

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1999

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA are in an exceedingly disturbed condition. Revolution seems to be the normal state of the South American republics. There must be more stability to the character of the people before they are fit to govern themselves. For such peoples republics seem to be the very worst kind of government.

A DETECTIVE made rather a clean sweep of the illegal saloons in the local option town of Lancaster, Ky., recently. He began to work up cases against the illicit whisky selling on "Battle Row," a negro settlement, and one white man and five negroes were arrested on 3,211 warrants. Frank Turner, the white man, hails from Bell County. He was fined \$100 each in 1,577 cases, amounting to \$157,700. A negro named John Smith, who was engaged in the business with Turner, confessed in 1,585 cases. His fine will come close to \$1,000,000. This ought to close them up for a time at least.

THE HUNGARIAN legislature has adopted a resolution making it possible for Jews and Catholics to intermarry and declaring all creeds equal before the law. This is a grand advance in religious liberty.

A LEADING United States paper has estimated that it costs the country 51 millions of dollars every four years to elect the President. This along with the bitter feelings aroused and the general damper put on business is "the vice of republics."

A STATISTICIAN declares that an acre of the sea will yield more food in the matter of fish in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a year of any edible product.

PROFESSOR SCHIRM, of Berlin, Germany, has produced a flash light much more powerful than any known electric light, and much better suited to light-house work. It has a power of four hundred thousand candles, and can be seen for six miles in the middle of a sunshiny day. It blows a small quantity of magnesium with a current of air that has previously passed through pumice stone saturated with benzine into a benzine gas flame. The sun is not the only source of light, nor even of the greatest light, though remotely its influence may be traced upon all forms of light. A mechanic was once terribly perplexed with the account in Genesis which represented that there was light before the sun was created; he did not see how that could be. A fellow mechanic brought into use a compound oxyhydrogen blowpipe, making a light which nearly blinded the perplexed man with its intensity.

AGASSIZ was once asked to write a text-book in zoology for the use of schools and colleges. Of this he said; "I told the publishers that I was not the man to do that sort of thing, and I told him too, that the less of that sort of thing which done the better. It is not school-books we want, it is students. The book of Nature is always open, and all that I can do or say shall be to lead young people to study that book, and not to pin their faith to any other."

SWEDEN, by statistical exhibit, is shown to be thoroughly Protestant. Out of a population of 4,774,409, only 810 are Roman Catholics, or sixteen out of every 100,000; and next to it in this respect is Norway, which is under the same sovereign, and has only 512 Roman Catholics out of 1,818,853 inhabitants, or twenty-seven out of every 100,000. In both of these countries the mass of the population adheres to the Lutheran Church.

GENERAL GRESSER, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, whose death was recently announced, was the real Czar of the Russian capital. He was feared by every Nihilist. If Gresser believed that a man belonged to an association which the Government wished to exterminate, it required indisputable proof to save him. Such made St. Petersburg comparatively safe, tho their execution resulted in many innocent men being sent to Siberia. No wonder the Czar replied: "His death is an irreparable loss to me," when told of the passing away of the man who had twice saved the Imperial life. But the people won't mourn much.

OF WHITECHAPEL, famed as one of the worst districts in London, it is said that it has improved in twenty years that "the death rate is now normal, and only one comparatively small district remains unreformed and vicious to remind the child what was common in his father's days." While great good has been accomplished there, it does not quite warrant this too optimistic statement.

BELFAST, Ireland, evidently dreads Catholic rule. The city has a population of 273,000, more than a quarter of whom are Catholics. Yet the forty members of the Corporation are all Protestants, and of the ninety-one officials employed by them only two are Catholics, who receive between them a salary of \$2,100. The twenty-two Harbor Commissioners are all Protestants, as are all but one of the sixteen Water Commissioners, all the twenty-two Poor Law Guardians, all the twenty-two Governors of the Lunatic Asylum, the Recorder and the Coroner.

"PRINCE MICHAEL," the head of a disreputable religious sect in Michigan, has been convicted of criminal conduct of the most disgraceful sort in the exercise of his so-called religion, and sentenced to prison for five years.

GERMANY AND FRANCE, always jealous of each other, are each looking forward to gaining the Russian alliance in case of war. Not long since the German Emperor paid a visit to the Czar. How to return this visit and yet not offend France was a puzzle, but the Czar did so by a very clever arrangement. All the formalities were gushingly interchanged between the two monarchs. But the Czar arranged a simultaneous meeting between his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the President of the French Republic. It happened that just as the two emperors were complimenting each other at Kiel, the Grand Duke made a call upon the President at Nancy, and the event was turned into an enthusiastic demonstration. Not only did the latter neutralize the former visit, but served the purpose of rejecting any overtures of German friendship which might have been implied in the meeting at Kiel.

IN MASSACHUSETTS lately two white caps were sentenced to prison for one year for assaulting a man named Driver. They with others assaulted this man because he testified in a liquor case. This is only another illustration of the fact that crime and rum are almost synonymous words.

THE BETTER class of people in the States are being aroused to take some action to put an end to the present mob administration of "justice" in the South. Chief Justice Bleckley of Georgia speaks thus: "One of the most urgent needs of our time is an earnest, temperate, judicious and persistent remonstrance from the bench, pulpit and press against emotional justice." The habit in the South has been to execute a man and try him afterwards and it has not produced a good social condition.

THE CONTINUED lynching of negroes in the States is a disgrace to that country. The barbarous prejudices of the whites ignore all distinction between suspicion and guilt. But the worm will turn in time. Frederick Douglas, that grand son of the colored race, says that the negroes will soon resort to dynamite and will become adept in the chemistry of the anarchists.

MR. GLADSTONE'S address to the electors of Midlothian closes with these words: "In the sixtieth year of my public life, I necessarily feel that this is the last general election at which I can expect to solicit your suffrages. Only a small special share can belong to me in the work which I have sketched. I am sincerely grateful for your past confidence, and I sincerely trust that I shall be permitted, through the Almighty's bounty, to render for a while to you my imperfect but devoted services."—Advocate.

THE FIRST.—For the first time an ocean steamer recently anchored in the Chicago River. It came from Norway, bringing 3,000 barrels of fish and oil, having steamed 5,100 miles, of which 2,000 were through fresh water. This steamer is, no doubt, the forerunner of many ocean-going vessels which will find their way to the great city of the Lakes.

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.]

Is It Nothing To You?

BY G. F. T.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians, That millions of beings to-day, In the heathen darkness of China Are rapidly passing away? They have never heard the story Of the loving Lord who saves, And fourteen hundred every hour Are sinking to Christless graves.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians, That in India's far away land, There are thousands of people pleading For the touch of a Saviour's hand? They are groping, and trying to find Him, And although He is ready to save, Eight hundred precious souls each hour Sink into a Christless grave!

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians, That Africa walks in night, That Christians at home deny them The blessed Gospel light? The cry goes up this morning, From a heart-broken race of slaves, And seven hundred every hour Sink into Christless graves.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians, Will ye pass by and say, It is nothing we cannot aid them, You can give, or go, or pray? You can save your souls from blood guiltiness, For in lands you never trod, The heathen are dying every day And dying without God.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians, Dare ye say ye have naught to do, All over the world they wait for the light, And is it nothing to you?

MISS HOOPER'S RETURN.

The many friends of Miss Hooper will be pleased to hear of her safe arrival at her home in Fredericton, after an absence of nearly six years. She embarked at Calcutta on the 29th April and arrived here on 28th June having spent the intermediate time, excepting a few days in New York, on ship board. A tedious and rather rough passage rendered doubly tedious, from the fact of her being an invalid. From New York she was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Haslin. Her broken condition of health, resulting from a severe attack of la grippe made her return to her native land, absolutely imperative. Under no other conditions could she have been induced to give up the work she loved so well, and in the interests of which she labored so faithfully. She is glad again to look into the faces of old friends and be among the loved ones in this highly favored land, but her thoughts are oftenest with the toilers left behind, in the field of her hard work for benighted India. She is recovering somewhat from the fatigue of travel and is in cheerful spirits. She expects to be able to do something for India even at home and let us hope that she may so stimulate by her presence, that a good impetus may be given to this good cause.

Let all be aroused to more energetic and whole-souled work so that even Miss Hooper's home-coming, may be for the advancement of Christ's kingdom.

HANNAH'S.

We are often talking about foreign missions. We are crying for more men for foreign missions and more money for foreign missions. We need to look into the nursery and call for more children. When the kingdom of God in these days of ours is opening and widening and expanding at every turn, in an almost bewildering sense, we are needing Hannahs; we are needing mothers with this divine, prophetic insight and foresight and gift—mothers on whose souls there will be stamped from the very moment that the child lies in their bosom, "For God, for God!"

The Lord and the temple were burned upon Hannah's brain. It seemed to her to be the most splendid ambition for her child which even her big hungry heart could entertain to take him to the temple and to leave him there. And she said, "I shall enjoy him most by thinking of him in the temple, growing up in that holy atmosphere, growing up in that great service. Although he will be away from

my eyes, away from the clasp of my hands, yet I shall enjoy him better with God in the temple than if I were selfishly keeping him in my own lap." I tell you that Hannah was a great woman. We run over the story and fail to see how her heart-strings were tugged and pulled. We fail to see that if she had been only an ordinary loving mother this great man had never come from her arms. We fail to see the prophetess that she was, the divine that was in her, the grand glorious view of womanhood and maternity that was stamped upon her heart and soul and conscience and reason and imagination!—Rev. John McNeil, London.

GIRL SLAVERY IN THIBET.—The people were in a state of excitement over the marriage of the belle of the place, and the high price her prospective husband had to pay for her. Fifty taels to purchase a "number two wife" was highly credible to the town which had given birth to such a treasure. The Su-chuanese are much given to selling girls, and large numbers are exported yearly from Ch'ung Ch'ing for Hankou and Shanghai and other Eastern cities. The price usually paid for one of six or seven years is from seven to ten taels. They are kindly reared by the stock farmer who buys them, receive a "liberal education with all modern accomplishments," and when they have attained the age of sixteen are easily disposed of at high prices. The trade has nothing cruel about it, and many of these girls are respected members of society in after life, and certainly enjoy many more material comforts than if they had been left in their poor villages. I have lived in houses of highly respectable Chinese, where a wife had four or five little girls purchased with her savings, and they were treated with as much kindness and love as her own children.—Century.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.—A month ago a steamer left London freighted with 2165 miles of cable, weighing 4946 tons, to lay across the Atlantic ocean bed from Senegal in Africa to Brazil in South America. In Africa it will connect with lines running northward, as far as England and other European countries. In Brazil, it will connect with the cable lines between Pernambuco and Santos, where it will be in communication with the land and water lines running to many other parts of South America. This new and important enterprise of the South America Cable Company will undoubtedly be serviceable in promoting the extension of commerce between Europe and South America. It will be used almost wholly for commercial purposes. Its promoters are alert and far-sighted capitalists. The remarkable growth of railroads within the last few years, largely built by English capital, in Brazil and other South American countries, has opened up to trade vast regions that furnish products needed in Europe and that offer profitable markets for European goods. The new African-Brazilian cable is the property of a British telegraph company.

Effects of Christianity in India.

Dr. Pentecost says that the indirect influences of Christianity in India are notable:

1. The constant preaching of the Gospel and the diffusion of Christian truth, which is penetrating India like a new atmosphere, has made the ordinary and average educated Hindu ashamed of his religion. He will not confess to-day that he worships an idol. The gods of the temples are but symbols to help the imagination in grasping the idea of God. 2. The impact of Christianity upon the great mass of Hinduism, has resulted in three great cleavages which are mightily influencing all India; in Bengal the Brahmo-Somaj, an electric system of ethics described as Hinduism minus idolatry and Christianity minus Christ; in Western India, among the Marathas especially, the Sadharan-Somaj, a theistic society with no more likeness to Hinduism than Mohammedanism has to Christianity; in the Punjab the Arya-Somaj, which professes Monotheism and repudiates the idolatrous system of Hinduism. 3. The prevalence of theism in India is one of the sure signs of the destruction of Hinduism. Many who count themselves strictly

Hindus, declare their unbelief in idolatry in its gross form, and their belief in one God who is over all and above all. That Mohammedanism introduced the truth concerning the being of the one only true God, there can be no doubt; that this conception has been heightened and purified by the teaching of Christianity, is equally and more than equally true. The growing belief in one God is one of those silent forces which is disintegrating Hinduism in every part of India.

MORE VICTIMS.—One brief paragraph in a New York paper tells of two more victims of the cigarette habit. One of them was a boy of nineteen, who was seized with convulsions having many of the symptoms of hydrophobia, except that he did not manifest any dread of water. The other was a young man who fell heavily to the ground while at work and was picked up unconscious. His features were horribly distorted and his flesh turned purplish black. When he revived he went into convulsions and died. He had been warned that his continued smoking of four packages of cigarettes a day would kill him.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE.—Companies have been formed to insure almost everything, but the latest venture in this line is a mortgage insurance company, which offers to insure the payment of the principal and interest of mortgages when due. It is a western enterprise.

Among Exchanges.

WHAT IT NEEDS.

What does any church need for influence but the manifestation of Christian graces! Let its members have faith, hope and charity, and if they meet in a barn they will have favor with all the people; and let them be noted for a contentious spirit, for meanness in their treatment of a pastor and selfishness generally, and though they gather in a building which may have proofs of grandest architectural talent and lavish adornment they will have only contempt and hatred.—Ch. Inquirer.

WHAT THE TYPES DID.

A Chicago minister preached on the lack of life in church meetings, and expressed his belief that what was wanted was more fire in the meetings. The good man was horrified the next morning on opening his paper to read that the printer had quoted him as saying, "What we want and must have is more fun in our church meetings."—Standard.

HOME RULE.

The keenness with which the Presbyterians in Ireland oppose home rule is indicated by the following remarks in a speech by an Irish minister: "He might mention the fact that there was a United Presbyterian Church in Dublin, the very centre of that cry for a change of government, and where it was supposed the change would most benefit by that change of government to which the Presbyterians in Ulster were so much opposed. The minister of that congregation—himself a Scotsman—informed him that the membership of his church contained some 300 Scotsmen, and 99 per cent. of these were known to him to be determinedly opposed to home rule."—Pres. Wit.

THE CHIEF HINDRANCE.

After all that is said about infidelity the chief hindrance religion has to contend with is inconsistent and worldly church members. Rich men in the Church with grasping and greedy dispositions, oppressing the poor, and refusing to contribute to the support and progress of the Gospel according to their ability; men who borrow money from the poor, knowing that they will never repay it; men who make a loud profession of religion in order to further their dishonest financial schemes; men who live for pleasure while they profess to love God, and men whose worldly ambitions and covetousness are their most conspicuous traits while they assume to direct the affairs of the Church are yielding more service to the devil than all the outspoken infidels put together. If they would think on their ways and repent the chief trammel that clogs the wheel of Christianity would be removed.—Christian Advocate.

CLOCKS AND MEN.

There was once a clockmaker given to meditation and the pursuit of perfection. He was worried by noticing that no one of the clocks in his shop ticked like another; none even struck exactly in time with the others. He reasoned that a perfect set of mechanisms, all constructed for the same end, ought to work exactly alike. So he set himself to make his clocks all tick and strike alike. At the last report the clockmaker was getting seedy in his clothes and wild in his eyes. Moreover his wife was taking in washing. There have also been religious teachers who believed that the gospel was a set of ideas "once for all delivered to the

saints." They have reasoned that a perfect set of Christians ought to see these ideas exactly alike and express them alike. So they have tried to regulate a whole denomination of Christian people by one regulator, of which they carried perfect models under their own vests. At the last report they ticked with even more aggravating irregularity than the clockmaker's clocks, and the more they were regulated, the more they thought as seemed to them good.—Ch. Inquirer.

Temperance Notes.

—The yearly drink bills of the United States \$1,200,000,000. Number of voters in the United States, 12,000,000. That is, an average national tax of \$100 to each voter to support the liquor abomination!

—A recent number of the Toronto Mail reports that the local option of prohibition is increasing in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edwards Island.

—It is proposed by Frances E. Willard to found by subscription, a John B. Gough professorship of total abstinence in the new American university to be established in Washington.

—Local option has long been in operation in Finland with the result that, as a rule, in the rural districts there are no public houses whatever.

—No man who proposes to engage in the retail sale of liquor is a man of good moral character, is the decision of the democratic license commission in eleven of the counties of North Carolina.—The Outlook.

—The late S. C. Hall said, "The time is not far distant when men will no more think of tolerating a dram-shop than of poisoning a well, from which their neighbors and themselves draw water to drink."

—The Sons of Temperance of N. S. have issued a statement of the state of their order and the work accomplished during the year. The order was introduced into Nova Scotia in 1847 and there are at present 263 divisions and 100 bands of hope in active operation in the province, with an aggregate membership of 19,000.

—"I can't trust you," said a rum-seller to an impoverished customer. "You should let liquor alone; if you hadn't drunk so much of it you might now be riding in your own carriage." "And if you hadn't sold it," retorted the victim, "you might have been my driver."

The distiller and brewer wants saloons at other doors but not at his own. A Chicago paper says that Mike McDonald, well-known to the saloon frequenters, has entered upon a war against the location of saloons near his fine residence on Ashland Avenue. George Ehret, the millionaire brewer of New York, strenuously objected to the issue of a license at a corner store opposite his palatial residence and declared he would buy up the whole block of buildings rather than have a saloon near his dwelling. Thus distance lends enchantment.

THE COMMISSION on the Liquor Traffic had a meeting in Montreal last week, lasting four days. They got through with considerable work. They will begin to take evidence this month, sitting first in Halifax on the 25th inst. The places to be visited in the Maritime Provinces, so far as at present determined upon, are Halifax, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, St. John, St. Stephen, Fredericton, Moncton, Charlottetown, and Summerside. Notice will be given of the dates on which the commission will be in the places named, that all persons who have evidence to give bearing on the matter being inquired into may be on hand to give it.

Drunkennes is associated with horrors innumerable. A telegram of the 3d ult., from Ardmore, I. T., gives an account of the execution of a criminal, at Wewoka, convicted of a capital crime, by shooting. According to the testimony of United States Commissioner Tennie, of Ardmore, who witnessed the execution, the two members of the National Light Horse, who were detailed for the purpose, were drunk and only wounded the prisoner, who was tied fast to a rock. The executioners left the ground at once, and a negro brought a rough coffin to the side of the wounded man, "who protested against the proceedings as vigorously as his strength would allow." Three negroes put the wounded prisoner in the coffin and started to nail down the lid. The victim pushed and kicked against the lid so vigorously that at last two of the negroes sat on it while the third drove the nails. The interment was then made, and the criminal was literally buried alive. Thus is added another to the many horrible chapters of alcoholic barbarism!—Nat. Tem. As.