

# Religious Intelligence.

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

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Now is a good time to subscribe for the INTELLIGENCER. The paper will be sent to new subscribers till Dec 31st 1891, for FIFTY CENTS. This offer is to induce non-subscribers to give it a trial in their homes. We hope the ministers and others will send us lots of new names at this rate.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THERE IS A MOVEMENT to bring back to Canada some of the Quebec French people who, in so large numbers, are in New England manufacturing towns. It is said that of 170,000 French Canadians in New England, 25,000 are out of employment. They will, probably be glad to get home again.

WITHIN ONE MILE of the Soldiers' Home in Washington no liquor is allowed to be sold. The effect of the prohibition is not only a blessing to the soldiers in the Home, but a profitable thing to property owners in that vicinity. Property in the prohibition section has rapidly increased in value. Facts like this show clearly the benefits financially as well as morally of prohibiting the drink trade.

A NEW JERSEY GRAND JURY has indicted the members of Salvation Army for making loud noises on drums &c. There is no noise so offensive to some ears as that made by religious people.

ONE OF THE REASONS given by the Russians for their treatment of the Jews is that which Pharaoh gave for harsh treatment of their fathers. He ordered the destruction of the male children because they "were fruitful and increased abundantly, and multiplied." So Russia, afraid that the Jews might grow too numerous to be easily handled, expels them from the empire.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN have, for a long time, been making some disturbance in Mardin, Turkey, but of late their peculiar ideas and hostility to the other Protestants have brought them into collision, not only with them, but with the Government. Besides opposition to organized churches and a settled pastorate, prominent articles of their creed as preached there, are that Christians being under grace are under no obligation to keep the law, etc. One of the laws of the Turkish Empire is that all marriage ceremonies should be conducted by some one officially recognized by the Turkish Government. Two of them wished to be married. They had no official representation except the Protestant civil head. They would not go to him, so one of their own number took the mutual pledges and pronounced them man and wife. This came to the information of the Government which ordered the separation of the parties, and they have since been very bitter against the Protestants, bringing a number of false charges against them.

HERE IS A STATEMENT which illustrates the methods by which the Roman Catholics hold their people so firmly. "The N. Y. Advocate" says: "This is the time of year the Bohemians and Poles go out of the cities into the fruit-growing and fruit-canning sections. In Maryland Cardinal Gibbons sends a priest with them, who takes a movable altar, erecting it at the edge of some woods on a Sunday morning and celebrating mass. The children of the Roman Catholic world are wiser in their generation than the children of the Protestant world."

AN EXCHANGE tells how a stage-struck young woman was cured of her passion to become an actress. She had means and culture, but by attending the theatre, had become infatuated with the stage. She applied to a celebrated actor for help in getting a start, who procured her a seat behind the scenes, where she could learn all that was going on among those who got up the enchanting stage scenes. The Exchange says, "Sights and sounds were there which terrified and sickened the pure and modest woman," and she immediately abandoned her idea of becoming an actress, and profusely thanked the actor "who had so shrewdly interposed to save her."

THE STATE PRISON of Ohio is the scene of a revival of Romanism. Recently "confirmation was administered" to fifty-six convicts. The "Journal and Messenger" says that the authorities have fitted up a chapel for the exclusive use of the Church into which a large proportion of the prisoners can be gathered. A machine religion is the thing for most criminals, and Romanism comes to them in good time. Besides, the priests and bishops have a wonderful power in the securing of pardons.

THE RECENT JOURNEY of President Harrison across the Continent is spoken of as a very fine affair, and that he made an excellent impression. Here is one sentence, however, describing a feature of the trip which is not particularly creditable to the President. It says: "The steward, with a cork-screw sticking out of his upper vest-pocket, was on his knees in front of a wine-chest, stacking up bottles that were adorned with white, and red, and orange, and green labels,—bottles whose mouths were stopped with gold seals, silver seals and emerald seals, and a few black bottles that were choked with unadorned corks." The President certainly had power to banish the grog from his train. And in the interest of public morals he ought to have done so.

A DONATION VISIT is thus described by the Halifax Witness (Presbyterian): It was a popular donation visit to a venerable minister of the Gospel. Numbers came with their gifts of various sorts showing their gratitude by giving as little as they decently could, for they had not favoured the good man with any regular pay. One brother, a pillar of the church, was too busy to attend in person. So he made up his mind to send his gift in cash by the hand of a trustworthy brother-member. The gift, as we may suppose, done up in a carefully sealed envelope, was duly handed in, and it amounted to the munificent sum of five cents! The incident is authentic, genuine and verifiable! No amount of coaxing will induce us to disclose place or preacher or bountiful giver; but we almost hope Brother Blank will see this grateful acknowledgment of his beneficence. But there is no likelihood of this faint hope being realized, for Brother Blank never reads a religious newspaper—at least never pays for one. His beneficence in this case is really typical. "Donation Visits," or "parties," are sometimes a wretched cloak for inexpressible meanness. They are all right when they come in over and above a regularly paid salary; but when they appear as substitutes for stipend, or as a cover for an ugly deficit, they are a cruel mockery.

## 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.]

## Somebody is Watching.

DEAR SISTERS: Will you listen to a little incident that came under our personal observation?

"I think I will stay at home to-day from the missionary meeting. I am tired. I shall influence no one. I have nothing of special interest to say if I go. There will be only a few there, although many might go as well as not. I seldom excuse myself, and am sure my time is much more occupied than that of many of the women in our church."

So said a certain member of a Woman's Missionary Society a few months ago; but no sooner were the words spoken than the good faithful prompter, conscience, began to work, and this is what it said: "Don't be discouraged. If you fail, those who usually stand with you through summer's heat and winter's cold, through sunshine and through storms, may lose heart. Go for His sake whose you are and whom you serve."

What was the result? Weary in mind and body but cherishing the always strong desire to discharge each known duty, the lady made ready for the coming meeting. It was strange how there came into her mind one helpful item after another from the month's meeting that she would carry. Strange how she wondered she could have ever thought to stay at home. Nothing daunted, though a call for a member of the circle was unavailing because a sister of the church had come to spend the afternoon, nor yet because another "must go down street to-day," she hastened to the place

where the few were wont to gather. Prayers were offered in the hush of the holy place, the songs of Zion rose from grateful hearts, earnest words were spoken by those who were humbly, devotedly doing their part to carry out our Saviour's last commission, and the meeting ended. Had any one been influenced that day?

Several weeks after, this note came to her who had well nigh failed to be in her accustomed place: "My dear friend, I send a quarter of a dollar; and I want to tell you that the last time I saw you pass to the afternoon meeting I watched you out of sight, and made up my mind that I would keep a reckoning, and would put a little into the collection for the meeting every time, whether I was there or not. My friends made so much fun of my mite-box that you gave me that I had to hide it, but I am not so much afraid of it as I was. I don't know why it isn't as sensible as keeping a diary. It is a sort of diary, written in the sign language that the angels understand."

Sister, Somebody is watching. The almost discouraged worker speeding along in the cold winter day, knew not that the eyes of one who is seldom found in the missionary meetings were on her. She did not know of the resolution formed, the purpose strengthened, which would grow into a lively missionary zeal, perchance.

You do not know, as you almost faint by the way, who is watching, or who will be influenced by your life for Christ. Let me plead with you, that you hold in constant remembrance the woman's missionary meeting. Your presence, your prayer, and word of interest—it may be your passing along the street—may be a power of good to some soul; and by and by, when life's record is laid bare, all these little things may be found among the forces that helped to establish the kingdom of our Lord in the earth. It is ours to faithfully improve each opportunity. He for whom our work is done will give such measure of reward as is best in his sight.—Canadian Missionary Link.

LESS THAN 100 YEARS ago the first Protestant missionary society was organized. Now there are more than 200 societies. These have a force of more than 7,000 missionaries and assistant missionaries, and more than 95,000 native helpers, of whom 3,000 are ordained. Thirty years ago there was not a woman's foreign missionary society in America. Now there are 39, with 25,000 auxiliaries, more than 8,000 children's bands, and an aggregate income of more than \$1,730,000.—Miss Review.

GIVE BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT; give because we are commanded to give; give because God and angels and all good beings give; give because in so doing we live, live by daily crucifixion of self and a daily resurrection of the perfect love of Christ within our hearts.

CURSES AND BLESSING.—It is well known that within the present century the curses and excommunications of the Roman Catholic Church have not been endorsed by Heaven. The lesson of this fact—at least one lesson—is that no church should curse. It takes some time to impress this truth upon men brought up in the stifling atmosphere of extreme ecclesiasticism; but it is a truth very plainly written on the page of history. The more a Church is freed from old time Heathen ways and thoughts and feelings the less apt it is to curse and the more apt to bless and help. A Methodist minister, a Frenchman converted some years ago, named Henry E. Benoit, is now in charge of the French Methodist Church at Woonsocket, a Frenchified town in New England. In a recent letter he states that a lady, whose name he gives, was cursed by the priest for forsaking her church. The lady was on a sick bed. After the curse she recovered and was soon baptized by the Methodist minister. A priest (whose name he gives) declared that Simon Farley a merchant would die a sudden death. Within seven days the priest himself died a sudden death. Mr. Benoit gives a number of other curious instances showing how superstitious the average priest unfortunately is.—Pres. Witness.

DON'T GO.—The St. Andrews Beacon says; Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," may have been

sound enough when it was uttered years ago, but latter-day experience shows that it requires a prompt and searching revision. It would be much better advice now-a-days to our young men to stay east. All reports confirm the fact that there are more men in the West than there are situations for them. Seattle, Tacoma, the cities of Montana, and almost all the towns in Western States are over-crowded with clerks, mechanics and labourers, and even in British Columbia there seems in certain quarters to be a surplusage of men. Vancouver, the Mecca of many an Eastern man, is reported to be full to overflowing. We venture to say, from the reports that reach us as to the present condition of the West, that the young man who abandons a good position in the East to follow the great tide that is travelling towards the setting sun, is making a big mistake. Stay East, young man!

## Scientific Miscellany.

(Prepared for the INTELLIGENCER.)

DECORATING BY HEAT.—A new decorative art of French origin, is pyrogravure, which consists in engraving upon wood, leather, fabrics, etc., by means of a heated tracing point. By it extremely varied and remarkable effects may be produced. The apparatus consists of three principal parts, viz.: an air-reservoir, in which the air is slightly compressed by the weight of a cylinder, which is raised once an hour; a carburetter, containing a sponge saturated with alcohol, naphtha, or other hydrocarbon; and a thermo-tracer, which has a platinum tube, whose previous heating to a certain temperature causes the stream of air and hydrocarbon to combine on entering it, and thus maintain a steady heat. Only a portion of the air from the reservoir passes to the carburetter and through a flexible tube to the thermo-tracer, while the rest is forced to the handle attached to the tracer, and serves to keep it cool. Tracing points of different sizes and shapes may be screwed into the handle. Pyrogravure may be practiced without a knowledge of drawing, and offers great possibilities in the ornamentation of mouldings, panes, furniture, boxes, books, leather for chairs, etc., and as an accomplishment for young people and amateurs.

MICROCIDINE.—A new antiseptic agent called microcidine, which is composed of 75 per cent of naphtholate of sodium and 25 per cent of naphthol and phenyl compounds, has been tried in France. It is a white powder, soluble in three parts of water. The solution, which is cheap, is said to be a very effective antiseptic, without being poisonous or caustic, or injurious to instruments or linen. Its antiseptic properties are inferior to those of corrosive sublimate or naphthol, but surpass those of carbolic and boric acids ten and twenty times respectively. The solution has given excellent results in dressing wounds.

A GREAT INCREASE in eye disease in Brussels has been traced to a visit of an Asiatic quack, who has treated many eyes with a weak boric acid solution applied with the same brush to all. Virus of serious disease has been conveyed by the brush to eyes which before had only unimportant inflammation.

MUSICAL SANDS.—The phenomenon of musical sands, which has only attracted scientific attention during the last few years, is found to be very common. Drs. H. C. Bolton and A. A. Julien, who have given special attention to the subject, have now collected 610 samples of such sands from different parts of the world, while reports from 85 beaches in the United States have shown them that 65 are famous for musical sands. To the eye a patch of this sand is like any other, yet a blind man who is deaf and dumb can easily distinguish it by a distinct vibration, or tickling sensation, communicated to hands or feet. From about 500 samples examined, it appears that the sounds—which are produced by friction and vary in pitch with the amount of sand acted upon—do not depend upon a particular variety of sand, but upon a condition into which the sand gets. Rolled in a bag, one specimen of musical sand gave a whoop-like sound audible for about 420 feet. Yet this sand—unless bottled—lost its power in a few hours after being taken from the beach, and also became soundless on the slightest admixture of fine powder or of moisture.

THE ELECTRICAL GIANTS.—The 10,000 horse power dynamos of the Deptford Central Station, London, are being made on the premises by some of the largest machines in England, including a planing machine giving a vertical cut of 20 feet and a horizontal cut of 22 feet, and a lathe with a capacity of 11 feet in diameter and 25 feet in length. There are to be five of these great dynamos, each supplying 200,000 lights. The armature ring for each measures 35 feet in diameter, and the armature shaft will weigh 225 tons, and the field magnets 350 tons more—this being exclusive of the massive bed-plates on which both engines and field magnets

will stand. The height of the completed dynamo will be 45 feet. An engine of 5000 horse power will be attached to each end of the armature shaft, and will reach to a height of 48 feet.

IT HAS BEEN SHOWN that the climate of many Italian provinces has been changed by the steady destruction of the forests. The Government is seeking to remedy the matter by offering valuable prizes for tree planting.

ODOR AND FOULNESS.—The odor of the sewer exaggerates its dangers. Dr. E. Duncan, of Glasgow, finds that plumbers are not more liable than other persons to that class of zymotic diseases—including typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhoea and sore throat,—supposed to be due to exposure to the offensive emanations from choked drains and soil-pipes. There is no gas in the sewer that may not be encountered outside of it, and neither typhoid excreta nor tuberculous sputum give forth more dangerous emanations in decomposing than any other organic substance. The air of a well-ventilated sewer, in fact, is far less unwholesome than that of crowded schools or churches, or even of the houses of half of Glasgow's population.

LOCUSTS IN AFRICA.—Though mankind may avoid a repetition of the great locust plagues of history—such, for instance, as that, near the last century, in which the locusts drowned on one part of the African coast were washed up in a bank fifty miles long and four or five feet high, or that, early Christian era, which resulted in the death of 300,000 persons—such plagues have not yet entirely lost their terrors. Recent alarm has therefore been caused in Egypt by the most serious visitation recorded for forty years, and has been increased by the fact that the swarms of locusts, instead of being migratory, seem to have developed from eggs laid in the country last year. Every effort will be made to exterminate the creatures before great damage is done. While investigating the locust-plague in Algeria, a member of the French Academy, M. Kunckel Heroult, is reported to have fallen asleep from exhaustion, when he was attacked by a swarm of locusts from which he was unable to escape. When his corpse was found the insects had completely devoured his hair, beard and necktie.

A WOMAN in one of the London hospitals is afflicted with an ovarian cyst weighing more than 154 lbs.—much more than the patient herself. Such morbid growths of great size are not rare, but this is the largest on record. In more than 1,000 cases known to Sir Spencer Wells, none had exceeded 125 lbs. in weight.

## General Religious News.

IN ITALY there are 8,457 religious brotherhoods, with a total wealth of 20,000,000 dollars. The bulk of the interest is used for processions, festivities, and the like, and only one-fourth for charitable purposes.

REV. DR. JOHNSTON, a Jamaica missionary, has been for some time training as missionaries a number of negroes belonging to his church in Jamaica, and is about to start a mission in Africa of colored men for their own race. This movement will be watched with interest, and if successful will greatly help to solve the question of reaching Africa's millions with the Gospel.

A POLITICAL PAPER in Goyaz, Brazil, protests against Sabbath elections because the Protestants, a growing power and always friendly to good measures, will not vote on that day. This little fact speaks volumes for the missionary influences that are at work in that country and ought to carry its own lesson to some among us who would weaken the power of the Sabbath.

SINCE 1868, the year in which freedom of worship was guaranteed to Protestants, 12,000 citizens of Spain have left Rome for the Gospel. The Spanish Protestants have 120 houses of worship, 100 schools with 160 teachers and 6,000 pupils, 60 pastors and 40 evangelists, six church papers, three orphanages, and two hospitals. A large number of Protestant periodicals, printed in Spain, are sent regularly to Mexico, Chili and Argentina.

THERE PROBABLY has never been such a flood of petitions sent to the German Parliament as has deluged that body in the Jesuit return agitation. The total number of signatures asking for the return of this Society is 980,000; the total number against is 985,000. As the Protestants of the Fatherland number 29,369,000 and the Catholics 16,785,000, the excellent organization of the latter has secured a proportionally larger list of singers. But, then, the Catholics had begun the agitation a year and more before the Protestants even thought of a counter movement.

THE "METHODIST TIMES" of London calls attention to the fact that the missionary contributions of Methodism are less by over \$60,000 per year than twelve or fourteen years ago. The Times claims that the reason of this is that the people do not endorse the policy of directing missionary work into educational channels. It claims that the people will "never again rally to the Missionary Society until the Missionary Committee adopts a policy which is unmistakably, audaciously and aggressively evangelistic."

THE MISSIONARIES of the English Church in Uganda report that persecution has entirely ceased there, and that there is genuine progress in Christian work. The danger now is only from the worldly prosperity of Christians, as many of them have become rich and powerful. The Christians have built their own church, which is eighty feet long by twenty feet wide, and is crowded every Sunday morning. The position of the missionaries is secure, and the people have for a time entirely supported them, even depriving themselves of food during a recent famine that the missionaries might not suffer.

VERY IMPORTANT!—The momentous fact is established that the Queen has decided that the infant daughter of the Duke of Fife, the grand-daughter of the Prince of Wales, is to have only the rank and title to which she is entitled as the daughter of a duke. The Queen came to this decision in spite of the fact that the legal advisers of the crown concurred in the opinion that the Prince of Wales' grand-daughter should rank as a princess of the blood royal. The Queen's decision is final.

Whether the babe sleeps better or not so well since this decision is not stated.

## Literary Notes.

The Missionary Review of the World for June is devoted largely to Africa. "An African Devil's Business and his Arab Agents" pictures the atrocities of the infamous slave trade as carried on in the Dark Continent. This article is illustrated by a valuable map, showing the slave routes, and the principal districts harassed by the slave-hunters. "The Miracles of Missions—No. XVIII" is a fascinating account of the founding and growth of the Huguenot Seminary at Wellington, Cape Colony. The other departments are crowded with interesting facts and information on general missionary topics.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. \$2 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of ten, \$1.50.

The Dominion Illustrated not only maintains but steadily improves upon its standard of literary and artistic excellence. The handsome engravings produced each week are well selected, and in addition to general views there are always some relating to current matters of general interest. A group of bright and gifted writers are regular contributors to its literary contents. Such a journal deserves support. The publishers, the Sabiston Litho & Pub. Co., Montreal, make it their constant aim to improve both the matter and appearance of the journal, and their success is certainly gratifying.

The June number of Harper's Magazine contains the opening chapters of "Peter Ibbetson." This story is one of peculiar psychological interest. Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, contributes a picturesque description of "The Royal Chateaux of the Loire." "Town and Village Government," presents some interesting facts regarding the efficiency and economy of the system of local government represented by the New England town meeting. "The Technique of Rest," discusses some subjects of interest to busy people whose supply of nervous force is in danger of being overtaxed. Up the River Parana, describes an inland voyage of 1350 miles from Buenos Ayres to the Paraguayan town of Villa Concepcion. The first of a series of papers on London—the life of its people, and the features which characterized its existence during the various periods of its history is given. Poems are contributed by Elizabeth Stoddard, George Horton, and Will Carleton and others. The Editorial departments embrace discussions on a variety of topics.

The Methodist Magazine for June, 1891. Price \$2 a year Toronto: William Briggs. Among the illustrated articles in this number are "Memories of Zurich, with sketch of the tragic fate of the great Swiss reformer, Ulrich Zwingli." "In the Jura" is graphic description with pen and pencil of romantic scenery. "More about Barbara Heck" is accompanied by an engraving of the view from her grave. Prominence is given to Medical Missions. The story of the solitary Methodist mission in Moab, planted by Mr. Lethaby, a Methodist layman, is given. The outline of "The Light of the World," is given with extracts. The most striking and touching dialect story yet published in this Magazine is "Deacon Phely's Selfish Nature." "All He Knew," grows in interest.