

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1935

## Subscriptions Due.

Three months of the year have passed, and yet a considerable number of subscribers remain to be heard from with renewals for this year.

They have, probably, been intending each week to make the necessary remittance, but have, for one reason or another, delayed or neglected doing so.

To all these we have to say that their subscriptions are needed now. They will greatly oblige us by sending them without further delay.

We hope that every one concerned in this notice will give prompt attention to it. The money due is needed, and needed now!

Let us hear from you all immediately.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

SPEAKING of millionaires, Mr. Carnegie, himself one, says there is not a millionaire in China, Japan, or India; one or two in Russia; two or three in Germany, and not more than five in France, monarchs and hereditary nobles excepted. Great Britain has more millionaires than all the rest of Europe, and the United States still more, of recent origin, than Britain.

MR. GLADSTONE has declared himself, in a somewhat cautious way, in favour of women being eligible for election on the County Councils, for he told the representatives of eighty Women's Liberal Associations who waited on him the other day, "I gather there is work for women to do on those bodies."

BIBLE GUESSING competitions, and other competitions of the same class, are more or less frauds. They are simply schemes by which those who manage them make money. In Dundee, Scotland, a man has just been arrested for carrying on this kind of a fraud. He advertised, offering prizes to persons who counted the words in the first two chapters of Joshua. Competitors were sent in one shilling, and in this way he received £1,200 sterling (\$6,000). He paid out in prize money less than the equivalent of \$4. The sheriff who arrested him said he did not think there were so many fools in Scotland.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, it is said, had to resort to the most summary measures for the suppression of the Mafia in the island of Sicily. The society, though including many wealthy and powerful members, is an organization of brigands, held together for purposes of plunder and defeat of justice. Through intimidation, bribery and perjury, the courts of justice were rendered powerless, and to rid the country of the pest the military authorities shot the Mafia down in the streets and wherever found. These violent measures resulted in the emigration of large numbers of the members, some of whom came to New York and New Orleans. The New Orleans organization is believed to have come into existence in this way.

THE AUTHORESS of "Is Marriage a Failure?"—Mrs. Annie Besant, has been divorced from her husband. No wonder she thought marriage a failure. But whether he or she, or both were responsible for the failure is not stated.

NEW YORK has 37,316 tenement houses occupied by 287,972 families. Not less than 1,259,788 people of the great city live in tenement houses.

A widow died recently in Lisle at the age of seventy-five, leaving a fortune of \$175,000. Most of this sum had been amassed in twelve years by unremitting toil, judicious investments and miserly habits. Her living is said to have cost only \$9 a year. From refuge heaps in the vegetable market and from the garbage of restaurants and by pilfering she gathered provisions to keep herself alive until at last covetousness overcame the natural appetite for food and she starved to death.

AS ILLUSTRATING how readily many people sign petitions without examining them carefully the following story is told:

A prominent though illiterate farmer, C.—astonished the Judge of

the County Court by presenting a petition that he be hanged and that the Court set the date. The paper was signed by 250 of his acquaintances. It turned out that C.—was a road surveyor and desired to resign. He asked X—to draw up a paper to that effect. X—is a wag, and knowing that C.—could not read he drew up a petition asking that he be hanged, and awaited curiously to see how many people would sign it without knowing what they were doing. About 150 signed the paper without reading it. The remainder 'caught on' and allowed the paper to go its rounds.

## 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.]

## History of the First Decade of F. B. Mission Work in India.

(I) The Moral and Religious Condition of the People of India:—Their morals were very low. Women were despised and treated with contempt. They worshipped idols to whom they often sacrificed their lives.

(II) Time of the First Effort:—The F. B. M. S. was chartered by the Legislature of Maine, June 29, 1833. Its object was to carry the Gospel to the people of India.

(III) First Missionaries:—Rev. Jeremiah Phillips and Rev. Eli Noyes with their wives who sailed from Boston in the ship *Louvre*, Sept. 22nd 1835, and landed in Calcutta, Feb. 4 1836.

(IV) First Work:—They remained with the General Baptist missionaries at Balasore and Cuttack, studying the language of the people for about nine months.

(V) First Station:—Sambhalpore, 250 miles northwest of Calcutta, where they arrived in January 1837. The death of Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. Noyes daughter forced them to leave.

(VI) First Permanent Station:—Balasore where they located in February 1838.

(VII) Second Permanent Station:—Mr. Phillips removes his family to Jellalore in March 1840.

(VIII) First Reinforcement:—Rev. Dr. Bachelor, his wife and Hannah W. Cummings, arrived in Calcutta Sept. 12, 1840.

(IX) First Return:—Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, completely broken in health, return to America in 1841.

(X) Second Reinforcements:—Mr. and Mrs. Dow arrive in Calcutta, May 7 1844. They are also saddened by the death of Mrs. Bachelor who died Jan. 20, 1845.

(The full text of preceding outline can be found in "Missionary Reminiscences" by Mrs. M. M. H. Hills.)

## Glimpses at Obstacles.

BY MRS. A. B. BOYER.

When I took charge of the Hindu Girl's Schools from Mrs. Smith, she went with me to the different schools to introduce me to my work. Some incidents connected with my first visit were rather impressive to me as a new comer.

We drove one mile and walked more than that distance along the edge of the rice fields. On approaching the house there were signs of a disturbance. The teacher, a dumpy little cross-eyed woman, was sitting near the entrance sobbing bitterly. A pile of grass was in the middle of the floor and the place looked as though it had just been visited by a dust storm. It happened that the school servant whose duty it is to see the little ones to and from school safely had been discharged for gross immorality. She was not at all reconciled to this state of affairs, and unfortunately the school house was next to her own, so she had an excellent opportunity to vent her spite. Just previous to our arrival she had beaten the little teacher (mother of lessons, the children call her) covered the floor with dirt, and sprinkled the children with dust. Owing to the forbearance of the teacher, the trouble had ended there for the present.

We called for seats. The one chair was locked up in the little class-room, and the key was in the possession of the enemy. We sent for it, and it was given. On opening the door the room proved to be full of pots, pans,

and other articles necessary to the well-being of a native household. The chair was brought out and the lessons attended to, after which in the presence of an admiring crowd of spectators, we transferred those pots, pans, and kettles, one by one to the woman's veranda. She watched us in uneasy silence, until we had finished and were going home. Then she arose in her wrath, and there followed such a volley of words as it had never been my lot to listen to. It is a habit among native women when angry at one another to stand and pour out a steady stream of the most violent and indecent language, and they only stop when quite exhausted. They call it "eating galee." We ate galee that day to repletion. As it was not the kind of language found in the course of study allotted to a missionary, it was for the most part unintelligible. Some that I did understand was after this fashion: "I'll open my mouth!" "I didn't before but I will to-day!" "There is your mother of lessons," she used to bring her sewing here and work for herself when she ought to have been teaching the children. "That is your fine mother of lessons!" "The mother of lessons" bore all this with a serene countenance. Her protectors were near. I may as well add that the woman kept up her petty annoyances to the serious detriment of the school, and at last we were glad to exchange the building near hers for a smaller one at a greater distance.

BIBLES.—The price of a Bible in the time of Edward I. was thirty-seven pounds. The hire of a laborer then was three halfpence a day. Suppose such a person wished to buy a Bible. It would take the earnings of 4,800 days, or thirteen years and fifty-five days to obtain a Bible for excluding the Sundays, more than fifteen years and three months of constant labor. Now, one hour's work of a good mechanic secures enough to pay for a copy of the Bible. Tens of thousands of copies of the grand old Book are printed and put into circulation every week of every year. No other book has ever been in such demand; the marvellous thing being the adaptation of the Book to all ranks and all races of men. Let us bear in mind however that the value of the Bible for us is in the use we make of it.

ELECTRICITY.—A little more than a century ago Benjamin Franklin captured a little spark of electricity which was regarded as a curiosity. Little did he imagine that before the next century to his own should have run its course, the stuff would be manufactured and sold in limitless quantities; that it would gather news every day from all the world, would light our streets and draw our carriages for us, as it does this day. More than six million dollars are invested in this electrical industry in the United States, and it is but yet in its infancy. What wonders are in store for the next century? No man can tell, but it is foolish to limit the possibilities as some would-be philosophers do. Indigo was manufactured the other day by chemical synthesis, and the plant may have to go out of business. Who knows but that bread and meat may be manufactured by-and-by in limitless quantities without the aid of Nature's laboratory? It may be that the slow natural processes by which food has been made were only intended for the infancy of the race, and are soon to be supplanted by artificial ones. Whatever direction discovery may take we may confidently expect the unexpected.—*Standard.*

SWINDLES.—So many schemes for getting money are in vogue that working people especially need to be on their guard. There is no end to the new devices which promise to yield extravagant dividends, but which really have no safe foundation. An institution sprang up recently in a United States city which issued certificates guaranteeing a return of \$100 on the payment of \$30 in assessments from time to time. The assessments were to be paid within three months and a little later the \$100 certificates were to be redeemed by the company. This enticing offer was a strong temptation to working girls and women and young men receiving low wages. They could possibly raise the \$30 by rigid economy, and the prospect of making more than two hundred per cent., in so short a time drew thousands into the enterprise. Now the announcement is made that the company has suspended, and thousands of sewing-women and others who had denied

themselves necessary food in order to make this investment are in distress. The worst feature of such cases is that the money is taken from those who can least afford to lose it. Co-operative associations which make such extravagant promises are never worthy of confidence. An institution which secures money by guaranteeing one hundred per cent. increase in less than a year is not safe. Those who have managed to save a few dollars for a rainy day cannot possibly place it where they are absolutely sure of not losing it, but to put it into the hands of those who make such unreasonable promises is taking the surest way of losing it. Such institutions should be outlawed, and those who concoct such schemes should be severely punished.

SOCIETIES.—The Arkansas Baptist asked an old colored preacher how his church was getting on and his answer, was "mighty poor, mighty poor, brudder." We ventured to ask the trouble, and he replied: "De cieties, cieties. Dey is jist drawin' all de fatness and marrow outen the body an' bones ob de blessed Lord's body. We can't do nuffa widout de ciety. Dar is de Lincum Ciety, wid Sister Jones an' Brudder Brown to run it; Sister Williams mus march in front ob de daughters of Rebecca. Den dar is de Dorcas, de Marthas, de Daughters of Ham and de Liberian Ladies." "Well, you have the brethren to help in the church," we suggested. "No sah, der an de Masons, de Odd Fellows, de Sons of Ham and de Oklahoma Promise Land Pilgrims. Why, Brudder, by de time de brudders and sisters pays all de dues, an' tends all de meetings, dere is nuffa left for Mt. Pisgah church but jist de cob; de corn has all been shelled off an' frowed to dese speckled chickens."

FOOT BALL.—Much attention is being directed in England to the brutality and danger of football. It is intimated that members of some of the "professional" teams would not hesitate to kill an opponent if victory seemed to depend upon it. Dr. Newton, an eminent physician, in a lecture at Newcastle said that in his practice he had met with more injuries caused by football than by all other sports and exercise put together. He had known of five deaths from it in a short portion of one season. Moreover the violent and rough exercise superinduces heart and lung diseases which are developed later and destroy life.

## Scientific Miscellany.

(Prepared for the INTELLIGENCER.)

OXIDIZED WATER.—Peroxide of hydrogen, or oxidized water, is rapidly taking an important place in medicine, and is already declared to be necessary, and not merely good or useful. As ordinarily sold, the peroxide of hydrogen is a 3.2 per cent. solution, yielding 15 times its volume of oxygen. In its applications, this solution is said to be nearly as bland as water, causing smarting only on such surfaces as the interior of the eye or the nose, yet it acts so powerfully as a germicide as to kill anthrax spores in a few minutes. The chief value of the peroxide is in stopping suppuration and sterilizing wounds, which it does more effectually than any other substance. It cleanses all pus from cavities not easy to reach, as in abscess of the brain, and so thoroughly are the microbes devitalized that one application only is often quite sufficient to stop abruptly the formation of pus and cause the speedy healing of large surfaces. It has been of especial service in operations on the eye. It is also claimed to bring away diphtheritic membrane very quickly and easily, and may be snuffed up into the nose to render a fetid discharge odorless. The peroxide of hydrogen is a very unstable compound, with powerful oxidizing and bleaching properties, but may retain its germicidal power for months if kept cool and tightly corked.

HIBERNATION OF SQUIRRELS.—The idea that squirrels remain torpid through the winter is not sustained by facts. Recent observers, on the contrary, report that squirrels have often been seen abroad during the severe weather in winter. It is suggested that, like many other wild animals, they probably do sleep more in winter than in summer, but that they are continually waking up and taking food. Reproduction takes place before warm weather, newly-born squirrels having been found as early as March 21.

FROM A SERIES of yearly reports, Mr. B. H. Thwaite finds that 152 boiler explosions were due to external corrosion, 133 to over-heating, 118 to over-pressure, 106 to weak fuel, 80 to fracture, 72 to internal corrosion, 58 to deterioration, 54 to defective stays, 51 to bad construction, 31 to grooving, 27 to deposit, 23 to lack of man-hole, 11 to bad material, 7 to weak safety valve, and 156 to unknown causes.

FISH POISON.—Ice-preserved fish from the London markets, according to a German authority, have been found to be most dangerous when kept in immediate contact with the ice, no ill

effects having been observed from eating the other fish. The harmfulness is attributed to the impurities frozen into the ice, which promote the formation of the animal alkaloids known as fish poison.

SOLID SOLUTIONS.—A German chemist, J. H. Van T' Hoff, has drawn attention to the existence of solid solutions, pointing out that when a solution freezes it simply solidifies instead of yielding up its solvent in a separate form. Examples of solid solutions, consisting always of a solid homogeneous mixture of several bodies, are seen in mixed crystals, in minerals whose crystals are colored while the basic substances are colorless, in amorphous glasses, in solutions of hydrogen in palladium, etc.

A CAPTIVE BALLOON, to seat ten persons, is to be a feature of the forthcoming Frankfort Exhibition. Telephones will enable passengers to converse with friends below. An electric motor will operate the pulley controlling the ascent and descent, and experiments will be made in electric propulsion and in filling the balloon with gas prepared by the electrolysis of water.

DR. GUIDO BELL has reported the case of a man, with several ribs broken by a fall, whose heart-beats were very loud at the distance of a foot for about half an hour; and a previous case in which, after contusion of the thorax, the heart sounds were plainly audible the whole length of a large room, and even farther.

THE ORIGINAL CHRONOMETER, made in 1759 by John Harrison, and awarded a premium of \$100,000 by the British Government, has been intrusted to an expert for examination and cleaning preparatory to being shown at the Royal Navy Exhibition.

IN AN INVESTIGATION of 63,555 earth tremors, M. Montessus has found no evidence of any connection with the seasons of the year. Prof. Milne, of Tokio, finds that the numerous tremors in Japan have no relation to barometric pressure.

RAIN AND DRAIN GAUGES AT ROTHAMSTED.—The largest rain gauge ever made is probably that used by Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. J. H. Gilbert at their experimental farm at Rothamsted. Its area is one-thousandth of an acre. The funnel is of wood lined with lead, the upper edge being a vertical rim of plate glass bevelled outward. A tube conducts the water in turn into four iron cylinders and finally into an iron tank, each of the cylinders being provided with a minutely divided gauge-tube and holding rain corresponding to one-half inch of fall, and the tank containing an amount equivalent to two inches of fall. At this famous farm are also used three drain gauges, each one-thousandth of an acre in area. They show the amount and the composition of the water percolating respectively through 20, 40 and 60 inches of soil. Observations with these instruments for the 20 harvest years ending Aug. 31, 1890, give the following results: Mean annual rainfall, 30.29 inches. Drainage through 20 inches of uncropped soil, 14.38 inches; through 40 inches, 15.16 inches; and through 60 inches, 13.61 inches. The difference between the percolation and the total rainfall shows approximately the evaporation above each depth.

PTOLEMAIC AFRICA.—If Ptolemy's map of North-eastern Africa is to be relied upon—which has been doubted—modern travellers in the eastern equatorial regions have merely rediscovered what was in some way made known to the Alexandrian geographer 2000 years ago. To test the accuracy of Ptolemy, Dr. H. Schlichter has constructed two maps—one from Ptolemaic data only, and the other showing the latest knowledge. A careful comparison, with allowances for early defects, shows many striking coincidences. Most of the places on the east coast marked by Ptolemy are readily identified with places well known to-day; while in the interior, Ptolemy's Eastern Nile Lake proves to be the Victoria Nyanza, the Western Nile Lake to be Lake Albert or Lake Edward, the eastern end of the Mountains of the Moon coincides with a point a little south of Mount Kenia and the western end with Ruwenzori, and the confluence of the two rivers forming the Nile agrees with the place where the Somerset Nile flows into Lake Albert.

## ALL SORTS.

The British House of Commons by 166 to 39 has voted down a proposal to open the national museums and art galleries on Sunday.

The second largest library in the world is that of the British Museum. The number of printed books 1,400,000 increasing at the rate of 30,000 volumes each year.

On the first papers that were published the figure of the compass was printed, points N. E. W. S., representing the word "news," and the compass representing news from all directions. And, as it was printed on paper, the word "paper" was added to "news," and formed "newspaper."—*Universalist.*

Patrick Loffy, the bellman of Greenwood cemetery, in New York, has tolled the bell for 140,000 dead people during the last 25 years. Last year the number of burials averaged 16 a day and Patrick did not miss one.

There are fifty-nine women in New York who keep provision stores, and they appear to meet with success. One of the leading real estate brokers in the city is a woman, and there are fifty or more female physicians.

The cigarette law is being vigorously enforced in Cartersville, Ga. Quite a number of small boys have been brought up before the City Council, and, if it can be learned from whom they bought their cigarettes, the merchants will be punished.

The Chinese Government has decided to establish brickyards in the empire, in order to rebuild most of the cities, whose houses are constructed almost wholly of wood. The frequent fires in these places almost invariably result in the destruction of thousands of buildings.

In 1890 there were published in the United States 4559 books, 3180 of which were new. 835 were novels. Fiction leads. Then come Theology and Religion; then Law. Poetry finds voice in 168 new books. In England new books numbered 4,414; new editions, 1321. Fiction leads in the Old world as well as in the New.

Though not exactly a child, perhaps, a lad once appeared before Bishop Wilberforce for confirmation; the bishop, feeling sure that he had confirmed him before, bent over and said, in a low tone, "My boy, I think I have confirmed you before." The lad opened his wide eyes and replied, "You be a liar."

The State of Minnesota, last year, paid an aggregate bounty of \$25,000 for the scalps of wolves, as an inducement for the destruction of these animals. The motive has in the northern part of the States led the practice of breeding wolves for the sake of their scalps and the bounty to be paid for them. The Legislature ought to sharpen up its wits and provide against this abuse of the law.

Rev. Mr. Goodman paused a moment in his discourse. "There were six persons who did not turn their heads when the door opened. For their benefit I will state that the sexton has come in for the purpose of attending to the ventilation. He is attired in plain black, and wears a patch over one eye."

There are five hundred women engaged in putting heads on nails and bolts in the foundries of Pittsburgh, Pa. This is severe physical labor, and has heretofore been done by men; but now the companies find no difficulty in getting girls to do the work,—in fact, the supply of such labor nearly doubles the demand. When men performed this work, the wages ranged from \$14 to \$16 per week; but at present the women workers get from \$4 to \$5 per week.

## Among Exchanges.

### SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The Paris builders testified before the Inter-denominational Conference on Sunday Rest, which met in Paris recently, that always on Sundays workmen do their worst work, and make their employers incur the heaviest responsibilities. Experiments made on certain railroads in this country have proved that employees who rest on Sunday do better work on Monday and cause fewer accidents, and that more freight is handled and more satisfactorily moved when men rest one day in seven than when they work seven days in the week.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

### "EXTREME UNCTION."

It was when Gen. Sherman was unconscious that extreme unction was administered to him and now the news comes that though Prince Napoleon professed atheistic opinions and would not accept the visits of priests, when he became "unconscious" extreme unction was administered in his case. With all the enlightenment of this age it is marvelous that men can be found who believe there is a possibility that spiritual benefit can be conveyed to men in such a condition. Those who administer religious rites to "unconscious" men give sure proof that they are unconscionable.—*Chris. Inquirer.*

### HIS NAME WAS "MARY."

"At the recent session of the Mississippi Conference the name of Mary A. Hobson appeared among the list of those to be ordained deacons. Bishop Newman, who presided, instituted an investigation, thinking that some mistake had been made. The candidate was called in and questioned. In response to the summons a man appeared. Said the Bishop: 'There must be some mistake. Your name must be Marius or Marion.' 'No, sir,' responded the embryo preacher, 'my name is Mary. I see the seventh son of my mother, and she was so mad that I wasn't a girl, that she called me Mary.' 'Well,' said the Bishop, 'if I were you I would change my name.' 'No, sir,' responded he of the ebony skin, 'I'm going to keep the name my mother gave me.'—*Western Advocate.*