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Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 37.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1956

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

TWO LEFERS were found a few days ago among the Chinese residents of New York. They were promptly quarantined.

THE LATEST and authentic reports tell of a wonderful wheat yield in the Northwest. Nothing like it has ever been seen, and the more the harvest progresses the more sanguine are the reports. Pretty full information has now been gathered about the frosts, and a conservative opinion is that two-thirds of the crop will grade No. 1, while very little of the frosted grain will be seriously depreciated in value.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has notified the government of China that from this time forth no British officers will be allowed to serve in the Chinese navy. The British Government has taken this step on account of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to furnish an explanation of the insult of a Chinese officer in hauling down the flag of Admiral Lang while that British officer was in command of the Chinese North Coast Squadron at Hong Kong in 1890.

THE CATHOLICS are said to have purchased large tracts of land on Mobile Bay, on which they intend to settle large colonies of Italians.

FRANCE has a law—a recent enactment, under which habitual drunkards can be declared to have lost the right to have charge of their children, and the duty of looking after the young people can be transferred to the department of Public Assistance.

THE JAPANESE have taken up the newspaper. Twenty-five years ago, no such thing was known within the empire; to-day there are over 2,000. Whether their influence is for good or evil will depend very much on the character of the newspapers.

SENATOR BRUCE makes a statement about the coloured people in the South which shows wonderful progress, and is greatly to their credit. With a million and a third children in public schools, 37,000 in private schools and 8,000 in parochial schools, they have more than seventy institutions for higher education, and property valued at fifteen millions.

THE EMIGRATION of Russian Jews to Palestine and South America is gradually slackening. A considerable number still leave Poland for the United States, but not in such volume as a month ago. The number of those who have emigrated to Palestine from Russia within the past twelve months is estimated at a little over 2,500 souls—most of them well-to-do people, not so much impelled by necessity to leave their homes in Russia as by a desire to return to the ancient home of their race. The poorer Jews of Palestine are reported to be in great distress.

MENTION WAS MADE in last week's paper of the new Texas law which compels whites and coloured people to occupy separate cars. How it works is told in this paragraph from the Telescope:

Recently on a train having only two passenger cars there were sixty-four white people crowded into the one car, and only four coloured persons into the other car. While some of the whites were compelled to stand for want of seats, they had the extreme satisfaction of peeping through the glass doors and seeing four negroes comfortably occupying a whole car.

JOSEPH COOK'S organ, "Our Day" gives a rather gloomy account of the consumption of drink in America. There is indeed a slight diminution since 1840 of the per capita use of distilled spirits; then the average for each individual was two and a half gallons; now it is rather less than two. But the use of wine shows a two-fold increase since that period. Malt liquors were drunk to the amount of 1.36 gallons per person in 1840; now the average is 13.66 gallons and it is steadily growing. It is notable that the demand for coffee and tea has kept pace. What is specially remarkable is the American preference for coffee. The average for each person is eight and a half pounds of coffee a year, and one and one-third pounds of tea.

ACCORDING to the Board of Trade returns, just issued, 1,076 persons were killed, and 4,721 injured on railways

in the United Kingdom during 1890. Of these totals 118 persons killed and 1,361 injured were passengers, but of these only 18 were killed and 496 injured in consequence of accidents for which they were in no way responsible. The deaths of the remainder were attributable to a variety of causes, especially to the want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Thus 252 persons lost their lives through trespassing on lines, 83 were killed at level crossings, and suicides accounted for 77 deaths. Exclusive of 'season-ticket holders—of whose movements it is impossible to obtain an accurate return—the number of passengers conveyed during the year was 817,744,046 or 42,560,973 more than in 1889. The passengers actually killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were one in 45,430,224, and of injured one in 1,648,677. Of late years, in proportion to the number employed, there has been a considerable decrease of killed and injured among the railway servants.

A REMARKABLE and shocking case which has recently come before the Illinois Humane Society, is thus reported by the N. Y. Advocate:

The two-year-old son of a dissipated father in that city has been found almost totally wrecked in body and mind from the use of tobacco. The child's father taught him to smoke when he was two months old, and he has now become so accustomed to the use of the weed that he cries for his pipe. The physicians report him to be in a feeble condition, suffering from acute nicotine poisoning and having the "tobacco heart." His skin, eyes, and brain are affected, and he manifests but little intelligence, only brightening up when his pipe is placed before his eyes. The Humane Society has caused the arrest of the parents. Few parents are so reckless. Generally tobacco-using fathers advise their sons not to imitate their example in this.

K. D. C. A free sample package mailed to any address—K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

Proposed Temperance Crusade.

The Toronto *Empire* has received information of a contemplated movement on the part of the spiritual advisers of the people of French Canada that cannot fail, if successfully carried out, to be of the greatest benefit not only to the province of Quebec, but to the whole Dominion. It is understood that for some time past the religious authorities have been seriously considering the advisability of undertaking a grand temperance crusade, the same to be carried on in every village and town from Gaspe to the river Ottawa, and from the American line to the most remote parishes in the north. The correspondent has been given to understand that the contemplated crusade will be entered upon as soon as the eyes of the church can be fixed upon competent men to carry on the great mission. The preachers will be selected from the regular or secular priesthood, and perhaps from both, and they of course will have to be well acquainted with their people, the subject in hand, and to be in perfect sympathy with the great contemplated reform. It goes without saying that the inauguration of this movement will be watched with manifold interest by the people of Quebec and the Dominion, and that the higher clergy in French Canada in this their latest endeavor to elevate the moral status of their people will be aided by the fervent prayers of every good citizen of Canada irrespective of race and creed.

Letter from Father Chiniquy.

Rev. C. Chiniquy, who is now making a tour of the Maritime Provinces, preaching and lecturing in the interests of French evangelization, sends the following letter to the religious press of Canada.

We were glad to have the privilege to hear him in this city. We believe that those who hear him are likely to have a new view of their christian duty towards their Roman Catholic fellow citizens.

MR. EDITOR.—Please allow me to ask my Christian brethren to help me to thank our merciful Heavenly Father for having granted me again to suffer something for His Gospel's sake. Lately when preaching to my countrymen emigrated at Escanaba, State of Michigan, a band of several hundred Roman Catholics was organized with the public object of killing me. They boasted, in private as well as in public,

that I would be dead before the end of the week. A well-known murderer, who about a year ago had killed another man, was selected to give me one deadly blow. And the blow I received from him, the 5th of this month, would have surely laid me dead had not the merciful hand of my God protected me then, as in so many other instances. Hails of stones were thrown at me and my hearers, which broke the windows of the hall; and twice fire was set to the lecture room where I was speaking. But, though bruised and wounded many times, I could say with the old prophet, "The Lord is my Shepherd, whom shall I fear?" And I feel strong enough to-day, in spite of my eighty-two years, to go and preach in the Maritime Provinces. However, I do not shut my eyes to the realities of my position. Very soon I will see the end of that mysterious, that marvellous thing which we call Human Life.

But, before going into my grave, I have a new favour to ask from you and from my Christian brethren and sisters who have always taken a deep interest in the evangelical work in which I am engaged these last thirty years. It has always been my conviction that by the mercy of God, a great deal of good would be done among the Roman Catholic French-speaking people of Canada if my humble works could be published in French. But I have been prevented from doing it till now, by want of means. The publishers want \$3,000 to do that work and this is absolutely above my means.

Am I wrong when I hope that I could find a sufficient number of friends who would gladly give me a helping hand in this good work?

Well, if those friends exist, I ask them in the name of our common Saviour to help me to put those volumes—"Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," "The Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional," "Papal Idolatry," "Manual of Temperance," "A Solemn Question," "The Real Antidote against Auricular Confession," etc., etc.—into the hands of my French-speaking countrymen. My intention is to let those volumes go at such a low price that the poorest among my countrymen will be enabled to get them.

This is probably the last favour I ask from my Christian friends. Oh! Let them not rebuke me! I do not ask my friends and brethren in Christ to come on the terrible battle field, where I am fighting the common foe, and expose their lives as I do almost every day. No! Let them remain in their happy homes, far away from the stings and the sticks which have so often bruised my breast and my head—but let them give me a few of the crumbs which fall from their tables that we may leave behind us after our death, a number of books which, by the mercy of God, will show the errors of Popery to many precious souls who are perishing in the chains of the Pope.

I respectfully ask all the editors of the religious press in Canada, who take an interest in my humble efforts to save my Roman Catholic countrymen, to reproduce this letter as the last favour bestowed on your devoted brother in Christ.

C. CHINIQUEY.
St. Anne, Kankakee Co.,
Illinois, August 22, 1891.

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.]

Seventh District Woman's Foreign Mission Aid Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Aid Society was held at Fair Haven, Deer Island on Saturday, August 22nd.

In the afternoon the ladies met and arranged for a public meeting in the evening. Though the weather during the day was very unfavourable, and continued so in the evening, yet at the hour named a good audience had assembled. The President, Mrs. A. C. Smith, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing Hymn 839 in the Psalmody, Scripture reading by President, and prayer by Mrs. J. T. Parsons. Mrs. Hartley was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of previous session read ordered. That the minutes as read stand approved. Mrs. Hartley read the Secy's Report, which showed that during the year one new Society had been organized in the District and (\$174.79) One Hundred and Seventy four dollars and seventy-nine cents had been collected as follows:—

St. John Society\$52 00
Portland " (organized last October)35 12
Carleton " " " "43 46
North Head, " " " "21 10
Chocolate Cove, " " " "6 25
Wilson's Beach, " " " "10 00
Collected at Fair Haven, " " " "3 86
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On motion of Mrs. Jacob Smith seconded by Mrs. Jas. Patterson. Resolved, That the Secretary's Report be adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Patterson seconded by Mrs. Peters, Resolved, That the officers stand as they are for the ensuing year.

The choir then sang "Rescue the Perishing," after which very interesting letters, one from Miss Hooper and one from Daniel Naik, were read by the President. These were followed by an earnest address from Mrs. Higgins of Fair Haven.

An interesting and instructive reading entitled "Description of Verandah S. Aools" was followed by an address from Rev. G. A. Hartley. Revs. C. T. Phillips and B. H. Nobles, upon being called upon also gave earnest and inspiring addresses. The collection was then taken and the benediction pronounced.

On Monday, Aug. 24th, a number of ladies, both resident and visitors, met at the home of Mrs. Simpson and organized an Auxiliary Society of thirteen members in connection with the F. C. B. Church at Fair Haven. It has a good set of officers and has decided to hold meetings every fortnight. We trust that this new society starting with so much zeal may be permitted to live and do much towards hastening on the glad day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

* Not heard from till after the Annual Meeting.

Com.

FROM THE FIELD.

Dear Sisters,—Five years ago to-day we were in the little church at home. Our hearts were filled with joy as two dear ones, consecrated to the Master's service, plighted their troth "till death us do part."

To-day in far away India we lay on the grave of one a wreath of evergreen and pure white lilies. Our hearts are aching and well-nigh crushed with grief, as we think of the one left to face the world alone. Then we remember the clasped hands and the fervent "Thy will be done" of the dear lips now still in the grave. We too must bow our heads and say, Our Father Thy will be done. Perhaps He is teaching us needed lessons. Again and again we ask, who will fill the gap? Who will come to fight the battle for souls in this hostile land? It falls from the lips of the heathen around us, "Who will show us the way now?"

Dear Sisters, in answer to prayer, the Lord gave us two devoted workers. One he has called to enter into rest. Let your prayers support and comfort the one left. Let them ascend for the Lord of the harvest to send others to this field "white and ready to the harvest."

J. B. HOOPER.
Balasore, July 20th.

Later:—Dannie came in this week from Manipur, very ill of fever. He looks badly although some better to-day. Word has also come that Mr. Brown is ordered to go to Darjuling at once. His health is in a very precarious state. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and family are all down with La Grippe in the Hills where they went to recruit. To our human vision matters look dark. Souls asking to be shown the way, some asking baptism and no one to go to their villages to help them. Dear Mrs. Boyer keeps on caring for the orphan boys. Bessie spent yesterday with me, she and Rilla are well although Rilla looks very delicate.

Again we ask your prayers for this needy field. If I can't find time for a long letter will write as often as possible.

JESSIE B. HOOPER.
July 30th, 1891.

K. D. C. has proved itself to be the greatest cure of the age for Indigestion in any form.

The Reform of Criminals.

An opinion is entertained by some that it is a quixotic attempt to reclaim the criminal class. To those who have faith in the restorative power of the Gospel and strong human sympathies the task does not seem insuperable. At a recent meeting at the London Mansion House a most encouraging statement was read, which shows that owing to kindly and persevering effort there is a falling-off in serious crime in the United Kingdom. In the course of the year no less than 7,715 men and boys were assisted to return to ways of

honesty; and it was reasonably claimed that some part of the remarkable decrease in the number of criminals was due to the labours of the society, which has been at work since 1877 under the superintendence of Mr. Hutton. In a very brief period the population of local, or short-sentence, prisons has actually decreased about thirty-two per cent. In 1878 the population of such prisons was 20,873; twelve years later it stood at 13,877. Hence, as it was stated, the statistics of convictions prove that the number of persons who receive their first conviction is diminishing every year. The case of the convict prisons for long sentences appears, from the prison commissioners' report, to be equally satisfactory. During the last five years the numbers sentenced were little more than half of what they were in the five years ending with 1879. Twelve years ago we had one convict to every 15,000 of the people; in 1890 the proportion was one in 29,700. Four stations are established outside of the four metropolitan prisons; and about a third of those who accept the invitation to breakfast sign the Temperance pledge. In addition to these a large number of convicts from various parts of the country apply at the Industrial Home for help, which is not denied them if they are sincere. Most excellent service is also done through the three homes for lads, who are taken charge of and saved from a first conviction according to the provisions of the First Offenders' Act. A fourth home is about to be opened, and no less than 1,200 lads have been dealt with since the opening of the first home in 1887.

The Civil War in Chili.

The civil war-storm in Chili seems to have blown over much sooner than was generally anticipated, and the cause of liberty and constitutional Government has triumphed over Jesuitical usurpation, but not without serious destruction of life and property. All through the war the Congressional forces seem to have been led by much more skillful generals than were the Balmacedists, but the laurels of General Canto were secured probably as much by the disaffection among the troops opposed to him as by his own superior generalship or the bravery of his troops. It is to be hoped that other South or Central American Governments, who are constantly endangered by the machinations of a strong clerical party, will profit by the late unpleasantness in Chili. Balmaceda professed to be a Liberal and as such was elected President, but soon afterwards he began to show undue favor to the clerical party for his Prime Minister and also made wholesale removals of old and tried officials, filling their places with his own creatures. The Cortes, by an overwhelming majority both in the Senate and House of Deputies, condemned this high-handed procedure of President Balmaceda, but the latter, with the clergy behind him, felt himself superior to Parliament and assumed the role of dictator. For a few months he tried to act as such, but his fall came more swiftly than was generally expected. It seems that these South American Republics acted unwisely in giving their presidents such extended powers as are possessed by the President of the United States, where an enlightened public opinion serves to hold in check the undue aspirations of that high official.—M. Witness.

Temperance Notes.

A bill has passed the legislature in Georgia prohibiting the sale of spirituous or malt liquors within a radius of three miles from any church or school outside of an incorporated city.

The Duke of Connaught has joined a Ride-man's Temperance League, which has been established in Winchester. The Duke gave as his reason for this step, the knowledge that most of the crime was caused through drink.

Walter Besant, who was formerly in favor of having intoxicants sold at the East London People's Palace, now says it has been proved that no one wants them.

Belgium is the paradise of saloon-keepers. Altho the enactment of a license law two years ago compelled about 25,000 keepers to close their saloons, yet about 160,000 remain, or one for every forty souls in the population.

A distinguished Englishman returning to his own country, after a careful study of American institutions, on being asked what he had seen that was most unlike England, answered, "The wireless dinner-table of the great middle class."

Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason estimates that the amount of whiskey manufactured in the United States during the present year will be 120,000,000 gallons, being 5,000,000 more than ever produced in the United States in any year in its history.

A mad dog was killed by a policeman. Suppose the owner of such a dog could make money by keeping him alive, would the authorities consent to let him live for a very high license? Why not? Is not personal liberty involved?

Switzerland has just passed a law, covering a portion of its territory, that drunkards shall be sent to inebriate asylums. Would such a law be passed if there were no drunken men in Switzerland? Such a law in other countries would be folly, for there are not enough inebriate asylums to hold a hundredth part of them. The "light wine" theory is a humbug and a delusion.

In the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga there was a sharp discussion over the resolutions reported, the Third Party people taking the position that it is useless to form citizen's leagues for the correction of either of the old parties, and insisting that the only way to advance the interest of temperance is to come out of the old parties and enter the Third Party. Happily the Convention did not adopt their views. It seems very unfortunate that members of that party cannot take part in any non-partisan temperance convention without insisting upon bringing forward their partisan views. They seem to be party men first and temperance men afterward.

To consider carefully the reasons why liquor shops are licensed even in large cities is an interesting study. Look over the city and see the character and standing of the men to whom licenses are granted, consider how these men conduct their business, mark well their attitude with reference to the laws of the state and the government of the municipality, note the men who patronize and support these institutions, follow them to their homes and see how they live, take into account the effects of the traffic on the homes of the people and in the sections of the city where its influence is greatest, watch its work in politics and its relation to business, observe the results of this trade as seen in the police courts, the prisons, and the taxes which the people pay, and remember that these places are tolerated, yes, licensed, by act of legislature and with the approval of the people. What returns do these rum-shops yield for the cost of supporting them? Do they contribute to the wealth of the community, the progress of science, the advancement of learning, the propagation of good morals? Let any one undertake to write down ten good reasons why they should be permitted to exist. He cannot produce five; no not one.

K. D. C. diffuses new life and vigor throughout the entire system.

Among Exchanges.

JUST SO.

The better acquainted a man is with himself, the less has he to say against others.—Advanced Thought.

RESPECTED. Men of principle are universally respected. Even the fawning timeserver in his heart takes off his hat to a man of principle who bravely stands by his convictions of right and duty.—Telescope.

AN AFRICAN CUSTOM.

One of the tribes in Africa has a custom which might be introduced into this country with some fitness. When in a council the speaker has reached that point some fifteen or twenty minutes before the close of his address, when he has "One word more" to say to his weary hearers, they begin to cry out "one leg, one leg." Which is a gentle hint that he must finish his discourse with but one foot on the ground. This frequently gives to his closing remarks that brevity which is said to be the soul of wit. After this advice has been vociferously suggested to a man we should imagine his closing arguments might often hardly have even a leg to stand upon.—The Standard.