

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THERE ARE NO new developments in Indian and Afghanistan affairs other than the fact that England has sent troops to a Jundal as an assurance to English allies. Vigorous and decisive action will follow the first step taken by Russia in her stealthy move toward India.

OUTLAWRY and brigandage run riot in Italy not only in remote places but up to the very gates of Rome. The Times describes the outrage on the Baron Spitaleri and his hostess, the Baroness Ciancio, costing them £8,000; and a still worse crime, perpetrated some weeks ago, when a Sicilian gentleman was killed and his body "horribly mangled and burnt," because the £400 of ransom was not forwarded. On Monday evening a yet more audacious act of brigandage was committed outside one of the gates of Rome. A man wearing a mask and a gentleman's carriage, and relieved him of his purse and watch and his wife and daughter of their jewelry.

FRANCE AND GERMANY are both bound to have the next world's fair. France has fixed 1900 as the year for holding it. Germany, to get ahead, is proposing to have it in 1898.

IN AUGUST there died in New York Myron H. Clarke at the advanced age of 86 years. His life is worthy of notice because of his staunch adherence through thick and thin, to pronounced temperance sentiment. The prohibitory law, the passage of which was secured by his father, was vetoed by the then Governor. Subsequently, the anti-slavery men and prohibitionists procured the election of the son to the Governorship, and, a second movement for a prohibitory law being successful was signed by him. The Courts after nine months set the law aside, but Clarke was always firm and in several instances, gave up advancement and ambitious hope as his adherence to the great cause. His life must not pass unnoticed by men, who love to see their fellows firm and strong for right.

THE COLOURED PEOPLE in the United States, according to a census of them recently completed, number 7,638,360, of whom 7,470,040 are of African descent. Of the remainder 107,000 are Chinese, and 58,805 civilized Indians. No count has been made of the uncivilized Indians. Of the negroes, about one million are given as mulattoes, and about one hundred thousand as quadroons, leaving 6,437,980 reported as "blacks." Those persons who have suggested that the great mass of negroes would some day be absorbed in the white race find no encouragement in the census returns. There is probably a smaller proportion of mulattoes and quadroons than before the war, and they are intermarrying with the purer blacks, rather than with the whites.

SINCE JULY 8 the famous volcano, Mount Aëna, has been pouring forth its fire and lava at intervals, but the eruptions are now steadily growing less in number and quantity. The lava overwhelmed many farms, orchards and vineyards and has irreparably ruined many valuable properties in its neighborhood. In view of the great distress which prevails, various committees have been appointed in Cantania and the neighborhood for the distribution of bread and other necessities.

WORKMEN FOR wholesale banana dealers take their lives in their hands. Almost every wagon load of bananas contains some sort of deadly poisonous reptile, snakes, spiders or insects. Most of these are disposed of as the loads come from the ship, but if not, the heat of the filthy ripening house warms the snakes and insects to life. Occasionally a poisonous snake reaches the retail dealer, or the hotel that buys full bunches. This is one of the means of the introduction of many insects into the United States and Canada.

A LEADING CHEMIST says: There are five ingredients in every cigarette, each one of which is calculated to destroy human life. First, there is the oil of tobacco; next, the oil in the imported

paper, which is nearly as destructive; third, the arsenic introduced to make the paper burn white and add a peculiar flavor; fourth, the saltpeter put in the tobacco to prevent it from moulding, and finally, the opium which is sprayed on the tobacco to give it the insidious influence which it possesses over the brain. Can you wonder that the animal life of a young man is killed with such a disease? In the cigar or pipe we have but one poison—nicotine—but it is not inhaled.

Baptists in Norway.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, so-journing in Norway, writes, in the Standard of the Baptists in that country. He says: There are scattered among the two million inhabitants of Norway about seventeen hundred Baptists. There are twenty-five Baptist churches, twelve pastors, and ten or twelve evangelists. Some of these pastors and evangelists have been educated at Stockholm and at Morgan Park. Rev. Mr. Seehuns, the Baptist Sunday-school missionary of Norway, was trained for his work in the Scandinavian department of our seminary.

There is a Baptist church at Bergen. The pastor I did not see, as he was away from home; but I saw the chapel where he preaches, and found it neat and attractive. It was a real pleasure to meet the pastor at Trondhjem, Rev. Mr. Ohn, and he pressed me into an engagement to preach to his people on the evening of the twenty-first. He has a church of one hundred and eighty members, a good Sunday-school, and preaches to a congregation ranging from two to four hundred. He has an important position in the royal city of twenty-seven thousand inhabitants.

At Tromsø I found the most northern Baptist church in the world, in latitude 69 deg., 40 min. Rev. O. B. Hanson, the pastor, is known to some of our brethren who heard his address in Cincinnati at the May meetings a little over a year ago. He is a Swede by birth, but has lived at Tromsø for twenty-two years. He is the Baptist apostle of northern Norway. When he first preached the gospel at Tromsø he was arrested and thrown into jail. But sent by his Lord, he continued to preach. He gathered a church here, far north, as you see, of the Arctic Circle. His church now numbers two hundred and thirty, and his Sunday-school from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, in a city of six thousand people. His Sunday-school was the first formed in Tromsø; now there are several. His chapel is plain, but by no means unattractive. It is uncarpeted, but clean, and has a cabinet organ. Looking to either end of the street on which it is built, a snow-clad mountain rises before the eye.

The pastor's salary is \$400 a year. He has a wife and five children. Living is not very cheap at Tromsø. He gives \$100 rent for his dwelling-house. Nothing is raised in the fields as far north as this but potatoes and grass; so that most of the articles required for living are imported from other countries. I asked him how he could live on so little; and he replied that up to the present time his religion had enabled him to do it.

But he is not only a pastor, but also an evangelist. He goes all over northern Norway preaching the gospel and organizing churches. He has baptized since he came to Norway two thousand believers. During the month of April ten or fifteen thousand fishermen on their way to the northern fishing grounds stop at Tromsø for provisions—in May or June when they return they stop there again—then he, with great zeal and labor, preaches the gospel to these transient visitors. Two-thirds of the way up the coast of Norway are the Lofoden islands, islands of remarkable beauty and grandeur. This is the most extensive fishing ground in Norway. In January, February and March from twenty to thirty thousand fishermen congregate here, and catch each season from twenty to thirty millions of cod-fish. During the season of fishing the Tromsø pastor goes there and preaches the gospel. There are in Norway fifteen thousand Lapps, to whom he desires to preach, but is hindered from lack of means.

These scattered Baptist churches of Norway are very poor. The hands of this Baptist apostle ought to be strengthened. A little pecuniary aid would make him doubly effective.

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.]

NOTICE.

The Annual Session of the Board of Managers of the F. C. B. Woman's Mission Society will be held in the school-house at Cornhill, Kings Co., on Saturday the first day of October commencing at 4.15 p. m. As questions of deep interest to the Society are to be considered, a full attendance is earnestly desired.

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

INDIA.—Lady Dufferin, writing in the Nineteenth Century on "The Women of India," expresses the fear that their social condition cannot be modified to any great degree by legislation or by outward reforms. She says: "It is only by the education and elevation of women that any change can come over the feeling of the people with regard to marriage, and it is only when public opinion ceases to regard her as a chattel, and begins to recognize her as a helpmate, that a woman's condition, whether as wife or widow, can become more honorable and more worthy of respect." Lady Dufferin gives the opinion that the very best way in which we can help our Indian sisters is by supplying them with medical relief: 1. Because it aims at diminishing suffering and at saving life. 2. Because education and general enlightenment must follow in its train. 3. Because it brings cultivation and learning in contact with the Zenana; and 4. Because in medicine and nursing Indian women will find professions in the exercise of which widows, deprived as they are of home and family ties, may fill their lives with all the interest, occupation, and honor so sadly wanting in their present state.

The Missionary Herald tells of a Scotchwoman whose practice it was to give a penny a day for missions, to whom a visitor gave a sixpence to procure some meat, on learning that she had not lately enjoyed that luxury. She thought to herself: "I have long done very well on my porridge, so I will give the sixpence also to God." This fact came to the knowledge of a missionary secretary, who narrated it at a missionary breakfast. The host and his guests were profoundly impressed by it, the host himself saying that he had never denied himself a chop for the cause of God. He therefore instantly subscribed \$2500 additional, and others of the party followed his example, till the sum of \$11,000 was raised before they separated.

You wish to teach our women to read, do you? scornfully said an official of the Hindus to a missionary from America, and added, "Next you will seek permission to teach our cows!" But what good has come to the Hindu by his supreme selfishness toward mother and sister, daughter and wife? He has not progressed one inch in thousands of years except as men who look upon women as their equals have placed in his unskilled hands the inventions of Occidental civilization and taught him our ideas of literature and law, of art and commerce. He has not risen one hair in the scale of being except as our missionaries have brought to him that Gospel which says, "There shall be no more curse, for the former things are passed away," and which restores the joint headship set forth in the Divine words: "Let us make man in our image after our likeness, and let them have dominion."

It has been pungently affirmed, and apparently with truth, that if the United States, Canada, and Great Britain were supplied with ordained ministers in the same proportion to population that the pagan world is supplied, Canada would have 200 such ministers, the United States 200, and Great Britain and Ireland 100. As it is, "there are 400 ordained pastors in Christian lands to every one on the foreign shores, and there are 600 Christian workers to every one aboard." The same writer also accepts the estimate that \$98 are expended in Christian work in Christendom to every \$2 sent to the foreign

field. Yet there are those who say that gifts for foreign missions are disproportionately large.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society was held recently in New York City, Mrs. Henry Johnson, President, presiding. The report of the treasurer indicated receipts the past year of \$60,027. The expenditures amount to \$48,681, leaving a balance on hand of \$11,346. The board of managers comprises representatives of eight different Christian denominations, namely, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Reformed Episcopal, and Friends.

SUNDRIES.—The deepest coal mine in Great Britain is that of Dukinfield, near Manchester, 717 yards. . . . In Russia a man is not of age until he is twenty-six years old. . . . The Melbourne coffee palaces are the finest in the world. . . . The foreign trade of China for 1891 aggregated over \$250,000,000. . . . It is estimated that there are 120,000,000 fish of various kinds in every square mile of the sea. . . . As late as 1772 women rode astride. By this it may be inferred that side-saddles are a modern invention. . . . In fly time to throw a light blanket over the cow while she is being milked may prove one of the little kindnesses that pay. . . . The Chinese have a kitchen god which is supposed to go to the Chinese heaven at the beginning of each year to report upon the private life of the families under his care. . . . It is fifty-nine years since Mr. Gladstone first took his seat in the House of Commons. . . . There are 250,000 words in the English language. . . . Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, consumes an average of six packages of cigarettes a day. . . . In Japan there are seventy-nine women to every 100 men. . . . The apple is the only fruit which does not flourish in California. . . . There are over 1,000,000 Hebrews in the United States. . . . An immense aerolite fell in the Caspian Sea recently, making a terrible noise as it rushed through the air and illuminating the country and the sea for miles around. . . . A woman from Maine conducts a large foundry at Dunkirk, New York. . . . It is believed China has twenty times as much coal as all Europe. . . . A Scotchman in Ceylon has become a convert to Buddhism, and is to be ordained as a Buddhist priest. . . . The number of licenses in England and Wales has been reduced by 525 during the past two years. . . . On the average a boy costs a parent about two hundred dollars a year until twenty years of age.

Literary Notes.

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD for October contains:—Literature of Missions; The Greek Church and the Gospel, I. E. Budget Meakin; Imprisoned for Protestantism; Leathen Cords and Strengthened Stakes, Editor-in-Chief; Anti-Missionary Crusade in Turkey, Rev. James Johnson; The Church of Russia, W. Armitage Beardslee; Carey's Covenant, Editor-in-Chief; Zarathustra and the Zend-Avesta, Alfred Hillebrandt; Our indebtedness to Christ for Temporal Blessings—II, Rev. T. Laurie; Present Condition of Peasants in the Russian Empire, Vicomte Combes de Lestrade; An Unique Missionary Meeting on the Himalayas, Rev. Jacob Chamberlin, D. D.; Extracts and translations from foreign periodicals, Rev. C. C. Starbuck. International Department, Edited by Rev. J. T. Gracey, D. D.; Recognition of Roman Catholic Missionaries, Rev. Robert H. Nassau, M. D.; Rescue Work in Western India, Miss Helen Richardson; Educational Evangelism, Rev. David S. Spencer; Estimating the population of China, Rev. Arthur H. Smith; Intercommunication by Speech and Letters in China, Rev. W. H. Lingli. Department of Christian Endeavor, Prof. Amos R. Wells, Editor-in-Chief; Missionary Lecture Notes; Co-operation between Missionary Boards and Committees; Central Asia for Christ; The Uganda Trouble; Missionary Dress and Food. Monthly Concert of Missions, Edited by Rev. C. C. Starbuck, D. D.; Mission Work in the Levant, General Missionary Intelligence; Organized Missionary Work and Statistics, Rev. D. L. Leonard; British Foreign Missions, Rev. James Johnston; Monthly Bulletin, Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

PELOUBET'S SELECT NOTES.—The 1893 edition of this standard commentary on the International Lesson is announced for early publication by W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston. Its univer-

sal use in years past has proved its intrinsic worth to thousands of teachers and scholars, who have been materially helped in their Bible study, through its original and carefully selected comments on the Sunday-school Lessons.

Temperance Facts.

—There are eighty-five women saloon keepers in Philadelphia.

—The Young Abstinents' union in London has now over 8,000 members.

—One-tenth of the suicides in France is directly traceable to the use of alcohol.

—Where twelve men formerly made beer in the Wairuff brewery at Lawrence, Kan., 100 people are now busy making shoes.

—Linnaeus truly said of alcohol: "Man sinks gradually by this fell poison; first he favors it, then he warms to it, then he burns to it, then he is consumed by it."

—The lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island has gone into the liquor business.

—Judge Furst, in granting liquor licenses at Huntingdon, Pa., ordered the removal of the screens from windows and doors.

—Saloonist and drinkers howl, "Prohibition don't prohibit." In Auburn, Me., population 10,000, there are only three policemen, one for the day and two for the night.

—Does the state not recognize that the character of the home is the great test of the usefulness of the citizen, and will the state deny that there is nothing more destructive of the home than the dram shop?

—Dr. Darwin says that "all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct."

—It is said that the practice of ether-drinking in Ireland originated in the time of cholera, more than forty years ago, when a "quack" sold drams of ether as a preventive. Finding the intoxicant a pleasant one the people continued its use after all need or excuse for it had disappeared.

—Among persons selected with care for physical soundness and sobriety the death rate is more profoundly affected by the use of intoxicating drinks than from any other cause, apart from heredity," is the statement of the president of one of the oldest life insurance companies in England.

—Canon Wilberforce says: "In the old days total abstinents were scoffed at, and we almost had to apologize for drinking water; now we find constantly people murmuring something like an apology for drinking wine in our presence. The change is coming slowly and steadily, and when we are beginning to be disheartened in our individual effort, we must look to the change that is taking place all over the world, take courage and thank God."

—Mr. Labouchere, while he is not an advocate of Woman's suffrage, says he thinks it would be only just were women allowed to vote on Local Option as the matter concerns them, perhaps, more than the men.

—The inspector of the Inebriate Asylums in his annual report shows that the patients suffer in no way from the sudden abstinence from alcohol. He also mentions that, contrary to the generally-accepted theory, men are more difficult to reform than women. There are now seven licensed inebriate retreats, and the patients admitted during the year numbered 115.

—The report of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association shows that out of 2,747 Congregational ministers in England and Wales 2,062 are abstainers. In the colleges the proportion is still larger, 356 out of 386 students being teetotallers.

—Mr. Moody, in the course of a recent address on the miracle in Cana, said he was quite sure Christ never made alcoholic wine. While in Jerusalem lately he (Mr. Moody) was assured by a Jewish rabbi that they only used the pure juice of the grape at their feasts.

—Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, speaking at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, said New Zealand was ahead of England in the matter of Temperance. At the Antipodes they rejoiced in a form of

Local Option, and it was possible to take out a prohibition order against any person who was addicted to drink, in the face of which he or she could not be served with intoxicants.

—A teetotal ascent of Snowdon was recently made by two gentlemen. The four-and-half-mile climb to the summit occupied one hour and three-quarters. The result was regarded as a satisfactory refutation of the common contention that the spirit-flask is an essential item in a climbers paraphernalia.

—In Michigan it is the law that only total abstinents shall be employed as engineers, train dispatchers, firemen and brakemen. Any railroad employing any person but total abstinents is liable to a fine of \$500 for each offence.

Prohibition is successfully enforced in Kansas except in some of the larger cities, and it is confidently declared by a correspondent to The National Temperance Advocate that "re-submission" will never be reached. "Kansas will never take any backward step on the question of constitutional prohibition."

—The citizens of Fairmont, Ind., one day lately loaded the contents of a newly opened saloon on drays, put the would-be saloon keeper on top of his goods, and had the whole lot hauled down to the railroad station. There has not been a saloon there in the history of the place.

Among Exchanges.

Too Much Soothing.

A minister, in telling his brother ministers what they should preach, says, "Your people come to you every Sabbath to be soothed." It must be confessed that some sermons have a very soothing influence. There are times when soothing syrup is not what a congregation needs, but something to wake it up, even though the dose be temporarily uncomfortable.—Morning Star.

TWO WAYS.

There are two directions one can take to find Jesus: One is that of the seeker who goes by the way of repentance; and the other is that of the opposer who goes by the way of rebellion. The one will find Him a smiling and loving Saviour; but the other will find Him a terrible and mighty Conqueror. Happy if he be not too late in his submission to Him, even after being smitten down by His glance, to cry "What wilt Thou have me to do?"—Zion's Herald.

IT RUINS ALL.

From Presidents of the United States through the diversified territory of honorable human activity, and lower through the descending scale of dishonorable human activity to the prize fighter, rum has shown its power to blast the intellect, paralyze the will, sear the conscience, petrify the heart, rack with pain the body, and quench the spark of life.—Christian Advocate.

HE CONTRIBUTES

These gentry [liquor dealers] spin net neither do they sew, yet the blaze from their diamonds dazzles and their pocket-books need hoops of steel to prevent their bursting. Thus the poor man buys first of all an inherently costly article, in the next place he drops a neat contribution into Uncle Sam's collection plate, then he helps to build up that potent factor in politics known as the liquor interest, and lastly, he clothes the man at the corner in purple and fine linen, and sends him to Saratoga in the summer.—Catholic Review.

REMEMBERED.

In Australia, lately, a minister called to supply a pulpit which he had occupied several times before was fearful he might repeat a sermon he had preached there. He beckoned to one of the deacons and as the worthy man came to him asked him: "Did I preach to you lately on 'By grace ye are saved'?" The deacon gave him the comforting assurance that he had not and the preacher proceeded to discourse on the text named. In the midst of the sermon he took a rest by having a hymn sung. As he was preparing to resume the deacon came to the pulpit saying: "I remember now; you did preach that sermon before." The poor preacher was nonplussed.

ITS TIME THEY DID.

The daily papers are beginning to apologize to their readers for the disgusting mass of stuff which they published in reference to that brutal fight in New Orleans. They find that decent people do not relish such carnage, and if it were not for decent people there would be little steady patronage for journalists. Some papers gave more pages to this prize-fight than they did inches to the poet Whittier, whose death was announced on the same day.—Journal & Messenger.