following are the tariff changes, which took effect Wednesday last.

Sugar—Direct importation, not over number fourteen Dutch standard, free; indirect, five per cent. over number fourteen, and all refined eight tenths of a cent per pound.

Molasses and syrups—Forty to fifty-six cent, one cent and a half per gallon, one-fourth of a cent additional for each degree under forty; all indirect, two and a half cents per gallon additional. Glucose and glucose syrups—One and a half cents per pounds.

All spirits increased twelve and a half cents per gallon, and champagne thirty cents. All tobaccos and snuff, increased five cents per pound. Salt—As per items 457,458, and 459, reduced one half.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed criticizing the policy of the Government.

On Wednesday the prohibitory resolution of Mr. Jamieson, with Mr. Mackintosh's amendment in favor of an investigation of the question by a committee, and Mr. Taylor's amendment favoring a popular vote was taken up.

Messrs. Jamieson, McNeill and McMillan spoke to the motions and Mr. Taylor's amendment was put and lost, but 7 voting for it and 185 against it.

Mr. Foster then spoke, explaining his course on the question of prohibition, and moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this house it is desirable without delay to obtain for the information and consideration of parliament, by means of a royal commission, the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting—

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.

2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

3. The results of these measures in such cases.

4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural, business, industrial and commercial interests of the revenue, requirements of municipalities, provinces and the dominion, and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

5. All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 107 to 88.

The house went into committee on a resolution to enable the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay company to construct a railway from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan river, to enter into a contract with such company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for 20 years at the rate of \$80,000 per annum from date of completion. This line passed through and opened up a magnificent farming country so far as it went, and was subsidized as a colonization railway pure and simple. The province of Manitoba was also subsidizing this line. The bill went through committee.