

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 44.

FREDERICTON N.B., NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

WHOLE No. 2016

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

OF THE SEVENTEEN members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, four are Peers of the Realm. Fourteen of them have received university education—eight at Oxford and six at Cambridge. There is only one Catholic, Lord Ripon. Only one member has never been a church-member. Nearly all of them hold to some form of religious belief—a fair indication that the men of force and brain, in the most powerful and brainy party in the Empire are neither agnostics nor infidels.

PROF. HECHLER, of Vienna, says recent discoveries in Egypt and Assyria have vindicated in a remarkable degree the accuracy of the historic portions of Scripture; that the Assyrian inscriptions completely corroborate the chronology of the Bible. He declared that the attempts made to verify, or rectify the chronology of the Old Testament, are vain, as the dates of the Hebrew Bible are found to be more trustworthy than those of the Greek version.

THE EXPERIMENT of introducing reindeer into Alaska, as a means of transportation, and for domestic purposes, has gone far enough to indicate complete success. It is said that the country can not be populated to any extent without them, and that 50,000 are needed to meet the present demand. The country would support reindeer enough to afford a sufficient meat supply for a large population. Last year 175 were introduced. They are said to be thriving, and the effort will be revived to induce the Government to make an appropriation to carry on the work.

IT IS CLAIMED that the Nicaragua Canal is making progress. Six millions have been expended, but that is only a beginning as the estimated cost is a hundred millions.

THE ACT respecting "The Use of Tobacco by Minors," passed by the Ontario Legislature, will probably do much good to many youths who, if unchecked, are sure to injure themselves greatly. It enacts that the giving or selling of cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form, to any minor under eighteen years of age, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

HERE IS A STORY which will bear repeating. Not so very long ago there came to a parish not many thousand miles away, a rector who had been reared under the traditions of the very highest of high churches. Among these traditions was that which holds that the clergymen of all other denominations are without authority, and therefore, not worthy to be called ministers of the gospel.

One evening at a social gathering he was introduced to one of the Baptist clergymen of the City of churches. Taking the Baptist by the hand the young rector, with much flourish and ostentation, said:

"Mr.—I am glad to shake hands with you as a gentleman, though I cannot admit that you are a clergyman."

"And I," said the other, quietly, "am glad to shake hands with you as a clergyman though I cannot admit that you are a gentleman."

THE HUGUENOTS were the first people who tried to evangelize Brazil. Admiral Coligny, in 1555, planned to colonize the Brazilian coast, and a settlement was made at Rio de Janeiro, but it was short-lived. The first Protestant church building was an English chapel at Rio de Janeiro, built in 1823. The feeling was so strong against it that the chief had to send a guard on the day it was dedicated, to prevent disorder. The people, however, became accustomed to its presence, and the intolerant spirit died out, except among the priests. The Methodist Episcopal Church was the leader in American missions in South America, and it had a station from 1836 to 1842 in Rio de Janeiro.

Religious Newspapers.

We use the plural advisedly. We are not referring to this paper. The *Occident* is the one religious paper which we do not read for spiritual profit. We trust the reasons for this are obvious, involving no discredit to the paper. We refer to religious newspapers as a class, and in particular to each one of the sixty or more that reach our exchange table. Some of these are Methodist, some Baptist, some Episcopalian, some Lutheran, some Independent, some even non-evangelical. It is our duty to glance over all these, week by week, and our privilege to read what catches the attention or appeals to the conscience or judgment as particularly timely and valuable. This incidental privilege brings to the writer more satisfaction and profit than he finds in any other reading, the Bible only excepted. He is sure to discover something in every issue of each of these weeklies that either nourishes his own religious nature, strengthens his convictions, stimulates him to holy purpose, or guides him in Christian conduct. The actual reading accomplished in this way every week amounts probably to little more than the average contents of two or three of the best of the number. The rest is merely glanced over. But some devotional excerpt, some bit of choice religious verse, some extended article or editorial of uncommon merit or uncommon aptness to the reader's personal need, is sure to catch the eye and refresh mind and heart.

Often the best pieces reappear again and again, passing through a number of exchanges. In such cases there is frequently a perpetual with increasing profit. This suggests the proper use of a religious paper in the average home. It should be read by instalments, and with so much leisure as the reader can command. In this way the essence of Christian thought, so carefully prepared, selected and presented, will find the more secure lodgment in the mind. The very poorest, thinnest of these exchanges often furnishes the present writer welcome spiritual food. Not one of the number but seems to us worth vastly more than its subscription price. The conclusion reached as the result of the personal experience herein indicated is, that no Christian family can afford to do without at least one carefully edited religious weekly. We are convinced that the strength of the church lies, more and more, in the households that take pains to digest, the Christian counsel providentially supplied the church in these days by religious journalism. We are not here advertising any one newspaper. We are simply stating the conclusions forced upon us by personal experience.—*Occident*.

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.]

Corresponding Secretary's Report.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society, for the year 1891-2.

Mrs. President and sisters:—Another mile stone in the journey of life has been reached and again it becomes my duty to lay before you my annual report of your Foreign work. To-day we meet under peculiar circumstances and with mingled feelings of joy and sadness.

Joy and thankfulness pervades our hearts that our own lives and the life of our dear missionary has been spared and we have been permitted to do something for the Master. While our hearts are saddened that our dear Sister Hooper's health has obliged her to relinquish, for a time at least, her dearly loved work and we are left as a Society without a representative in India, it is not for us to be discouraged. God's ways are not as our ways. It is ours to trust where we cannot see, for we walk by faith not sight. From the Annual Indian report we learn that all the departments of work have been carried on with zeal; while it has been a year of weep-

ing, anxiety and labour on account of the work being so broken by sickness and death, yet those missionaries who were blessed with health were willing to do extra work that the others who were ill might take needed rest. As you know our work is located at Balasore. In that District the different departments of the work viz., Zenana work, schools, Bazar work has been vigorously carried on. Our Bible women under Mrs. Boyer have a round of villages which they visit regularly and have gone out to the schools when practicable. Of the good they are doing Eternity alone will disclose the value. Of our work Mrs. Boyer writes "The work supported by the ladies has been interrupted by the departure of Miss Hooper but I am glad to say none of it has been stopped. Dr. Nellie Phillips guided her four schools with the seven girls' schools supported by the American Ladies' Board. Mrs. Griffin needing Bible women to complete her number took three and I have taken Uma. The work I am carrying on for you has been perhaps more than usually encouraging from the fact that Dannie of his own free will volunteered to leave his home and comforts at Balasore and make his home among the poor and ignorant at Ujirda for Christ's sake. I have visited them once in their new home and found them happy and much respected by the villagers both heathen and christian. It has been the means of drawing out Dannie's wife. She holds a prayer meeting for the women and goes about among them singing and talking of Jesus. She has now begun work regularly. Dannie loves his work and is training up the new converts in the straight truth. Formerly all of them bought their weekly supplies from the large market held on Sunday. Now no one buys or sells on the Sabbath. I was much pleased with a little story Dannie told me while there. One of our new christians was ploughing on a Hindoo holy day. He was reproved by one of his heathen neighbours who said "How dare you profane this holy day can't you rest on our puja days?" The convert replied, every week I keep one day holy to the true God. I cannot afford to keep heathen holy days too but if you will observe my holy day every week I will observe yours." His neighbour left him. The Bible women have been at work regularly. They bring me a monthly report of the number of houses visited, persons seen and the subjects of conversation. I do not make a table of these statistics for I know they often visit the same houses and see the same persons over and over again so I cannot make an exact statement of the number of the different persons seen. Sister Boyer also says "There has been a wonderful blessing on the work at Ujirda from the beginning. Slowly but surely they have been coming in from heathenism till now there is a church of ten where a year and a half ago there was not one. It does not seem too much to expect that the village will as a whole become Christian. A large school-house has been built and a good school is in good running order. Dannie himself gives religious instruction daily. I wish at least, until you have another missionary in the field you would adopt this important branch of the work." Sister Boyer and dear little Bessie and Rilla have the sympathy and prayers of each one of our sisters. Since coming to this meeting I was handed one dollar and nineteen cents from the little children of Dover Sabbath school who wished it sent to Bessie and Rilla. Mrs. Boyer's little girls. It touched me deeply to know that even the little ones are thinking of their little sisters away across the ocean and early beginning to help them.

Of Sister Hooper's work I need not speak as I have a full and interesting report from her appended and with devout thanksgiving in our hearts for her preserved life we gladly welcome our sister in our midst today to tell us herself of her work and of all its needs and of what she has been doing. Sisters! the burden of every letter from the Missionaries of every page of the Annual Report is Help! Help! more workers are needed, are we doing all we should? In the face of every difficulty let us not grow weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. "Tis the

sowing time now the reaping will come by and by and we have the glorious promise, Lo, I am with you always even unto the end.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. C. W. WEYMAN
Cor. Sec'y.

A GOOD STORY is told of Rev. Phillips Brooks, the new bishop of Massachusetts. He was walking late one night through one of the finest residence streets of Boston, when he met an inebriated individual who appealed to him to help him find his house. The good man took the befogged brother in charge and saw him safely on the steps of his home, and the man gratefully and effusively thanked his benefactor. With the persistence of a drunken man, he wanted to know the name of the person who had been a friend to him. Knowing that when the stranger was sober he would be mortified to know who had assisted him, Dr. Brooks said: "Oh, it doesn't matter. Call me Paul if you like." "Oh! well—by the way," said the grateful man, as he tried to steady himself by clinging to the door-bell "did you ever get any answer to that awful long letter you wrote to the Ephesians?"

Scientific Miscellany.

HEIGHT OF THE AURORA.—Interesting particulars concerning recent attempts to measure the height of the aurora have been given to the Royal Danish Academy by M. Adam Paulsen. At Godthaab, with two theodolites 4 miles apart, the height of different aurora was found to range from 1 mile to 40 miles; near Cape Farewell, with a base-line of about 1 mile, the calculations ranged from 1 to 10 miles; and at Spitzbergen, with a base of about 1 mile, the results were from 1 mile to 18 miles. In earlier observations, Fogel estimated the height of several aurora at from 90 to 310 miles, Reinmann found a height for one aurora of at least 500 miles, and Nordenskjöld placed the mean height of aurora at about 1-25 miles; while Lestrom observed aurora as low as 1000 feet, and Hildebrandson saw them below the clouds. M. Paulsen infers that the aurora only appears at considerable height in the temperate zone, while in the auroral zone proper the phenomenon is generally produced in the lower atmosphere.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM WORK.—The accomplishment of a hitherto apparently impossible feat—that of transforming mechanical work directly into electricity—is claimed by Prof. Braun, of Tubingen. He winds nickel wire into spirals, and as each spiral is elongated or compressed a current of considerable strength is generated. This is increased by putting a number of spirals in circuit. Such positive results have been obtained that the experimenter is hopeful of constructing a useful generator on this principle.

PHOSPHORESCENT INFECTION.—The curious discovery has been made that the phosphorescence frequently exhibited by the crustacea is infectious. A French naturalist, M. Giard, lately traced the phosphorescent light in *Talitrus* and other crustacea to bacteria in the muscles, which showed signs of disease. On inoculating healthy individuals, the same luminous appearance was produced. The disease runs a regular course, and the crustacea died in three or four days, the phosphorescent lasting a little after death.

THEORY OF HYPNOTISM.—Dr. Pinel, of Paris, has found that hypnotic patients obey the phonograph as readily as the living speaker. He therefore discards the theory of animal magnetism, and believes that the real cause of the phenomena manifested in the few "sensitives" is a disordered mental state.

INDESTRUCTIBLE LITERATURE.—Fire proof and time-proof books, with leaves and covers of sheets of asbestos, and printing in gold or silver letters, have been suggested.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.—The first agricultural experiment station according to Prof. W. O. Atwater of the United States Department of Agriculture, was established at a little German village near Leipzig in 1851. In 1856 there were five, in 1861 fifteen, in 1866 thirty, and to-day there are more than one hundred, experiment stations and kindred institutions in the countries of Europe. The first agricultural experiment station in America was established at Middletown, Ct., in 1875. There were four in operation in 1880, and in 1887 some seventeen in fourteen States. In the latter year Congress made the enterprise national by an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to each of the States and Territories having agricultural colleges or departments of colleges. This has led to increased activity, and there are now forty-six, or, counting branches,

fifty-seven, agricultural experiment stations in the United States. To support these forty-six stations, the National and State appropriations for the present year reach about \$720,000, and over 370 trained men are employed.

ELECTRIC POWER.—The utilization and distribution of electric power are stated by Mr. F. S. Pope to have reached by far the greatest development in Switzerland and the United States. In the former country electricity is transmitted to considerable distance for large motors. At Solothurn a manufactory of machine screws is driven by an electric motor of 50 horse power, which derives its energy from a turbine wheel more than five miles away on a mountain stream. At Derendingen, a delaine mill of 36,000 spindles is driven by a pair of electric motors of 280 horse power, operated by a turbine wheel twelve miles distant. At Lucerne 120 horse power is similarly carried half a mile, and 250 horse power a quarter of a mile. In the United States no electric motor of more than 60 horse power is known to Mr. Pope, but there are as many as 6000 small motors in use, a favorite size being 10 horse power. It is predicted that in cities electric motors will soon practically supplant the steam engines of less than 50 horse power.

A REMARKABLE TRADE.—The abundance of remains of the mammoth is almost incredible. Midden-dorff reckoned that at least 100 pairs of tusks had been put upon the market yearly during the last two centuries, and from personal observation Nordenskjöld inclined to regard the estimate as too small. It thus appears that in the recent modern trade the tusks of more than 20,000 of these animals of past ages have been collected.

A MILITARY NOVELTY.—A vegetable cartridge-shell, which is entirely consumed in firing, has been brought out in France. The cartridge has scarcely half the weight of one with a metal shell, the cost is considerably less and the inconvenience of removing the shell after each shot is avoided.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The state has no right to tax me for the education of other people's children, unless by that education the value of my property is increased and life in general made more enjoyable. If the state cares only for the education of those who would receive a tolerable education without its aid and allows those who care nothing for education to develop into the vicious classes whose crimes impose on me additional burdens, the public school system fails in its primary object.

A correspondent in the Eastern Chronicle complains of the number of vagrants in the streets of New Glasgow. In Dartmouth we know of a large family growing up with a street education, and they live only 200 yards from a good school. And there are scores of other children there in the same condition. We presume it is the same throughout the country.

It is time that we had enacted for the maritime province generally such a compulsory law as the city of Halifax has, where every child from 7 to 14 must attend 120 days a year, and where every child found aimlessly wandering on the streets or playing truant for 10 days is sent to a reformatory and educated and taught to work.—*Educational Review*

AUSTRALIA.—The population of Australia is crowding at an alarming rate to the great cities, though land is very abundant and very cheap. The census shows that of the 1,140,000 population of Victoria, 491,000 or more than two-fifths of the whole, is crowded into Melbourne and its suburbs, that one-third of the remainder live in the smaller towns, and that with a territorial area equal to that of Great Britain, the purely country population about balances that of the capital alone. Sydney, in New South Wales contains 386,000 of the 1,134,000 population of the colony, and Adelaide 133,000 of the 315,000 people of South Australia. A like proportion holds true of Queensland, where peculiar industries and general lack of centralization might be supposed to operate against urban congestion, of the total population of 393,000, Brisbane having 93,000, or nearly one fourth. No such conditions exist in any other of the newer countries, the attractions of city life in neither the United States nor Canada having proved sufficient to deplete the towns and country districts, and even the Greater London possesses a much smaller population in proportion to that of the territory from which it draws, then does the Victorian capital.

Temperance News.

Since returning to England Lady Henry Somerset has been telling her audiences that she found a universally sober womanhood in the United States—having in all her visits here never seen but one woman drink wine or liquor on social occasions where such were served—and that the temperance party is daily growing in health and importance.

The good people of Surrey, Maine have an effective way of dealing with the cigarettes nuisance. Good Hope Temple, a temperance organization, having discovered that some of its younger members had been indulging in the penny weeds, voted to buy and burn all the cigarettes in town, on condition that the dealers would sell no more. The dealers agreed to that, and there was one big, final cigarette smoke in the public square.

"I have made one thousands dollars the last three months," said a prosperous liquor-seller to a group of men standing near his saloon. "You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener. "What is that?" was the quick response. "You have made wretched homes, woman and children poor, sick, and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards. You have made their mother a broken-hearted woman. Oh, you have made much more than I can reckon, but you'll get the full account some day!"

The man who says tobacco is as bad as rum is extravagant. It injures the user, but does not drive him to attack others, and, therefore, except in the case of minors, it is probably beyond the province of law to prohibit it. But if its use is not a crime it certainly is not a sin, because it wastes both strength and money. Why will young men force themselves to use what they naturally abhor, when they see all about them the evidence that they are so making a weed their master, and burning up their physical and financial capital, preparing themselves to be successors to those men who skip their families in food and reading and clean air to feed the slave torch in their mouths?

Mr. Chas. A. Bunting, the resident manager of the New York Home for Intemperate Men, says: "Could we banish forever tobacco, the twin-brother of rum, from our midst, I feel confident that there would be no cause to complain in any way, as to our rules being religiously observed. In the Home this is the rock upon which many of the converts make a shipwreck of their faith. Out of the 35,000 or more who have professed to be saved in this Home, not one, to our knowledge, has returned to the old vice of drink, who has abandoned his tobacco." The president, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, in his report says: "We claim that but one supreme and adequate remedy can be found: the drunkards must be brought into right relations with the God whose laws he has broken."

Among Exchanges.

HOW TO TELL THEM.

If you hear a man's money rattling in his pocket when he is shouting, it is a pretty good sign that the shout is genuine. When a hypocrite shouts he makes all the noise with his mouth and manages to keep his money quiet.—*Religious Telescope*.

MORE THAN A SPONGE.

Great schools do not create great scholars. They only afford superior opportunities; but the great scholars made themselves such by their superior effort. Scholarship can not be absorbed. The great scholar is far more than a sponge. He is a worker—a digger who digs into the mines of truth, and by dint of faithful work quarries therefrom the otherwise unattainable treasures of knowledge and wisdom.—*Rel. Tel.*

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The enforcement of the United States Chinese exclusion law has led to the raising of a difficult question in international law, and may precipitate a diplomatic tangle—so to speak—if not carefully handled. A raw Chinaman came to Canada, took out naturalization papers, and then insisted on the right to enter the United States as a British subject. The authorities, however, refused to admit the Mongol, holding that his naturalization does not change his status towards the exclusion law. But if England chooses to espouse the Chinaman's contention, we will be in rather an awkward plight.—*Standard*.