

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1931

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

NEW YORK has sixty-six women rum-sellers.

THE MINERS of the United States numbering about 150,000, have resolved to strike May 1st for an eight hour day. Probably their demand will be granted.

IT IS DECLARED that the only result of the memorial to the Czar, adopted at a meeting held in the London Guildhall to protest against the treatment of Jews in Russia, is redoubled persecution of the Jews. The citizens' memorial, sent to the Czar on January 22nd regarding the treatment of the Jews, has been returned to Lord Salisbury, through the Ambassador, without comment.

"GENERAL" BOOTH has already secured \$322,810 in cash and \$189,980 in promises for his scheme of social regeneration. He asked for \$500,000 to start the scheme and \$150,000 a year to carry it on. The Deed of Trust makes General Booth a genuine legal trustee; vests all properties in him as trustee; directs that the moneys and property should be kept quite distinct from those of the Salvation Army; and provides that as trustee in the event of any breach of the trust he shall be amenable to be proceeded against by the Attorney-General.

THE DISCOVERY of a way to photograph in colours has been announced about as often as a cure for consumption. Professor Lippmann, of Paris, is the latest claimant to this great scientific honour. The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* represents the Professor as quite successful in getting the original colours of the solar spectrum, as well as of a stained-glass window, fixed on to a photographic negative. The experiments have not yet been carried very far, and it remains to be seen whether the discovery is applicable to landscapes and portraits, and what chance there is of getting a positive in colours from the negative.

AN UNUSUAL SURGICAL OPERATION was performed last week at the Cincinnati hospital, the object of which is to save a child from idiocy. The patient was four years old. She cannot talk, and has all the appearance of confirmed idiocy. A sister, sixteen years, is an idiot. It was found that the skull was abnormally compressed and prematurely ossified. The physicians decided to remove a portion of the skull so as to allow the brain to develop. The operation was successfully performed, a strip half an inch wide and five inches long being removed and the scalp neatly joined over the space. The child rallied and appears to be doing well.

THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ has passed a law prohibiting baccarat, roulette, monte, and similar games of chance—a stringent law, decreeing severe penalties against those who are found at such gambling tables, including civil disabilities.

WHICH IS WORTH MOST—an arm or a life? is the question some of the papers are asking. Two despatches were printed together the other day, one announcing that the Superior Court in Boston had awarded to Joseph W. Sweat, who sued the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for the loss of an arm, \$10,000; the other stating that at the Superior Court sitting in Lockport, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Maloney was given a verdict for \$4,000 damages from the Central Railroad for causing the death of her husband. On what principle the laws and Courts allow larger sums for the loss of an arm or a foot in railroad accidents than for the loss of life is not quite clear to most people. So far as recovering damages from railroad companies is concerned, it is more profitable to get hurt a little than to be killed outright.

SIR W. MUIR has been analyzing Mohammedanism. He makes the evils three: First, polygamy, divorce, and slavery are maintained and perpetuated; second, freedom of thought and private judgment in religion are crushed and annihilated; third, a barrier is interposed against the reception of Christianity. He adds: "No system could have been devised with more consummate skill for shutting

out the nations over which it has sway from the light of truth. The sword of Mohammed and the Koran are the most stubborn enemies of civilization, liberty, and truth which the world has yet known."

IT IS STATED that Stanley proposes to devote to the scheme for the relief of the poor of England "the gifts he has received from crowned heads and others." The value of these gifts is said to be at least \$500,000.

Sanctification.

Sanctification means two things—to cleanse, and to set apart for sacred purposes.

Pardon necessarily implies the complete forgiveness of the sinner, and regeneration creates the soul anew. To suppose that a soul that is "born again," "born from above," "born of the Spirit," "baptized by one Spirit" into the "body of Christ," "made a new creature," "the temple of God," has still left any "original sin," "indwelling sin," or any other sin, is to suppose the work of God but half done. When a penitent cries, "create within me a clean heart," and God says, "A new heart will I give," it means cleansing. And no saint on earth or angel in heaven is any purer than a new-born soul. The temple was undoubtedly clean before its dedication, "and the vessels of the temple before they were sanctified for temple service. Christ was never impure, and he "sanctified himself." The regenerated are pure by pardon, and in that sense sanctified and "fit for the Master's use."

But they are to be consecrated, or set apart to Divine service, as Christ was to his work. This is, in one sense, the act of the subject himself, who consecrates himself in repentance and submission in his conversion. He now belongs to God who, by the Spirit, sanctifies his cleansed vessel to his work. For this the Comforter is promised, and his special gifts and presence granted according to the degree of faith. This gift so affects the heart that God and truth, duty and destiny, are seen in clearer light; love and faith are increased, and strength, joy, and hope are assured. Pure religion is not only innocency, as in the guiltless infant and forgiven sinner, but it involves the gift of the Spirit to them that ask, by which they are "sealed," and by which they "grow in grace" and bless the world. This gift differs at different times and with different individuals. Almost every true Christian has seen times of special light and spiritual triumph. So it was with Jacob, Moses, David, and Isaiah. So it was with Peter, Paul, and John. And so it was with Luther, Knox, and Wesley. And so the writer, in humble distance from these of higher type of faith and life, at one time, after months of anxiety and earnest prayer, with no very impressive circumstances, in silent thought, self abnegation, submission, and faith, was so "carried out in the Spirit," that new light, joy, and peace like the breath of heaven were experienced, and the beauty of the stars and midnight scenery was increased. This was not a "new cleansing," nor "salvation from all sin." That had been enjoyed three years before. But it was the "Spirit of God." So it has been at other times and with other men, when, under some special pressure of responsibility or danger, Elisha's prayer for a "double portion of the Spirit" has been offered in special prayer and faith, and the answer given gloriously.

This is not a "second conversion" nor a third birth, but new gifts to those who are "born again." There is but one spiritual birth. If all the polemic technicalities of men respecting this subject could be set aside, and the Bible rule of addition—virtue to faith—and the law of "growth in grace" adopted, and the promise of the "Comforter" be accepted, there need be no controversy upon this question. All true Christians believe in the gift of the Spirit, and none believe in sanctification otherwise. Why not all unite in praying for this great gift which Christ declares renders it "expedient" that he should "go away"? "Seek ye the Lord."—*Morning Star*.

THERE ARE OVER 500 missionary stations in the Dark Continent with which 400,000 converts are associated, whose number is increasing at a yearly average of 25,000 souls.

Protestantism in Cuba.

The mighty movement in Cuba, of which the Rev. A. J. Diaz is the chief instrument, is giving the Roman Catholics a great deal of trouble. Times have changed since the Inquisition could be relied on to correct the Protestant tendencies in Spain, so that now it is quite impossible to obtain authority for the persecution of those who dissent from the dogmas of Mother Church. Some time ago the Roman Bishop of Havana went to Spain to try to obtain an order by which he could at least check the progress of the Protestant missionaries and the churches which they have formed in Cuba; but to no avail. He has returned disappointed. His main object was to effect the closing of the Baptist cemetery, which has taken a vast amount of revenue from the church, and is a most powerful agency in the reformation. But he failed to obtain the order, the court officer answering, "It is not the policy of the government to violate any of the religious rights of the people." The priests have, however, succeeded in getting an ordinance passed prohibiting more than fifty people assembling in certain places for worship, professing to have so high a regard for the health of those who may crowd into some of the assembly rooms. Still, the police are made the judges of the over-crowding, and, fortunately, some of them are so much in sympathy with the preachers that they cannot count above fifty, and so do not break up the meetings.—*Journal*.

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. FULLETON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

"The Day is Near."

BY THE REV. ERNEST G. WESLEY.

Comeh then the time foretold,
How bright its beautiful dawn!
Wondrous glories we behold
Of earth's expected morn.
Sunlight streams o'er all the sky,
The clouds and darkness disappear;
Banished night, its shadows fly;
Rejoice, for day draws near!

Shine the Sun of Righteousness,
With healing in his wings;
Filled his beams with graciousness,
His praise all Nature sings!
Broken down the mighty gate
Of error's dungeons dark and drear;
Long-bound captives eager wait—
Rejoice, for day draws near!

Haste thee now with willing hand,
Earth's prisoners call for thee!
Open wide lies all the land,
The Saviour's helpers be.
Brighter, brighter, grows thy way,
Thy call to labor sounds more clear;
Banner borne of Christ display,
Rejoice, for day draws near!

The Free Baptist Foreign Mission Field.

I. LOCATION.—In British India. It includes the districts of Midnapore, Balasore, and portions of other districts in the province of Bengal.

II. AREA.—More than 7,000 square miles.

III. RIVERS AND CANALS.—The Hooghly and the Rupnarai are the largest rivers. There are many other smaller rivers and their tributaries. There are two canals. One connects Midnapore with the Hooghly, which enters 16 miles below Calcutta. The other runs south-west from the junction of the Rupnarai and the Hooghly rivers, 120 miles to Cuttack.

IV. FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—In the north and west there are hills and jungles. There are desolate salt tracts along the coast. The larger part is a rich and well-watered plain.

V. PRODUCTS.—Rice, of which there are three harvests in a year, is the principal food of the natives. There are other vegetables and fruits, among which are peas, beans, sweet potatoes, bananas, pine-apples and mangoes.

VI. ANIMALS.—There are cows, horses and fowls. Reptiles and insects are numerous, among which are the venomous cobra, and the destructive white ant. In the jungles are tigers, leopards, and bears. Elephants are used as beasts of burden.

VII. POPULATION.—3,500,000. In the Midnapore district there is an average of 500 to a square mile.

VIII. THE PEOPLE.—They are mostly Hindus, and belong to the Aryan race, to which we belong. In

the Midnapore and Balasore districts there are 145,000 aboriginal people, mostly Santals, and as many Mohammedans. The Hindus, though dark in colour are often fine-looking, and though superstitious idolaters, they are very bright and highly susceptible to mental culture.

IX. LANGUAGES.—Four are spoken. Bengali in the Midnapore district, Oriya in the Balasore. The Mohammedans generally speak Hindustani, and the Santals the Santali.

X. MANNER OF LIVING.—There are some rich people who have brick houses, and keep the women shut in the zenanas. Most of the people are poor, and live in houses made of clay and thatched with straw. The houses are grouped in villages, and generally embowered in groves of palm, tamarind banyan and mango trees.

Help.

MRS. SCRANTON, of the Methodist Mission in Korea, notes the progress of her school-girls in understanding prayer:

"I found, two years ago, on the walls of one of their rooms, a prayer which was after this order: 'Great, great God, we make a hundred bows, and humbly beg the great, great God to look down from the sky upon very little people's very great devotion. We beg the great, great God to give us good fortune and great success. Great God, we beg you to listen to very little people's prayers, and we make you a hundred bows.' They pray differently now. They believe and receive and often rise from their knees with shining faces. Not long since, one prayed: 'Quickly make us all good, please, and quickly, quickly make all Korean people believe in Jesus and love Him.'"

REV. ALFRED RIGGS, missionary at Santee Agency, says that if the explosion in Dakota could have been postponed a few years longer "It would have become impossible and the fact that we have not had a general war, devastating at least four of our central states, is due to the stand taken by the Christian Indians. That less than one-third of those on the Great Sioux Reservation were actively engaged in this disturbance is owing to the loyalty of the Christian element. They accomplished as much for us as the whole United States army. The plain conclusion is that we should push the missions."

Women, Won't You Think?

Wanted: Two Hundred Thousand Boys!
200,000 BOYS.
50,000 GIRLS.

Have you a boy to spare? Your brightest boy will suit.
The Drink Traffic must stop if you do not give your children.

If the country does not give the victims (men and women who are now boys and girls,) the drink traffic must stop; the drinking saloon must cease; and the rum seller must find some other way to earn a living!

One family out of every four must give a boy or girl to keep up the supply of drunkards.

Why not your son—your daughter? Which of your boys and girls shall it be!

Some parents give two or more of their children. How many will you give?

Mothers, wives, daughters, are you, by precept and example, doing all you can against the terrible Drink Fiend?

MEN, WOMEN, PARENTS, CHILDREN, ALL ARE RESPONSIBLE TO GOD FOR YOUR INFLUENCE AND YOUR VOTES!

God says "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God." 1 Cor. vi. chap. 10th verse. What then shall be the doom of the drunkard maker!

Temperance Notes.

—If a man were to drink four quarts of beer daily, so little is the real nutrient in it that he would in the course of one year get the equivalent of a five pound loaf of bread.

—Archdeacon Farrar, in one of his temperance addresses, remarks: "Cruikshank, the artist, offered £100 for proof of a violent crime committed by a total abstainer; and the money remains unclaimed to this day. I offer as much for proof of any one case—either in this church or out of it—where drunkenness has been cured without total abstinence, the only safe way of drinking—as an Irishman put it—is to 'leave off before you begin.'"

—The drunk and disorderly persons arrested in Liverpool in twelve months exceeded fifteen thousand. At 110 inquests in Liverpool during that period, "excessive drinking" was the verdict. No fewer than 271 infants were overlain.

—Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, in his recent address on "individualism," stated his own plan for making General Booth's scheme on almost perfect success. It was to "shut up the public-houses;" for permanent reformation is impossible while the present state of things exists in this respect.

—Dr. Drysdale, lecturing in London on the superior longevity and health of total abstainers, quoted statistics showing that, while those persons living at the age of twenty had an expectation of forty-four years of life, persons of intemperate habits had only an expectation of fifteen years.

—It now turns out that the terrible mine explosion on the 27th ult., near Scotland, Pa., by which one hundred and fifty-three miners were instantly hurled into eternity, is only another monster disaster resulting from the rum traffic. All the testimony presented shows conclusively that Fire Boss William Smith, who was among the victims of the calamity, was derelict in his official duties, as he was addicted to a liberal use intoxicating liquors.

—More than twelve thousand women in New York State procured divorces last year on account of their husbands' drunkenness. What a commentary on the legalized rum traffic! What an evidence of its home-destroying power! Surely no one will censure those wives for seeking relief in divorce from the poverty and wretchedness inflicted upon them by drunken husbands. The woman who is wise, on finding that her husband is addicted to strong drink, will induce him to emigrate to a prohibition State if she can; and if she fails in this, she will procure a divorce as soon as possible. For a woman to continue to live with a husband who is a habitual imbibor of strong drink in a State where he is surrounded with legalized saloons is equivalent to her dooming herself and her children to brutal treatment, rags, starvation, indescribable misery.

Scientific Miscellany.

SOURCE OF DEW.—Whether dew is all or chiefly deposited from the air is a well-worn topic of discussion among meteorologists. Some observations to settle the question have been made by Col. W. F. Badgley, whose conclusions are reported to the Royal Meteorological Society. He finds that the earth always exhales water vapor by night, and probably a greater quantity by day; that this quantity is always considerable, and variation in it is mainly due to the season of the year; that the greater part of the dew comes from the earth vapor; and that plants exhale water vapor and do not exude moisture. The total quantity of dew collected on grass plates in the year was 1,6147 inches.

BABY SERPENTS.—The first sign of the hatching of a snake, according to Dr. Walter Sibley, is the appearance of a slit at the part of the egg-shell which happens to be uppermost. The young reptile's snout appears at the crack, and after a time the head protrudes, and may remain thus several hours before hatching. If disturbed, the head is withdrawn into the shell, while fully hatched snakes often seek their shells as a safe retreat. These infants are smooth and velvety to the touch, with eyes open from the first, and begin to hiss at the age of a few days.

MOSS AND HISTORY.—In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, London, Lord Justice Fry, F. R. S., said that to the peculiar structure of the turf moss great results in the history of the world were to be attributed. This is as true of Great Britain as of any other country. But for the moss the forests that once covered the land might still be standing; but for it large tracts of country would still be lake or sea; but for it every freshet in a highland river would be a flood.

MR. R. W. WOOD, Jr., has submitted ice at melting-point to a pressure of twenty tons per square inch without liquefying it. He concludes, therefore, that the peculiar motions of glacial ice cannot be due to a layer of pressure-molten water beneath the mass.

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.—In considering the possibility of transmitting electric signals to a distance without wires, Prof. John Trowbridge states that the chief advantage of such a system would probably be the protection of steamers during fog. In telegraphy by electromagnetic induction from moving trains the signals are made to pass through the air for ten or twelve feet, and between two circuits tuned in unison—or having the same electrical capacity—signals might be exchanged at a few hundred feet, while by static induction an enormous plate, highly charged and carefully insulated, might be made to give from a hill effects perceptible to the horizon. These methods could not be used for a distance of half a mile, however, without apparatus of great size and power. By another method, a buoyed wire

trailing for half a mile from a dynamo on ship-board might receive telephone messages from a similar arrangement on another vessel perhaps half a mile away, but such signals would at best be very faint. Cloud reflections from electric search lights might be seen at some distance in a medium fog, and loud sounds—which can be heard much farther through the water than through air—might be received by telephone at a distance of a mile. But at present Prof. Trowbridge regards the use of small patrol boats as the only practicable means of giving communications to increase the safety of steamers. These little boats could be made to carry electric lights, could be kept at any desired distance ahead by electric motors, and would give prompt warning of obstructions.

ABOUT A DOZEN rocks in the valley of the Lunain, France, are covered with smooth furrows running in various directions. M. Armand Virel supposes these furrows to have been used at an early epoch for finishing off stone hatches, though superstitious residents regard them as scratchings of the devil's claws.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT in the University of Coimbra, Portugal, must take a course of fourteen years before getting his degree. To the ordinary education six years are given, to a preliminary scientific course three years, and to purely medical studies five years.

IN A SELF-ACTING electrical balance shown in Paris, the loading of the pan starts a motor which carries the weight out on the arm until the equipoise is established. On emptying the pan, the weight returns.

STORED COLD.—The storage of cold, as Mr. Charles Morris remarks, is a negative process which may be treated as a positive one in considering its apparent struggle with the better-known process of heat-storage. The source of stored cold is the upper atmosphere, and the principal storing substance is snow. Probably few persons have considered what an important part in human affairs this poet-lauded substance plays, or that the beautiful snow has its aspect of terror, and has done more to limit man's dominion of earth than any other of the unfriendly agencies of Nature. Snow is water which has lost its latent heat, or—in a negative sense—has absorbed the cold of the upper atmosphere and left in its place the heat that might have served for the benefit of man. The snow extends its hostile influence by several curious methods. The comparatively light falls of temperate latitudes are of minor importance, since they yield readily to the early spring sunshine; but the deep and persistent falls of polar regions are far more exhaustive of solar heat, chilling the surface in their melting and spreading the influence by the winds, while glacier and iceberg are powerful agents in conveying the stored cold to warmer regions. The glaciers accumulate where more snow is brought to land than melts, and the principal seats of glacier formation in the north frigid zone are Greenland and Alaska. The refrigerating portion of the southern hemisphere is much greater, but its influence is exerted on unvisited seas. It is estimated that the south polar icecap cannot be less than three miles and may be twelve miles in height, and the thrust of this vast ice mountain pushes off the land a lofty ice cliff at a rate of not less than a quarter of a mile annually, and this around a circle of great extent. Long ago, but since man's time began, the influence of the snow extended much farther toward the tropics than now, a glacial flow from the north reached far down in the temperate zone, and much of the ocean—how much it is impossible to tell—was swallowed up in the vast ocean of ice that buried lands now populous and teeming with the fruits of human industry made possible by a great victory of sunbeams over snowflakes.

A FRENCH AUTHORITY estimates that cats are responsible for 30 per cent of the cases of common contagious diseases.

Long Exchanges.

Too Wise.

The man who knows everything (or thinks he does) is too wise for this world.—*Telescope*.

Half Won.

The victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work.—*St. Louis Advocate*.

A Great Strain.

A five minute speech that occupies fifteen minutes in its delivery is a terrible strain on a meeting when time is limited, especially on a Sunday school.—*Kel. Telescope*.

Be Awake.

There is no time for Prohibitionists to slumber or to sleep. They must be up and doing, for the night cometh when no man can work.—*N. Y. Pioneer*.

Help Them.

Is there any one who needs the care of the Samaritan more than those who have been robbed of money and character and home and left bleeding on the highway of life, by others who prey upon them by means of a corrupted appetite?—*Free Baptist*.