

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 28, 1892.

WHOLE No. 2024

The New Year.

Let him in
standeth there alone
and waiteth there alone
and waiteth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my
friend,
and a new face at the door, my
friend,
and a new face at the door.
—Tennyson.

SPECIAL OFFER!!

Any Subscriber sending a
new subscriber with his own
renewal can pay for both one
year, with \$2.50.

Do not delay taking advantage of
this offer. This is the time of year
when families are determining what
they will have for next year.
It is, therefore, the time to secure
for the INTELLIGENCER.

Let there now be renewals from all
subscribers, and a general and vigorous
push for new names, enabling the
INTELLIGENCER to begin the new year
with a wider circulation and larger op-
portunity for usefulness than ever in its
history.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE is having its
first insane asylum erected. Dr.
Wing, of the United States, is super-
tending it.

DR. NANSEN's scheme for locating
himself in the middle of the Polar
ice, with five years' provisions, that
may closely watch the tendency of
the drift of polar ice, is attracting some
attention.

PHILADELPHIA has ten synagogues,
which are Hebrew educational, which are
all supported. The Home for Aged
Infirm Israelites, which has been
in existence since 1865, is carried on
at an annual expense of between \$25,
and \$30,000. It is claimed that
the Jews of Philadelphia are more
thrifty than those of any other city.

A CHICAGO paper does not speak in
complimentary terms of its own
city, when it says:

"Chicago is not only the dirtiest,
but it is perhaps the most thief-ridden
city in Christendom. Mounted foot-
pads have infested many roads leading
into the city, and at the muzzles of
revolvers compelled travelers to sur-
render their money. Criminals throttle
citizens on the streets, and two men
assaulted a lady in daylight,
and in one of the most famous hotels
of the city, and robbed her of her dia-
monds and money. We are having a
terrible carnival of crime and rob-
bery."

JAPAN IS FORGING AHEAD in the
cotton spinning. During the first six
months of the current year, 41,000,000
pounds of yarn were produced, (as
against 44,000,000 during the whole of
last year, and 42,000,000 during the
whole of the year before. There are
thirty-five spinning mills in operation.
The number of hands employed was
about 21,500, of whom, 16,000 were
women. This immense increase of
production, doubling the production
of the year before, seems to have fallen
short of the demand, for at the end of
the half year the stock in hand was
very small and the mills were engaged
upon work ordered from three to six
months in advance. It is now expected
that the total production of the
year will exceed £100,000,000.

GEORGIA has a law forbidding
coloured people to ride in the same
compartment in the street cars with
white people. The negroes are re-
fusing to ride in the cars at all. In
Atlanta the colored churches are vot-
ing to walk instead of riding, and as a
result the Atlanta Journal announces
that in October the street car company
lost seven hundred dollars. That is
good news. The Negroes should in-
stead of peaceable way recent such insult-
ing treatment, and they will bring the
unhappy element among the whites
to terms. The Journal itself begins
to say that the law which deprives the
railroad companies of their income is
wrong. That is the way to have it re-
pealed.

A Tale of Horrors.

Dr. Talmage's rose coloured view of
things in Russia sounds strangely
when one scans the hard facts about
the abominable treatment given many
loyal subjects, simply because they
worship God according to the dictates
of their conscience. We have already,
on several occasions, published ac-
counts of the cruel persecutions to
which the Stundists are subject. They
are a quiet, peaceable people, and more
nearly resemble Baptists in their faith
and practice than any other. The
New Testament is their acknowledged
rule of faith. They are loyal citizens,
but do not recognize the Czar as their
spiritual sovereign. They are not
banished from the country for this
great crime, but are kept under police
supervision. They are not allowed to
work for themselves and their families
as are the majority, even of murderers,
in Siberia. During the day the men
are forced to toil in the field for the
commune, plowing, harrowing, sowing,
reaping and felling trees, and when
night comes they are compelled to stay
out as foresters or watchmen. During
their compulsory absence from home
their huts are visited by the brutal
and drunken rural police and the
inmates subjected to merciless mal-
treatment.

The London Christian World having
been furnished with letters from
Stundists in the village of Kapustinski,
a remote place in the Russian province
of Kieff, found that they revealed so
frightful a state of affairs, that it
caused inquiries to be made. And now
it says that fresh and voluminous mat-
ter is now at hand—a long catalogue
of awful crimes perpetrated against
these inoffensive subjects by the Czar.
Only extracts from the reports are
given. Comment is superfluous. We
feel sure that our readers will consider
this question—Is it not possible to de-
vise some method of voicing the
English indignation against these at-
rocities, so that the bitter cry of these
tortured women may reach the ear of
the Czar himself? This monarch has
the reputation of being a kind-hearted
and merciful man. How can he best
be asked to turn his attention to the
pitiable and underserved sufferings of
his Stundist subjects?

The following extracts from the re-
ports made by those sent to investigate
show that even women, and children
have undergone treatment, the women
especially, which is indescribable.
The horrors mentioned in these letters
are not a tithe of what has been en-
dured.

Kapustinski is only one of many
villages where similar deeds have been
enacted. Another is Skibentza, also
in the province of Kieff. Here the
priest simply ordered the people and
village elder to thrash the 'Stundists.'
In Gavril Vdovichenka's but the
inmates were beaten with thick sticks
until they are senseless, and then their
hair was torn out by handfuls. Timothy
Zaitz and his wife were attacked in a
house not their own, and beaten so
terribly that they could hardly crawl
to their own cottages on all fours.
Simon Kotysub had forty strokes of a
thick rod on his bare body. Fedor
Shumtchuk was waylaid by five men,
thrown on the ground, and held down
by four of them while the fifth admin-
istered forty blows of the stick. He
was then ordered to drink vodka, and
when he refused he had another beat-
ing. The wife of Theodosia Zsitseff
was beaten so badly by four of these
village fiends that she gave birth to
her child prematurely. The child was
so injured, so bruised, that it died
after three days. Although the Stun-
dists were closely watched lest they
should flee from the village two men
managed to steal away in the night to
the railway station thirty miles distant.
They went to Kieff where the Govern-
ment-General lives, and made a com-
plaint of the horrible conduct of the
village authorities. In two weeks
time an official arrived in Skibentza
to investigate the matter; but the priest
was prepared with five witnesses, who
swore that no such events as were
complained of had happened in the
village. It is said that the priest's
witnesses at first demurred to perjur-
ing themselves, but this 'man of God'
made their minds easy by promising to
take their sin upon his own conscience
and to give them absolution. Of

course, the official returned to Kieff
and reported that the Stundist com-
plaints were groundless.

In a neighbouring village a man
called Kirik had forty-five blows of
the stick administered to him by order
of the village elder for refusing to
drink vodka. Still refusing, his boots
were pulled off iron rings were fasten-
ed to his ankles, and in this guise he
was tied to a post in the middle of the
village, to be made sport of by the
Orthodox. At the suggestion of the
priest he received a second beating,
and was liberated.

In another village, the wife of a
Stundist called Dolman was so badly
beaten that she fell senseless to the
floor. Her tormentors revived her by
pouring water over her out of a huge
jug. Then they smashed the jug and
every other vessel in the house.

Another Stundist, called Shumtchuk,
was visited at night by the local com-
missionary, the elder, and others, the
elder bearing a lighted torch. Shum-
tchuk remonstrated with the elder for
carrying the torch inside the house, as
he would probably end by setting fire
to it. The elder extinguished the
torch, but gave orders for a general
raid on the wretched Shumtchuk's
furniture and crockery. Everything
was smashed into fragments. In the
midst of the noise a frightened cat
tried to escape from the house, but the
elder seeing it cried out, 'There goes
the Stundist God,' and thereupon the
crowd set upon the unfortunate beast
and battered it almost to a paste. The
next day they visited belonged to a
man called Mazartchuk. Here a dog,
a great pet of the children, was also
pounded to a jelly. Only Mazartchuk's
wife and children were at home. Orders
were given by the elder to close all
the doors, chimneys, &c., and to fumi-
gate the house with makorka, a plant
which when burnt, emits a vile, suffo-
cating odour. The unfortunate woman
and her children began to vomit, a
sight which moved her persecutors to
mirth. And then began the most dis-
gusting treatment of this woman. For
hours they tormented her until she
became unconscious. When her hus-
band returned in the morning he found
her scarcely alive.

In Babinetz similar atrocities were
practised on the Stundists. In one
house the Commissary's assistant and
a number of peasants smashed all the
vessels, and then began to rock one
another in the cradle they found there.
After a little of this horseplay they
broke the cradle into pieces. From
this house they went to others where
windows, doors, and crockery were
smashed, and the vilest language used
to the unfortunate inmates. In the
presence of the elder and police one
man's wife was flung to the ground,
and while she was held in this position
the elder struck her three times on
the abdomen.

Copies of the "World," containing
previous reports, were, on entering
Russia, examined by the Government
censors, and the statements showing
the treatment given the people were
blacked out before the papers were
forwarded to their destination, just as
Kennan's papers on Siberia, in the
Century, were blacked out.

The "Friends of Russia," an
English society, are doing their best
to create a feeling that, reaching the
Czar from outside, will move him to a
more humane treatment of his people.
The movement is growing, not only
in England, but on the Continent, in
America, in the Colonies, and even
from the Malay Islands, Syria, and
Paraguay messages of sympathy and
support have been received. The least
expression of public opinion in Rus-
sia itself is ruthlessly repressed by a
Government that in no way represents
the people, but the Czar's Government
dreads the civilised public opinion of
Europe and America, and is influenced
by it. George Kennan's exposure of
Siberian prison horrors led to import-
ant reforms. The necessity of this
outside pressure—the only pressure
that can be applied—is the justifica-
tion of the movement.

The Week of Prayer.

The following is the programme for
the Week of Universal Prayer pro-
posed by the Evangelical Alliance, for
the first week of the coming year:

SERMONS.
Sunday, January 1st.—The Exalted
Saviour's "Gift for Men."—Ps. 68:
18, 19; John 16:23, 24; Acts 5:31;
Eph. 4:7, 8.

HUMILIATION AND THANKSGIVING.

Monday, January 2nd.—Confession:
Of selfishness and worldliness; of
unfaithfulness to truth and oppor-
tunity.—Ps. 32; Dan. 9:5; Matt.
16:26.

Prayer: For grace to put away what-
ever hinders individual, family or
national blessing.—Neb. 9:13;
Job. 11:14; Acts 26:20.

Praise and Thanksgiving: For God's
revelation of himself; for an increas-
ing apprehension of Christ's relations
to all human affairs.—Jer. 31:9;
Ezek. 11:19, 20.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL.

Tuesday, January 3rd.—Prayer: For
the manifestation of the Spirit in
power; for a more humble and dili-
gent study of the Word; for the in-
crease of love and the spirit of unity;
for a larger apprehension of the mis-
sion of the Church; for a more faith-
ful witness against error; for a more
eager looking for Christ's glorious
appearing.—Acts 1:8; Acts 4:18,
19; John 5:39; Tit. 2:13.

NATIONS AND THEIR RULERS.

Wednesday, January 4th.—Prayer:
That all in authority may recognize
their responsibility to God; that
laws may be enforced; that class
and race antipathies and persecutions
may cease; that the liquor, opium
and slave traffic may be abolished;
that drunkenness, impurity and
gambling may cease; that the rela-
tions of capital and labor may be
brought under the law of Christ;
that the "making haste to be rich,"
and the love of luxury may be ar-
rested; that all needed reforms may
be advanced; that the Columbian
exposition may be sanctified to the
promotion of the kingdom of Christ.
—1 Tim. 2:1-4; Gal. 3:28; Rom.
12:17; Mal. 3:13, 18.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Thursday, January 5th.—Praise: For
missionary progress; for the "volun-
teers" in institutions of learning.—
Ps. 67; Matt. 23:19, 20; Rom. 1:
14, 17.

Prayer: For missionary societies; for
increased missionary spirit, co-opera-
tions and contributions; for mis-
sionaries and their helpers; for na-
tive churches and their pastors; for
secret believers; for the conversion
of Jews, Mohammedans and heathen,
for increased recognition of the on-
eness of the race.—Ps. 22:27, 28;
Mal. 1:11; Eph. 3:6.

HOME MISSIONS.

Friday, January 6th.—Praise for in-
creasing appreciation of need and ob-
ligation.—Acts 2:41, 47.

Prayer: For pastors, missionaries and
other laborers; for the heathen at
outposts; for depleted rural districts
and neglected city populations, that
a divine urgency may impel to effort
therefor; for increased Christian
community.—Acts 4:13-31; 1 Cor. 10:
17; Eph. 1:10; 4:13.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Saturday, January 7th.—Prayer for
increased sanctity of the marriage
relation; for systematic religious in-
struction in the home, and for a more
general observance of family worship;
for parents, children and servants,
that in their mutual relation they
may obey the teachings of Christ;
for the preservation and increased
efficiency of our public schools; for
the outpouring of the Holy Spirit
upon teachers and learners in all
schools, colleges, seminaries and uni-
versities, and upon Sunday-schools
and religious societies of young men
and young women.—Deut. 6:4-7;
Mark 10:13-22; Prov. 4:13-27;
Deut. 11:18, 21.

SERMONS.

Sunday, January 8th.—The Promised
Outpouring.—Joel 2:28-33. The
Plain Command, "Ask ye of the Lord."
—Zech. 10:1.

In this city arrangements have been
made for four union meetings, as fol-
lows—Tuesday, Free Baptist church;
Wednesday, Presbyterian; Thursday,
Baptist; Friday, Methodist.

A Heroic Woman.

Kate Marsden is a name which is
likely to take rank alongside of Flo-
rence Nightingale and Sister Dora. She
is an Englishwoman, not in robust
health, and with no fortune of her own,
but possessed of great energy. She
determined to make a visit to Siberia
in the interest of the thousands of
lepers who are exiled in that country.
As soon as her purpose took shape in
her mind she proceeded to Russia and
secured an introduction to the Empress,
who was so impressed that she gave
Miss Marsden a passport to every part
of the empire, besides assisting her in
securing a suitable escort.

About the middle of the summer of
1891 she, with an interpreter and a
body-guard of twenty-nine Cossacks
and guides, set out on her perilous
journey. At the frontier town of
Yakoutsk she plunged directly into
the great forest, which stretches on
and on toward the east. The roads

were poor, the air thick with mos-
quitoes and other insects. Their stop-
ping-places at night furnished the most
meagre and almost intolerable accom-
modations, and bears were so plenty and
savage that firearms had to be kept
constantly ready. The fearless woman
held to her purpose, sought out one
after another of the leper settlements,
and saw how miserable was the condi-
tion of these exiles who herded together
like animals.

She rode horseback over 2,000 miles,
making such an investigation into the
condition of the lepers as never was
made before. No doubt they fare
worse in Siberia than other sufferers
from the same disease in any other
portion of the world, no one coming to
their relief, and being a prey to storms
and wild beasts.

On Miss Marsden's return to Mos-
cow the leading people united to do
her honor. She at once began to raise
money for establishing leper settle-
ments, the idea of which she had
worked out during her journey, and
raised in Russia 35,000 rubles, or
about \$24,000. Her example proved
contagious, and soon a priest and five
nuns volunteered to go to Siberia and
minister to the lepers. The leading
medical society in Moscow officially
commended her.—United Presbyterian.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise ye up women that are at ease."
Isaiah 32:9.

[All contributions for this column
should be addressed to Mrs. Jos.
McLeod, Fredericton.]

NOTICE.

The Board of Managers of the F. C.
Baptist Woman's Society, will meet
on Thursday 29th inst. at ten o'clock
A. M., in Waterloo St. Church, St.
John. By order of the President.

N. L. WEYMAN,
Cor. Sec'y.
Apohequi, Dec. 19th, 1892.

Missionary Concert.

The first union concert since General
Conference, of the mission aid societies
of the three F. B. churches of St. John,
was held in Waterloo St. church on
15th Dec. of which the following is a
summary. Rev. J. W. Clarke pre-
sided. Reading Scriptures, Rev. G.
A. Hartley, prayer, Rev. W. J. Halse,
music principally by the choir of the
above churches, which was well select-
ed and finely rendered. Readings by
Miss McLeod, Miss Hartley, and Miss
Tufts. Recitations by Bessie Stevens
Bessie Everett, Miss Armstrong and
others, a solo each by Miss Day and
Miss Segee. Duet by Master and Miss
Segee (4 and 6 years of age). Quartette
by Misses White, Dennis, Stewart and
Master E. White. Dialogue in costume
by seven young ladies entitled "an
offering to the genius of Christianity,"
characters, Chinese, Hindu, African,
Mohammedan, Hebrew and Indian.
This was so attractively gotten up, so
finely executed and so well rendered,
that it called forth immense applause
and commendation from all parts of
the house (which was full). Where all
took their parts so well it is hard for
an amateur to discriminate; but that
which appeared to be the gem of the
evening was a piece entitled "a hole
in the pocket" by Master Stanley
Segee (only 4 years of age), this took
the house by storm; to say the least
of the whole proceedings is, that it
was a decided success in every way, as
the collection amounted to nineteen
dollars and thirty-four cents. We
hope as the readers of this paper per-
use the ladies column, that a stimulat-
ing activity may be given to the other
aid societies throughout our denomina-
tional field, to "go and do likewise,"
and that each may have as pleasant
and enjoyable an evening as we, only
with much larger financial success, so
that when our next annual meeting
comes round, the cheering reports may
be, that the mission cause has received
a very great stimulus, with largely in-
creased receipts.

J. S. S.

THREE MISSIONARY SONS.—A Mor-
avian mother was called upon by a
Christian visitor with sad news. "Your
son," said he to the mother, "is gone."
"Is Thomas gone to heaven through
the missionary life? Would to God
that he would call my son John!"
Well, John did become a missionary;

and fell. And this time the commit-
tee were very sad; but, before opening
their lips, the old woman anticipated
the story, and exclaimed, "Thank
God! Would that he would call my
last son, William!" And William, too,
went, and fell; when the noble woman
exclaimed, "Would that I had a thou-
sand sons to give to God!"—Oh!
would that we had a thousand such
mothers! Then would our ranks be
full.

THE "PARADISE CRAZE."—A man
who met with shipwreck off the coast
of Cuba and had to take to an open
boat, tells of his peculiar feeling,
called by the sailors the "Paradise
craze," brought on by exposure to the
terrible heat of the sun's rays. He
says: "The sea appeared to be trans-
formed into a mighty meadow, bright
with flowers and musical with song of
birds. Cool springs burst from crys-
tal rocks and trickled over golden
sands, and men and maidens danced
beneath the trees. They seemed
beckoning me to join them, and I
plunged over the side of the boat into
forty fathoms of brine. The bath
brought me to my senses, and I reach-
ed the Cuban coast more dead than
alive. The mania is of frequent oc-
currence in tropical seas, and is often
referred to by the poets."

THE RELIEF FUND.—The latest state-
ment of the Committee in charge of
the St. John's, Newfoundland, Relief
Fund shows:

Total cash received.....	\$177,320 12
Now in hand.....	85,060 69
Total cash expended.....	92,259 43
Goods received.....	70,955 50
Now in hand.....	35,756 60
Distributed.....	35,198 90

The Committee first helped those
who were wholly unable to labor and
those who could but inadequately help
themselves. This class includes the
aged and infirm and those who had
never known manual labor, who are
numerous. Clerks, single ladies, and
others suddenly reduced to indigence
have been aided. Pains are taken to
meet all cases of real want and need.
For purposes of this kind \$50,000 have
been deposited in the bank. The
amount of \$20,000 has been set apart
for the erection of houses for such per-
sons as have been referred to, who
will pay rent such as their means will
allow.

All Sorts.

No British sovereign has vetoed a
parliamentary bill during the past 185
years.

In the Old Testament only one
woman's age is recorded, that of Sara,
Abraham's wife.

Vegetarians are increasing in Eng-
land, and have recently made some
distinguished converts.

It is estimated that the cemeteries
of London cover an aggregate area of
2,000 acres, the value of which is not
less than \$10,000,000.

The Italians invented the term "in-
fluenza" in the seventeenth century,
and attributed the disease to the influ-
ence of certain planets.

Among Exchanges.

GOOD RULES.

Among the rules of the Salvation
Army are two worth remembering:
first, "Always have two persons to
count the collections;" second, "Those
who dirt and are found out are sent
home again."—Chris. Register.

ONE OF THEM IS.

The fools are not all dead yet, but
one of them is. It is the one in Okla-
homa who was told by a Christian
Scientist lecturer that if he had faith
he could go out and pick up a rattles-
nake, and the reptile could not bite
him. He tried it, and the creature bit
him and he died.—Independent.

A QUESTION.

Some one asks the question "whether
the Lord can love a man who spends
at a church social the money he owes
his washerwoman."—Standard.

FRANCE.

The situation in France is extremely
threatening and unless the government
continues to exercise the greatest vigil-
ance there may be trouble in Paris at
any moment. There is still a strong
monarchical party in France whose
efforts are directed to the undermining
of the republic, and who seek to per-
suade the people that the republic is
responsible for the Panama canal scan-
dals and other evils. If General
Boulanger were alive to day he might
find his opportunity in the present
aspect of affairs.—Telegraph.