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# Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 16.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 20, 1892.

WHOLE No. 1288

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A TRAIN of Pullman cars is a novelty in England, having been but recently introduced. More of the same are likely to follow soon.

DURING THE RECENT VISIT of Lady Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard to Portland, Me., Hon. Neal Dow gave to these ladies the privilege of sharing in the spilling of certain condemned liquors. We rejoice that there is one place in which such an event is no uncommon experience.

IN ITS POSTAL SERVICE the United States uses annually 25,000 pounds of wrapping twine, half a million lead pencils, 1,500 barrels of ink, 7,290 quarts of mucilage, 10,000 pounds of rubber bands, 12,000 gross of pens and various other items of similar quantities.

"A TICKET to Jerusalem if you please, sir." This is the request that will soon be made by tourists at Joppa. The railway has been completed to the foot of the Judean hills, and already trains run that far. The sound of the locomotive will seem strangely out of place in the Holy Land, but the onward march of civilization cannot be stopped.

IN BERLIN there is not much personal liberty, and the police methods greatly aid in the preparation of an accurate census. No room can be rented at an hotel or boarding-house, and no house can be legally leased, until the landlord has sent to the police the name and purpose of the new-comer and the length of time for which he will probably make the city his home.

THE LAST CENSUS shows 3,715 towns in the United States with a population of more than 1,000. There are seven cities with more than 400,000 inhabitants, twenty-one between 100,000 and 400,000, thirty between 50,000 and 100,000, sixty-six over 20,000 and under 50,000, ninety-two over 15,000 and under 20,000, and one hundred and thirty-eight over 10,000 and under 15,000.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND children of Denmark, with penny contributions, have procured a crown of gold to be presented to the King and Queen on their golden wedding day. The gift is wrought to represent corn-ears and clover leaves, and interlaced with a ribbon bearing the inscription, "The children of Denmark have woven this crown for the occasion of the golden wedding of King Christian IX. and Queen Louise, on May 22nd, 1892."

HOW RICH A COUNTRY France is, and what huge burdens it can therefore carry, may be inferred from the figures of the annual budget just introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. The receipts are estimated at 3,348,258,325 francs, and the expenditures at 3,348,681,375 francs. In other words, France purposes raising and expending in 1892 93 nearly \$670,000,000, a thing that it could not do if it did not possess as industrious and frugal a people as can be found in the world.

A LEADING and financially successful Christian Scientist in Chicago has been held for the Grand Jury by a coroner's jury, and was sent to jail April 2. A patient had died under her treatment. The woman under the coroner's inquest said that 'she could have cured the patient but for the evil influence of her friends, who were not believers in Christian Science.' So a person's relatives and friends have to believe that a system, which is practically nothing at all, is something in order that this fraudulent nothing may cure. "Nineteenth century! Age of Science, unbelief, and progress! thou art also the Paradise of quacks physical and metaphysical!"

NOT LONG AGO Mr. W. D. Howells amused the young people with an account of the superstitious notions of the boys of his day. There are also more superstitions among certain classes of grown white people than one would believe. Among them seems to be one that eating dog flesh will cure consumption. How the notion originated, no one can tell. It has probably the same explanation as the foolish notions of the boys of which Howells gives so interesting an account. Several consumptives have lately taken to eating dog, and, of course, have

died as quickly as they otherwise would. Beside the disgusting practice of dog eating, there is evidence to show that the meat is unhealthful, and may be dangerous to life, yet it is difficult to reason with the victims of a superstition.

THE UNITED STATES government has notified the officials of the North American Commercial Company, having a monopoly of seal-catching in Bering Sea, that under the arrangement with Great Britain now in force, the catch during the sealing season for this year, 1892, must not exceed 7,500 skins. The government, in the connection, makes known to the company the terms of the arrangement made pending the decision of the arbitrators, with the announcement that seal-poaching is to be prevented at all hazards. American cruisers are instructed to act in the matter as may become necessary, to protect these fisheries while the result of the expected arbitration is still pending.

SOME ONE IN GERMANY seems to have solved the problem of the control of balloons, and for several weeks the Russian army officers have been greatly excited by the appearance of balloons over frontier fortresses and cities. The occupants were evidently taking observations for military purposes, and could easily get the plan of every fortification on the frontier. At night an electric search light was used, which flashed light into every corner of a fortification as the observer wished. The Russian officers trained their guns on the balloons, but they were beyond their range. Russian officers say that with manageable balloons accurate information can be gained, and shells dropped into any fortification, and the whole system of war must be changed. Nobody knows anything about the balloons, except that they are seen to come from German territory, appear to be under perfect control, and return to a German province after they have hovered over a fort long enough to make complete observations.

THE "CENTURY" for April has an illustrated article upon "Our Common Roads" which ought to inaugurate a revolution. The illustrations represent the hideous condition of roads, at certain seasons of the year; in one case two miles out of Cleveland, in another near a railroad station in Connecticut; still another, with the title "suburban desolation," is a picture of "wagons abandoned in deep mud near the intersection of Ogden avenue and Twenty-second street, Chicago." The people of this country have not yet reached the point of realizing that the condition of the common roads is one pretty sure test of attainment in civilization. The article states that France, has spent about \$600,000,000 in the construction of her common roads, and now annually spends about \$18,000,000 or three per cent. of the first cost, in keeping them in repair.

## Jews in Palestine.

During centuries the Jews, a people without a country, have been wanderers upon the face of the earth. The minority of them have acquired wealth and prominence in the various nations of Christendom. The majority of them have suffered penury and oppression in the countries in which they are congregated, only to be expelled at the last.

To-day witnesses the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, as the year 1492 saw them driven from Spain. What land shall they seek as a refuge? The minds of many philanthropists have turned toward Palestine as the solution of the problem. The Rothschilds have looked favorably on the scheme to colonize the Jews in the Holy Land. During the past year numerous statements have appeared in the press here and abroad, showing that a large influx of Jews into Palestine had taken place. It was said that they numbered there at least 150,000 and that almost the entire business of Jerusalem had been absorbed by them. These stories are rudely shaken by the recent report of Mr. Salah Merrill, United States Consul at Jerusalem, to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Merrill, after a careful investigation, says that the number of Jews in Palestine does not exceed 43,000 persons. He says nine cities and towns there count among their inhabitants the following number of Jews:

Jaffa, 2,700; Ramleh, 166; Jerusalem, 25,322; Hebron, 1,200; Nablous, 99; Tabareeyeh, 2,900; Safed, 6,126; Acre, 200, and Haifa, 1640; making a total of 40,353, and, in addition to these, there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Jews in the agricultural colonies there.

Mr. Merrill further states that the land boom of last year in Jerusalem, by which parcels of real estate which cost a few hundred dollars five years ago sold for so many thousands, has entirely subsided since last fall, when the Turkish Government ordered that no more Russian Jews should enter Palestine.

Another point made by Mr. Merrill is that the Jewish agricultural colonies in that country are not successful, the houses being in a state of dilapidation and the fields being poorly cultivated, all through the neglect and inactivity of the colonists. As to the cities, especially Jerusalem, he remarks that its different branches of trade are already overcrowded. Careful reading of Mr. Merrill's consular report leads to the conclusion that the friends of Jews who expect that Palestine will soon be repopled by the wandering race are simply indulging in an iridescent dream.

## Temperance Reform Facts.

MORE THAN WAR. Two thousand people attended a temperance demonstration in Stratford. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was the principal speaker, declared that England spent every year more than the cost of the Franco-German War, not to keep an enemy out, but to bring one in.

IT CONVERTED HIM. Dr. Benjamin Richardson, of England, was a drinker when the London physicians assigned to him the task of investigating the action of alcohol on living tissues. He took a year for his experiments, and came out a total abstainer; his science had convicted his conscience and controlled his life.

POVERTY AND INTemperance. Henry George says that poverty is the cause of drunkenness. That is the reason, probably, that Senator Fair's son, in California, died in delirium tremens a few weeks ago. He had only about a million dollars to keep the wolf from the door.

BE IN A HURRY. A young man was gradually led into crime by drink, and at length came to the gallows. His broken-hearted mother, in bidding him farewell in his prison cell, asked him if he had any message to leave by her, when he replied: O mother? I didn't want to kill him. I was crazed with drink. It was the saloon did it! O mother, tell the temperance people to be in a hurry!

WHISKY NO PROFIT TO THE FARMER. A Nebraska farmer sat down the other day and figured out what could be made from a bushel of corn, and here is his verdict: "A bushel of corn can be made to produce four gallons of whisky, which when made ripe by the rapid process, will sell for four dollars per gallon. Of this sixteen dollars the farmer gets twenty-five cents, the government gets two dollars, the vender gets six dollars and twenty five cents, the user gets the devil, and the producer and taxpayer foot the bill."

HE DID IT BY LAW. Recently a Brooklyn father went home drunk, says the National Advocate, and picking up an axe, struck his daughter with it in the face, almost cutting off her nose. A second blow on the back of her head knocked her unconscious, and when the neighbors came in and overpowered him, he was belaboring his unconscious victim with a heavy piece of wood! This drunken criminal, temporarily locked up, was a criminal undoubtedly, because crazed and frenzied with alcohol. How long shall such tragedies continue by the authority and with the toleration of otherwise good citizens who sustain the iniquitous license system?

A HOPEFUL SIGN. It is morally certain that the Christian voters of this country could annihilate the rum traffic, if they would concentrate their efforts to that end. Knowing this, and knowing somewhat of the enormity of this blighting curse, it rejoices our heart to learn that there has been formed among Massachusetts Republi-

cans an antisaloon league, with the following principles:

We, legal voters of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose names are hereunto affixed, unite in the formation of the Antisaloon League for the purpose of suppressing the liquor traffic throughout this commonwealth. To this end we hereby solemnly declare—

1. That we owe primary allegiance to God and humanity, to our country and commonwealth, and we will hold party affiliation subject to these higher claims.
2. That reserving the right to determine individually our political preferences, we are now and forever free from the domination of the liquor power in our exercise of the elective franchise.
3. That we regard licenses, high or low, wrong in principle, and a demonstrated failure as a means of suppressing the liquor traffic.
4. That we will give our vote to no candidate for office in this commonwealth not reliably known to be in sentiment and by committal a firm supporter of the legal suppression of the dramshop.

TEMPERANCE UNITES THEM. Temperance is a cause that brings the Hindus and Christians together. Rev. Thomas Evans, who, being disabled from missionary work by the sun, devotes his time every cool season to working for the cause of temperance and total abstinence in various places in India, recently visited Madras. Arrangements for his visit were made by a committee that included Hindus and missionaries. His first lecture was in the American Mission High School, and the chairman of the meeting was a Brahman subjudge. The second lecture was in the Hindu college, and the chairman was another Brahman. The third day he lectured, not on temperance, but on the Indian mutiny; and this meeting was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The Hindu college building was kindly lent for the purpose, and a prominent Hindu gentleman of the Naidu caste presided. On the Sunday following Mr. Evans preached in the mission church, and a number of Hindu gentlemen attended. And all this fraternalizing came out of the common bond of sympathy in regard to total abstinence from drinking liquor and prohibition of its sale. Further, in order to give strength to the temperance movement a general committee has been formed comprising the representatives of all the temperance interests of the town, and that brings together missionaries and Hindus; and there is hope that it will also attract Mohammedans ere long.

ITS EFFECT ON LABOUR. One of the great disadvantages of the drink habit, even where inebriety does not always ensue, is the deteriorating effect it has upon those who indulge in it as workers in the various departments of the world's work. It has been asserted recently in Chicago that the census of that city would reveal the fact that it has an army of 30,000 unemployed men within its borders at the present time. The Chicago Tribune denies that there are so many destitute and homeless men in the city able to work, seeking honestly for work, and yet unable to find it, and adds: "A census of Chicago would reveal the fact that many of the men out of the alleged army of 30,000 unemployed are those who despise the idea of work, and that many more are men broken down by drink and unable to do a fair day's work for a day's pay." It is undoubtedly true that many of such unemployed in Chicago, and in all large cities, are men who are unable to do efficient work because of the effect the drink habit has upon them. In estimating the loss to a community or to the nation through strong drink, this depreciation in the capacity of men and women for useful work on account of the drink habit must be taken into account. The loss of productive ability from this cause is immensely greater than most people realize.

TURKEY IN ASIA. In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the National Temperance Society acknowledging with thanks the electro-engraving and tract of "Deacon Giles' Distillery," which is to be republished in Greek, a missionary, writing from Broussa Turkey in Asia, says: We are anxious to keep in tone with the temperance literature of the day, but I have seen no tract which I feel will so well meet the present need in Turkey as "Deacon Giles' Distillery." God grant it may do what it did in America, viz., put the drink business

in such a light that no Christian man will have anything to do with it. At present the people here are where New Englanders were fifty and sixty and a hundred years ago—i. e., good and nice and respectable men own distilleries, and use and sell strong drink. In every village is a safe, and in some cases two or three, owned by the Greek or American Church, the gains for the sale of coffee, wines, raki, and other intoxicating drinks go to pay the priests or the school-teachers' salaries. The Mohammedans are by their religion forbidden the use of wine, but as brandy and cognac are new inventions since their holy books were written, they are consequently not forbidden, and while the poorer class of Turks are very temperate, the higher classes (with some noble exceptions) are getting to use a great deal of strong drink. Our Protestants are supposed not to drink. I had thought I could say do not drink at all, but I have recently been informed that there are a few Protestants who do sometimes drink. Still it is safe to say that strong drink is forbidden among the Protestants, and we are doing all we can by precept and example to urge upon those about us the blessings of temperance.

## 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 Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

## Concerning Women's Missionary Societies.

In a late publication, very full directions, as to making Women's Missionary Societies successful and profitable, are given by Julia B. Shaufler. For want of space we have abbreviated them somewhat. She says:

The last twenty-five years has seen no change in the Church world greater than that in the position of women; and among all the varied forms of activity which have been developed by them, it seems as though there were none more important than the Women's Missionary Societies. Not only do these societies gather money into the treasury of the Church, but they diffuse information and stimulate intelligent interest in a marked degree. In too many cases men are in the position of the good deacon who, when called upon at a prayer-meeting to pray for one particular field, refused, on the ground that he did not know enough about that mission field to pray for it intelligently!

The object of this short paper is to give a few hints as to the management of Missionary Societies, in order that they may be productive of as much benefit to the members as is possible.

Who can estimate the good done to a farmer's wife as she attends one of these gatherings and hears of the loneliness of a missionary—loneliness and isolation so complete that she blushes to think that as she went to the meeting she was brooding over her own loneliness? It suddenly occurs to her that she would not like to exchange her comfortable home for the position of Miss H., who is the only American woman in a town of forty thousand inhabitants! Our farmers' wives need much the inspiration which comes from an active interest in something outside of the daily routine of their monotonous lives.

To make the meetings interesting the leader should be bright, intelligent and devoted to the cause which she presents. Her own enthusiasm will do much to carry others along with her. But, above all things, let her be cheerful. Have you never seen a meeting entirely spoiled by the solemn face of the leader. Try to hold the meetings in a light place, as cheerful as sunshine can make it. Be sure that those who come sit close up to the front. If necessary, tie cords across the back seats, so that those who attend the meeting will be obliged to go forward. I was once in a melancholy gathering in a large lecture room where there were twenty-seven ladies present who sat in twenty different pews; You can imagine the sociability which ensued.

Let there be several prayers at every meeting, short and to the point. I have great sympathy for the girl who said that she liked to go to the Mission Band best because there they called Japan Japan, and not "that interesting country across the sea, which has recently come somewhat out of the darkness of superstition into the brightness of the Gospel light." At many meetings it is the custom to have only one general prayer at the opening. Surely this is a grave mis-

take, for it is after the heart is warmed by hearing of the faithfulness of some true-hearted convert, or the self-denial of some worker on the field, that the most earnest prayer is offered. One of our missionaries on the west coast of Africa writes: "Our women and girls, when they are converted, are as ready to pray as they are to talk." Is this true anywhere in America, or are we so self-conscious and so afraid of one another that it is hard to find half a dozen women in a large meeting who are willing to raise their voices in prayer? Encourage prayer at home—definite prayer for some worker or some station. A year ago last spring one of our returned missionaries was on her way to a meeting and in the train was introduced to an elderly lady, who immediately showed the greatest interest in her, and upon their arrival in Saratoga did all in her power to make her comfortable. As her attentions continued from day to day, the younger woman at last asked, in surprise, "Why are you so good to me?" And then came this beautiful reply, "I knew your husband when he was a boy, and when I heard that he was married, and had taken his young wife to China, I began to pray for you by name, and I have prayed for you every day for ten years, so it is no wonder that I love you." Surely this was like a little bit of heaven below!

Let not the financial side of the question be the most important in the mind of the leader. Diffuse knowledge, tell of self-sacrificing effort, tell of the great need, show results, and the money will come of itself. Guide the givers into wise ways of giving, so that there shall be a steady stream of beneficence, and not freshets and droughts by turns. Dwell on *proportionate giving*. Is it not a sin and a shame when a Christian woman, who lives in a fine house, and spares no expense on the appointments of her table or on the dainty toilets of her children, presents a five-dollar bill as her yearly offering for the missions? I heard to-day of two missionary sisters in a far-away land who annually return \$25 from their modest salaries to the Board which sent them out, as their contributions to the cause! Meditate upon this fact as you realize with what perfect complacency you gave your annual subscription of \$10. If you live well, give well, or else do not continue to live well, or your well living will cast shame upon the profession you have made of loyalty to the cause of Christ. To those who earn their daily bread by their own effort, or who have but a limited income, there is no rule so good as the simple formula, "A penny a day for missions." It gives a definite sum to remember, a useful sum for service, and a constant reminder for daily prayer.

But let the woman of wealth feel that for her there is no stopping-place short of putting a substitute in the field.

Finally, *Keep on*. Keep on attending the missionary meetings, keep on studying the results of missionary effort, keep on praying, keep on giving, and the blessing promised in Revelation ii. 26, shall be yours.

## Stature of Various Great Men.

A book reviewer of the *Evening Post* has been examining a list of great men, drawn up some years ago without the slightest thought of their stature, and has looked up the heights of many of them as far as possible. This is the result:

"*Short Great Persons*.—Alexander, Archimedes (?), Aristotle, Francis Bacon, Beethoven (5 ft. 6 in.), A. Comte, Descartes, Epicurus (?), Erasmus, Faraday, Frederick the Great, Garrick, Jacob Grimm, Harvey, Warren Hastings, Horace, Howard, Kant, Thomas a Kempis, Kepler, Locke, Louis XIV., Mendelssohn, Montesquieu, Mozart, Napoleon, Schopenhauer, Wagner, St. Francis Xavier—29.

"*Middle sized Great Persons*.—Attilla, Burns (5 ft. 10 in.), Calvin, Camoens, Cromwell (5 ft. 10 in.), Dante, Jeanne d'Arc, George Eliot, John Hunter, Lagrange, Linnaeus, Machiavelli, Mohammed, Clerk Maxwell, James Mill, Milton, Rachel, Adam Smith, Spinoza—15.

"*Tall Great Persons*.—Alcibiades, Aquinas, Balzac, Bismarck, Boyle, Caesar, Carlyle, Champollion, Charles-magne, Clive, Columbus, Constantine, Darwin, Durer, Erasmus pere, Queen Elizabeth, Emerson, Fielding (over 6 ft.), Gilbert, Goethe, Hawthorne, Helmholtz, Alexander von Humboldt, Lavoisier, Leonardo da Vinci, Lessing, Abraham Lincoln, J. S. Mill, Mirabeau, Moliere, Moltke, Peter the Great, Petrarch, Rutherford, Schiller, Shelley (5 ft. 11 in.), Mrs. Siddons, Tennyson, Titian, Voltaire, Washington, Daniel Webster, Wellington, William the silent—44."

The above would seem to show that great men, like ordinary men and idiots, are of all sizes.