

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 7, 1891.

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To any subscriber sending us three new names and \$4.50 we will give credit for one year's subscription.

THE LONDON *Spectator* reports that in the city of Liverpool not less than twenty-five gentlemen and five ladies have become followers of Islam. It appears also that there is a regular Liverpool Moslem Society whose secretary asks for funds to carry on its work. The intercourse of England with the East thus seems to be developing a reflex influence over European thought.

THE GHOST of the slain Sitting Bull has now taken the place of "the Messiah" in the Indian mind.

THE FAMOUS VERRUGAS BRIDGE in Peru, which was destroyed by a flood in the winter of 1889, has been rebuilt. The new structure is of wrought iron, of the cantilever type, and is 575 feet long. At its middle point it is 252 feet above the bottom of the valley which it spans. The bridge is a part of the Croya or Central railway system, which, starting from Callao on the sea level, winds its way up to the extraordinary height of 12,300 feet, its terminus being Chila in the Andes, 87 miles from its starting point.

PAT. DIVER is the name of a newly appointed Police Justice in New York. The kind of a creature he is is very plainly stated in the papers of that city. The *Tribune* says if the Mayor had a search for the unfittest man in all this vast city to exercise the immense power over crime and criminals that a Police Justice possesses he could not have succeeded better. It adds:

Here is a vulgar, illiterate, ginmill-keeper, by his very profession a breeder of vice and maker of criminals, as ignorant of the law as a kangaroo, whose saloons are the hanging-out places of gamblers and sharpers, elevated to the bench of that court where in all the virtue and charity and wisdom of which man is capable would often be severely tested! Could anything be more shameful or more disgusting?

EVOLUTION is disturbing one of the colored churches in the South. The pastor determined to put an end to it, and roared in a powerful discourse: "Sons of God, or gorillas, which? That's the question." The late Dean Burgin had the same idea when he cried, "O, you men of science! Give me back my ancestors in the Garden of Eden, and you may have yours in the zoological gardens."

THE LARGEST GOLD COIN in circulation in the world is stated to be the gold "loof" of Annam, the French colony in eastern Asia. It is a flat, round piece, worth about sixty-five pounds sterling. The next in size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese "obang," which weighs rather more than two ounces and a half, about equal to ten English sovereigns.

THE EXHIBIT which Irishmen are just now making of themselves in Ireland is not calculated to promote the cause of Home Rule among Scotchmen and Englishmen, without whose support it can never succeed in the British Parliament. There is a great lack of good sense and reasonable self-control on their part, and Parnell himself seems to have lost all the brains he ever had. Nothing is plainer than that he is a doomed man.

THAT SHIPS can leave England in August for the North, make their way through the ice in the Kara Sea, ascend the Yenisei River in Siberia to Karavul, exchange cargoes, and get back without being weatherbound, no longer rests upon the mere assertion of that Arctic navigator, Capt. Wiggins. It has been done, and done in 84 days, 19 of which were spent at the eastern terminus. British goods which rarely reached Siberia at all, are now on sale at Yeneseisk, 1,800 miles up the river which bears its name. A new and valuable commercial highway has been laid open, which may prove a highway for British ideas as well, in the heart of that dreary province.

A RECENTLY compiled table shows that there are in the Dominion 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 22 bishops, 2,352 priests, 43 male religious orders with 250 members, 66 female religious

orders with 964 members, 1,914 churches and chapels, 317 missions. 17 seminaries, 3 universities, 53 colleges, 333 convents, 166 academies, 3,203 schools, 69 hospitals, 48 asylums, 1,157 parishes, with 2,048,800 Catholics. Newfoundland has 2 bishops, 58 priests, 77 nuns, 138 churches and chapels, 7 seminaries, 1 university, 15 converts, 130 schools, 41 parishes, with 79,000 Catholics.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN in Russia, fast outstripping Count Tolstoi for the premier place, is Father Ivan of Cornstadt. During the last three weeks at least three different books have been published giving an account of his life and doings, and these find a ready sale, for his deeds have been told, by rumor, throughout the empire, and exaggerated till they have reached marvellous proportions. It is popularly believed that his prayer can cure the sick. Everyone in Russia talks of him as much as the world now talks of Dr. Koch.

ADVICES have been received from Baron Wissman, in which he states that he has recalled Emin Pasha from the interior of Africa, owing to the latter's disregard of orders. He says Emin has impeded the operations carried on under the direction of Mr. Stokes and has refused to act in accordance with the plans of the Imperial orders.

DECEMBER—JANUARY. December was a very good month in renewals. We have to thank those who were so prompt to pay.

January should be much better. Indeed, it should be the best month in the year in receipts from subscribers. Every mail should bring a large number of subscriptions. We trust those whose subscriptions are now due, together with those past due, will forward them this month, and as early in the month as possible.

## 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.]

### Miss Hooper's Report.

Girls' Schools, 4  
Hindoo Teachers, 4  
Pupils, 109  
Bible Women and Assistants, 100  
Catechists, 21  
Villages visited regularly by Bible Women, 21  
Homes visited during the year, 1,114  
People visited during the year, 4,183  
Regular Weekly Prayer Meetings, 4  
Pardurapada, on Monday.  
Gopalganj, on Tuesday.  
Oynabad, on Thursday.  
Swaraswathipura, on Friday.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—These statistics have been placed at the top to give you a compact idea of the work. The results are not all we could wish. In some respects the numbers are comparatively less than last year. This is due to my absence from Balasore for several months. Yet tears of joy and thankfulness fill my eyes to-day as I try to tell you of the experiences and work of the past year. Surely it has been crowned with loving-kindness and tender mercies. The crooked has been made straight, and the rough places plain; so my song is, "Bless the Lord O my soul." Last year my report to you was from the old Zenana house, where I had been carried so ill in March; this year from Elin Cottage, the home you have so generously provided.

Part of October and all of November and December was spent away from Balasore, sharing with Dr. Bachelor, senior, and dear Auntie a home in Darjeeling, feasting eye and heart on the grandeur of the Himalayas, and drinking in the frosty life-giving air. We got home in January, just in time to have the pleasure of helping entertain members of the Yearly Meeting. After Y. M., we found the house needed immediate repairs. The beams overhead were so eaten by white ants they were in danger of falling. There was no alternative; the beams had to be replaced by new ones. Work moves slowly in India, so for months we were in the midst of lime dust, the noise of hammering, and confusion indescribable to one who knows nothing of Indian houses. These details are given so that you may know that really of the work of the year, though really necessary, was not direct missionary work.

Of the four schools, Swaraswathipur, Chunpur, Janquinj, and Brahmoonja, Janquinj is the most discouraging. For this school and Swaraswathipur a monthly grant of rupees five each is received from the District Board. The head man of the village of Janquinj is a bigoted Brahmin. He objects to the religious teaching in the school, and misrepresents matters to the District

Board, and secretly maintains a steady persecution. The school and the grant would have been given up long ago were it not for the pleading faces of the little girls. They are only girls, so what does it matter to their Hindu parents whether they are taught or not?

At Brahmoonja the people have built a school house. They seem greatly interested in the work. The old man in whose house the school was begun has died. I believe his faith was in our Saviour. He told me he had often heard the Gospel, and believed it.

At Chunpur—till we went there—no little girls had ever been taught to read. They ran from me screaming with fear when they first saw me. They had not till then seen a white face. The little ones now really give the most ready answers from the catechism, which is taught in all the schools, and which tells the simple plan of salvation.

Swaraswathipur always strengthens my faith, when all else seems to weaken and try it. In the house where the school has been taught, the shadow of death has again fallen heavily this year. Many times the fear has come to my heart that they would feel, as Hindus always do, the gods were visiting them in anger for allowing their little girls to be taught.

The old man who made the pilgrimage to Gya has entered into rest. He rallied, but never fully recovered from the effects of the pilgrimage. Never did we go there but he drank in eagerly every word we said about Jesus: when leaving, it was "Come again soon. I want to go to your house, but I am too weak to walk. This old man's son, (Boodhi's father,) is now the head of the house, and of the large family. An incident which occurred there the other day, will serve to illustrate how God's love and Providence have proven better to us than our fears.

We waded through mud and water to the village to see about either renting a house or building one for school. The verandah of the court-yard where the school had been held so long was needed to shelter cows. Boodhi's father met us; I will give you land on which to build; or I will rent my 'thakoor' ghore.' We went to the idol house and saw the priest ministering to the idols. Listen to the language of the owner of the house: I shall not keep this priest and his idols any longer: for two years I have fed and clothed him, and given him two rupees per month, to attend on these idols, and what good has come of it? Kitchie nie! (Nothing.) My father has died; my brother and my sister-in-law, and such a lot of trouble has come to us. That very day the idols were sent away, openings were cut in the walls to let in light and air, and now, instead of silly mutterings over dumb idols, the mud walls re-echo to the songs of praise sung by the children to the one true God. The little Brahmin priest a boy of about ten or twelve, is a pupil in the school. I am caring for him, and although he has been warned by a number of Hindus not to go near her, she will make a Christian of you, he comes often. Gently but surely we hope to lead him to Jesus. Pray for him. His name is Doyitari.

Boodhi, (of whom you know), is to teach the women in her Zanana home, to read. Thus has the cloud we dreaded been big with mercy.

In the Bible work we have had steady encouragements. A little persecution and opposition would no doubt show the true results. Four women have been employed—Uma, Kokoi, Gelha, and Suni. For several weeks Kokoi has been unable to leave her home. Her children having been stricken with a bad type of fever, which little babe has also come for her to care for; so it will be some weeks before she will be able to attend to Bible work. Gelha is a quiet, Christian worker. She goes with Uma. Suni is too timid to go to many places alone, so until Kokoi can go with her, I take her under my special care. She is a good woman, and helpful.

James Singh, (Gelha's son) a young man of irreproachable character, and a quiet Christian, is employed as a catechist. He is a great help in going to the schools just now, when water is too high for me to cross the rice fields. He also attends the bazaars and markets to sell books and talk with the people about Jesus. James has just come in with a beaming face, to tell me that Janquinj school is in a better condition to-day. The teachers seem in earnest about his work, and the little ones very attentive to the religious teaching; and so pleased with the picture-story. The large Scripture pictures sent by Frederickton Sabbath School are such a help in all our work.

How much we should like to be able to tell you of so many hundreds of conversions this year, and of many baptisms, as the result of our work. This is the trying part of woman's work, so much of it is hidden in the zenanas of the better class and in the huts of the poor. We can only rest on the Word, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him."

DEAR SISTERS:—"Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Your affectionate sister in Christ, JESSIE B. HOOPER. Balasore, August 22, 1890.

## W. C. T. Union.

OUR MOTTO.—If God be for us who can be against us.

### The New Year's Dinner.

The New Year's dinner was largely attended in the W. C. T. U. Hall on New Year's day; as about 120 children partook of a sumptuous repast provided for them by many of the generous citizens of Fredericton.

The children were well behaved and clean in appearance; and upon the whole were intelligent and good looking. There was a plentiful supply of everything so that each child had a nice little parcel of fruit, nuts, and candy to take home with them.

As a Union we feel it really refreshing to have a little practical work to do as going through the same routine week after week becomes monotonous to those who want a tangible object upon which to expend their energies. Fredericton has not the poverty and slums of larger cities, but there is enough real necessity in our midst to give something to do if we really attended to it. A Christmas and New Year's dinner only means 2 out of 365 which gives ample time for digestive and other organs free scope for working out the difficult problem of Hygiene and Alimentation. We have the poor in this city many of them at our very door. I do not mean those who are willing to parade their poverty but I do mean those who silently and uncomplainingly hide their poverty. How do they live is a question often asked, but not so often answered by a basket of food. There are ways of helping the needy however sensitive they may be, without wounding their independence. And we have a right to respect their feelings. If they are poor they may not be callous. If a rich man's child comes to our homes on a cold day wrapped with all the wrappings that wealth can afford, we never leave them standing on the threshold with the cold winds of winter whistling about them. But if a poor child comes asking for a crust with bare hands and other people's old shoes upon her feet who takes her in to warm her? Because a person is poor and half naked it does not follow that they do not feel the cold. This spirit often shows itself even in conjunction with our charities.

If for the New Year's dinner the waifs arrive a little too early who among us feel sorry to keep the half-lad ones on the side walks or on the breezy steps of some public hall? It is want of thought, and we have got so accustomed to seeing people suffer that many of us act as though it was their God appointed heritage. Verily we are all guilty in this matter. Am I my brother's keeper? is the old, old question first asked by the cruel, cowardly Cain as he stood by the side of his murdered brother. And this is the question that is still being asked by every one of us and the question is being answered too by the ceaseless voiceless wail of agony that is ever going up from the suffering helpless ones into the ear of our Father. And what concerns each of us is are we selfishly answering this question; wrapping about us the robes of self-righteousness and crying peace, while our inner consciousness is whispering, "Wee to them that are at ease," when the demands are so urgent. What are we going to do is a question we should ask as a W. C. T. U. and individually. We have pledged ourselves to abstain from all that intoxicates, and "as far as in us lies to help to rescue and to save." "Aye there's the rub." Have we ever, "as far as in us lies, helped others?" Have we ever gone personally to the poor discouraged mothers and given them a helping hand and a message of mercy? Have we taken a little child out of its poverty and taught it to lip, Our Father? What have we done? What are we doing? Let our own hearts and an educated conscience, answer. Yes, Answer, as we will have too when we are judged by the justice of right. Sisters of the W. C. T. U. our work is many sided, and work with very little time for sentiment. We may be educating public sentiment slowly, very slowly, but we are doing it nevertheless. And we could do it more efficiently if we could take the time to touch other lives by personal contact. If only one life is made better, and

holier, higher aspirations implanted, that is real work and will go on forever. But we cannot do this on the "I am holier than thou" system. It must be a real sympathy or they will detect and reject the substitute that we offer. We will have to be fully imbued with the memories of our own failures and short comings and weighing our own unworthiness in the same balances that we do their more flagrant transgressions, we may be more humbled than we care to anticipate. And as the year 1891 has opened to us so auspiciously let us take courage and begin another year's work for the uplifting of those who are ready to perish.

Let the war we wage be against selfishness, intemperance, and vice of every kind. First get the selfishness out of our own lives and when we have done this we will find that with the weapons of Charity for the needy, Love for the fallen and unfortunate, and forbearance and long-suffering for the erring we will be doing a legitimate and useful work.

For fields are white, already white, The reapers faint and few The harvest wheat is bending low, Who will the reaping do?

M. J. S.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Next Wednesday will be the day for the election of the W. C. T. U. officers, and a very full attendance is requested as we intend to open up some new work for the ensuing year.

### Scientific Miscellany.

TIMBER PRESERVATIVES.—Of the many processes suggested for preserving timber, only three have been much used. Of these, kyanizing, or impregnation with bichloride of mercury has proven very effective for structures—like bridges—exposed to the weather alone, and not to continuous dampness; but for railway sleepers or pavements it is of doubtful value. Burnettizing, or treatment with sulphate of zinc, is unfitted for bridges and other exposed places, on account of the readiness with which the zinc is washed out. Several methods of preventing this, however, by closing the pores of the wood, have been proposed. The Burnettizing process is used, to some extent in the United States for railway sleepers, though the cost is 20 to 25 cents each; while on English railways the third process, creosoting, is almost universally employed. Creosoting is also much used for harbor works, as it offers the only practicable means of resisting the attacks of marine worms. A new process, consisting in soaking the timber in naphthalene, was introduced into England in 1882, and is reported to have given good experimental results for sleepers, coal-mine supports, harbor works and cars, and to have the advantages of not unfitting the wood for cutting or painting, and of being readily applied to the undried logs.

GROUND-WATER AND DISEASE.—Mr. Baldwin Latham, President of the Royal Meteorological Society, states that most epidemics accompany or immediately follow a period when the underground water is unusually low, though some diseases are most rife when the soil contains most water. Cholera ordinarily breaks out when there is least ground-water; small-pox is almost always preceded by a long season of dryness of the ground; and typhoid and scarlet fevers are most prevalent on the first wetting of the ground after a dry period. There is usually most diphtheria in a low water year. Measles, on the contrary, is most prevalent at and near high water periods, while whooping-cough increases with the ground-water, and diminishes as it subsides. The death-rate is always greatest in years of drought and low ground-water.

ELECTRIC LATHES.—A writer on machine-shop improvements says that just as we are feeling pleased with electric lights, telephones and electric buttons, we find that a wire is to be led to the engine lathe to assist in turning tapers and irregular outline work that must be turned from a pattern. Two friction-wheels attached to the cross feed revolve continually in opposite directions, and are thrown into gear by electro-magnets. A pointer reaches from the tool post to the gauge line that is given to work from, and the electro-magnets take great care to keep the lathe tool in a position where the pointer just reaches the gauge line. Another man has set up behind his lathe a battery of his own make, and finds that it assists his eyesight wonderfully. When he wishes to see if he has clamped his work on true, he sets in the lathe a tool that has a wire attached, and a bell rings the instant it touches the highest point of revolution.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EARTH.—Sir Wm. Thomson demonstrates the solidity of the earth by rotating two eggs, one raw and the other cooked, suspended by steel threads. The cooked egg behaves like any solid body, and continues to move for a long time; but

the raw egg soon comes to a stop, because the shell only was put in motion, and the friction of the matter of the egg soon overcomes the impulse. From this it appears that the earth cannot consist of a thin solid crust containing a liquid or pasty nucleus, such constitution being particularly incompatible with the movement of the terrestrial axis corresponding to the equinoxes.

AN AUSTRIAN naval officer finds that, contrary to general statement, the imaginary line separating one day from the next does not pass the Philippine Islands on the west, but considerably to the eastward. A change to the European date was made by the governor of those islands in 1844 by omitting Dec. 31 from the calendar for that year. A similar change was made in Alaska on its purchase from Russia.

THE 300th ASTEROID was discovered on Oct. 3rd. The first was discovered Jan. 1st, 1801, and the list has been increased by about 100 in the last ten years.

VARIATIONS OF LATITUDE.—Observations at Berlin, Strasbourg, Prague and other places have been reported as showing a decrease in the latitude of Central Europe. This implies that a shifting of the earth's axis is in progress. For the six months ending with February, 1890, the amount of decrease was half a second which would be quite a serious rate of alteration if steadily continued. According to Prof. Alfred Kirchhoff, however, the observations for the half-year ending with August, 1890, show an opposite change—or increase—in Berlin's latitude. The movement, therefore, appears to be a minute oscillation of the axis, which is probably produced by some changes in the internal mass of our planet. It was lately pointed out that a heaping up of the sea to the extent of 500 cubic miles would give a perceptible vibration, and an ice accumulation might have a like effect.

A SALT LAKE.—The saltiest body of water known is stated to be the Lake of Urumia, in Persia. The lake is 84 miles long, 24 miles wide, and very shallow and is at a height of more than 4,000 ft. above the sea-level. Its northern shore is a glittering border of salt. A very small species of jelly fish is the 4000 feet above sea-level. Its northern shore is a glittering border of salt. Analysis shows that the water contains 22 per cent of salt, a much larger proportion than exists in the Dead Sea. A very small species of jelly fish is the only living thing that can endure the salt.

MEASUREMENTS of the sun's distance by the methods of different periods in astronomical science have given these results: Hipparchus, 150 B. C., found it to be 5,900,000 miles; Ptolemy, 100 B. C., 62,750,000 miles; Copernicus, 1543 A. D., 4,700,000; Kepler, 1628, 13,500,000 miles; Wendlin, 1640, 53,000,000; Riccioli, 1650, 29,200,000 miles; Cassini, 1680, 86,000,000 miles; Lahire, 1687, 126,000,000; Laplace, 1799, 92,800,000; Encke, 1824, 95,250,000; and recent estimates make it 92,800,000 miles.

CUNEIFORM TABLETS lately deciphered proved to be among the earliest astronomical records known giving a minute account of Chaldaean observations of the moon and the planets for the year 622 B. C.

### NOW TO THE WORK!

Give the INTELLIGENCER a boost for 1891. We are workers together, brethren. With an active effort all over the field, great things can be done.

Renewal and new subscribers should come in quickly and in large numbers.

### SEND THEM! SEND THEM NOW!

THE FREDERICTON JUNCTION Post-Office is still kept in a rum-shop. The M. P. for the County is not ignorant of the fact. Has he taken steps to remove the disgrace?

C. T. A. NOTES. A correspondent at Grand Marais writes: "The Scott Act has held the rum party in good check here. To-day (Dec. 27) a rum-seller was fined by Justice E. Daggett for a second offence. Fine and costs amounted to \$104.55. The next time he will go to jail. His name is Patrick Dooley, of Woodward's Cove. . . . The people are determined to clear the island of the dreadful curse. A stabbing case, growing out of rum-drinking, occurred Christmas eve.

HEAVY. The "heaviest" school-teacher in the Province, so far as heard from, is Mr. D. A. Murphy. He weighs 352, and teaches in Albert Co.

EIGHTY-ONE. Gladstone entered his eighty-second year on the 29th ult. He received congratulations from every part of the world. He is a remarkable man, well called "The Grand Old Man."