

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2006

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE RUSSIANS ARE BLAMING ENGLAND for permitting cholera to cross their frontiers by omitting to take proper precautions in India, and especially for not looking after the Afghans and compelling them to take the proper sanitary precautions. It is said that the bodies of cholera victims have been kept in some sort of quarantine between Herat and the Persian frontier and afterwards sent to be buried within sacred precincts of Meshed, thus increasing the contagion. It is taken for granted that the epidemic entered northern Persia from Afghanistan, but the British authorities, of course deny that they are in any sense responsible. They intimate that the Russians are suffering from one of the inevitable results of the construction of the Central Asian Railway, which, although beneficial in developing trade and intercourse, has been the direct means of introducing the present outbreak. Before the road was built, Russia was protected against contagion on that side by vast deserts of burning sand and waste. Now, by means of it, she comes into direct contact and daily communication with Asiatic populations and conditions in and among which pestilence in some form is nearly always prevalent.

THE RAILWAY mileage of Canada has just about doubled in the last ten years. In 1881 there were 7,260 miles of railway in the Dominion, and last year there were 14,000. The earnings last year were \$48,192,099, and the expenses \$34,960,449. The Canadian Pacific earned \$18,672,174, of which \$7,134,040, was net. The Grand Trunk earned \$17,423,860, of which \$4,802,381 was net. Commenting on these figures one prominent Canadian newspaper congratulates the country, but regrets that a satisfactory growth of settlement has not followed the extension of the railway system, and points out that there is much room for improvement on that special point.

COL. JOHN SABIESKI who is the prohibition candidate for Governor of Missouri is a direct descendant of the deliverer of Vienna the famous King John Sabieski. The Colonel was born in Warsaw in 1842.

THERE WAS A riot on August 13th, at Tracy City, Tenn. The free miners arose in arms against convict labor, and, capturing the prison stockade, took the 390 men from them and sent them to Nashville. The stockades were burned, and the wires cut to prevent communication with the city. Governor Buchanan said that the convicts would be brought to the main prison in Nashville, and kept until a new stockade was built, and then returned. The outbreak was the result of threats that had been given for several days. The miners hold every road leading to the town, and examine all strangers. They rejoice in their work, and declare that no convicts will be allowed to work in the mines. There has been fear of trouble at other places. Governor Buchanan is waiting advice from proper authorities before deciding upon his course.

THE CHOLERA has increased to a very large extent in Persia and at one place a mob gathered and destroyed a great deal of property. The spiritual leaders of the people have preached that the outbreak is due to the sale of alcoholic liquors and the people engaged, are determined to adopt summary means of abolishing the liquor traffic.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the difference between British and native rule occurred at the funeral of the late Rajah of Ulwar. On the occasion of the ceremony three thousand persons of all castes, men, women and children, received each a rupee and a package of candy. The next day a feast was given to all the officials and rich people, and a thousand Brahmins were fed and received a rupee each. The next day a package of candy was given to about two thousand passengers who passed through the station by rail. Now all this cost perhaps \$25,000, and it made a great impression of generosity on the native mind. The British Government does not do such things; but when it spends a million dollars to save the people of the district from famine it secures less credit than would be called out by a handful of candy distributed to the passengers on the trains.

ITALY is sinking deeper and deeper into financial distress. The budget of 1892-'93 will show a deficit of \$4,000,000, besides \$7,500,000 which must be raised for the construction of new railways. The revenues will be less than the expenditures by a round \$10,000,000, all of which is due to large sums of money squandered upon government sinecures and the foolish, frantic efforts of the government to keep the army and navy up to the war standards of the triple alliance, thereby not only draining the resources of the Italian people but alienating France, the best customer they have. It is clearly apparent that the only hope of rescuing Italy from bankruptcy and distress lies in the reduction of the army and the cultivation of friendly relations with its French neighbors. The Italian people are beginning to understand this, and if they are wise they will bring such a pressure to bear upon their government that it will have to take the same view.

A COLPORTER of the American Bible Society was very badly treated recently by the people of Ayacucho. After exposing his books for sale for several hours some of the people raised quite a disturbance, which resulted in his being compelled to leave his stall and seek refuge in his lodgings, where he remained for several days. At last a mob attacked the house, and he was forced to flee to another hiding-place. The mob, enraged at not finding him, took his books and burned them in the street. The colporter escaped to Callao. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government, and an indemnity demanded for the destroyed property valued at \$530.

A SUBTERRANEAN city has lately been discovered in Algiers which is now being uncovered and promises to be another Pompeii. It proves to have been built in the first century of the Christian era. It is situated near the mountains and was apparently destroyed by earthquakes. It has paved streets with the ruins of chariot wheels, a forum with elaborate statues, churches a chamber of commerce, temples, a magnificent theater, fountains, baths, a huge covered market with stone tables and an immense temple of Jupiter with spacious porticoes. It was a Roman city and there is still over one of the streets a splendid triumphal arch built by the Emperor Trajan.—Standard.

The Cholera Plague.

For several weeks we have been noting the alarming reports of the cholera invasion. It started in Asia, crossed the border of Russia, and became a malignant epidemic on the Russian side of the Caspian Sea. From this beginning it has traveled over two thousand miles and invaded Persia and other adjacent provinces and countries. A communication from Baku, in Eastern Russia, says there are three hundred deaths per day in that city. It will be remembered that cholera has always reached Europe by way of Caspian Sea, and in one instance it came by the Black Sea, and across to European ports. The scourge seems to have advanced more rapidly this year than ever before, and has come by both routes—the Russian and through the south of Europe. It has broken out in France and Italy.

There seems to be no way of stopping it. In Russia the famine has unsettled social life, and as the lower classes are the filthiest in the world there is every condition necessary to invite an epidemic. This prevents the introduction of efficient sanitary measures. Another obstruction to measures for preventing the spreading of the disease is the superstitious belief of the people that the doctors and hospitals are responsible. A Russian paper, giving the details of the Saratoff riot, says that the populace infuriated by hearing that the reports of cholera were invented by doctors, only waited for a pretext for riot. A young man, mistaken for a doctor, was attacked, and when a friend tried to protect him, both were stoned to death, their bodies being horribly mangled. The mob then spread over the city, wrecking hospitals, houses of doctors, hotels and apothecary shops, and releasing cholera patients from the various places in which they were confined. Nurses were cruelly beaten by the mob, and deadly attacks were made on the hospital attendants and surgeons. The imperiled men begged

for mercy on their knees, but the mob were pitiless, and killed all whom they could find. One doctor took refuge in the belfry of a church, and the mob were only prevented from killing him by the priests standing in the door, holding aloft crucifixes and loudly exhorting the maddened people to desist. A man dressed as a cholera patient, and covered with lime, then appeared and told the excited crowd that he had just escaped from a hospital, where they wanted to bury him alive. The mob thereupon rushed about like fanatics to do further mischief, and the condition of affairs grew so serious that the troops were summoned to quell the disorders. The people then stoned the soldiers, who fired several volleys into their midst, killing or wounding many of them.

While the danger is great that Europe will be swept by the scourge, there is less danger than in 1867 or even 1885. In 1866-'67, North and South America were visited with fatal results, and in 1885 many cases were brought to this country, but wise sanitary measures of inspection and rigid quarantine prevented their lodgment on our shores from infected vessels. The disease is well understood by physicians who have made a study of the subject. The germ has been discovered, and sanitarians have devised methods of disinfection which will kill the germ and prevent the spread of the disease where the health officers have the co-operation of the people. In places where there is pure water and good sanitary conditions the disease can not find lodgment. The recent experience of the Health Department in keeping the disease from our shores, and the perfect sanitary arrangements and quarantine regulations, give good ground for hope that our country will again escape the pest.

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 Woman's Aid Foreign Mission Society of Seventh District will convene at St. John West (Carleton) during the session of the Annual Meeting of Seventh District, August 26-29. Local Secretary-Treasurers will please have all reports and accounts forwarded to the District Secretary-Treasurer before that date.

Respectfully,
LYDIA J. FULLERTON,
Dist. Sec'y Treas.
St. John West,
Aug. 11, 1892.

A Lady's Pocket.

At a missionary meeting not very long ago, a speaker related the following true incident. The names only are fictitious:—

Mrs. Niles, a very prompt, active woman, and one upon whose time many demands were made, went by appointment at a certain hour to her dressmaker's room. As she entered she found the dressmaker on her knees, arranging the drapery of a dress on another lady.

Mrs. Niles said with rather more dignity than politeness, "You see I am prompt to the moment of your appointment."

Miss Sims was evidently having some trouble in arranging the drapery in question upon her customer, who was a stout lady, and in a rather worried manner requested Mrs. Niles to be seated and she would soon be ready to wait upon her.

Greatly annoyed at the detention, she walked across the floor in the stiffest manner possible and seated herself in the stiffest chair in the room, seemingly intent on making all concerned uncomfortable, and growing more and more impatient herself as the time passed away.

Her attention was finally arrested by the following colloquy between the other lady and Miss S.: "Have you put in a pocket?"

"No; we do not put pockets in dresses any more."

"I want one in mine," said the customer.

"There is no place for one," was the reply.

"Well, you can make a place for one, for I want a pocket."

"The folds here will interfere with it, and the drapery there. There really is no place for a pocket," said the dressmaker.

"Well, I can do without folds and I can do without drapery, but I cannot do without a pocket, if it has to be sewed on the outside of my skirt."

In vain Miss Sims tried to influence her, until weary with the discussion, her customer, Mrs. Bell, explained, saying:

"I have been robbed too many times of a blessing from my heavenly Father because I had no pocket—and my purse of course at home—to run any such risks again. In church and in other places I have been deprived too often lately of the blessing of giving for the want of a pocket to have any patience with such a fashion. I have sat and listened when causes were presented to which I would gladly have contributed, but the privilege passed, and with it the blessing I might have had. Yes, I must have a pocket."

Mrs. Niles rose from her uncomfortable seat, now deeply interested. She had heard her Father's name mentioned, and Mrs. Bell was talking in no strange tongue to her. Crossing the room she said:

"I have been so annoyed because I was detained this morning, but my Father has kept me here to teach this lesson. I too have missed the blessing of giving many a time for the same reason, but I solemnly resolve not to have another dress made without a pocket."

The dressmaker added, "I am a Roman Catholic, but you have converted me to 'pockets,' and I shall hereafter put them in dresses unless requested not to do so. You, Mrs. Bell, shall most certainly have a pocket."

The lady narrating this story said she had noticed the evening before, at the meeting, when the collection was taken, that many of the ladies appeared to have no pockets, and she thought that they realized that they too had missed the blessing of giving.

When all Christians come to consider it such a privilege to give to missionary work that they confidently look for a blessing, and grieve lest they lose it, we shall not have to beg for money as now and receive only pennies where we should have dollars.

Such a blessing is promised. Carry your money with you to the house of God, lest you too miss the blessing of giving.—Selected.

A native Christian girl, a graduate from a Christian college, is postmistress at Mandapapali, India.

The lieutenant-governor of Bengal says: "If missions did not exist, it would be our duty to invent them."

Spain, hitherto such an intensely Roman Catholic country is opening wonderfully to gospel evangelization.

Mrs. Leighton, of the Society of Friends, has sailed to the Holy Land to organize a second school for girls.

A Congo missionary relates that the ship by which he went out to Africa left 1,000 cases of gin at the first port at which they touched, 500 at the second, 1,000 at the third. Two thousand five hundred cases of gin, and one missionary! "And before I could begin my work," he said, "before I could half learn the language, that ship could be home and back again half-a-dozen times, with its cargo of destroying spirits."

Russian Intrigues.

Again there are reports of serious trouble in Afghanistan. The different tribes urged on by Russian intrigues, are making it as unpleasant as possible for the Ameer, who represents, in a degree, British authority in the country. Every summer the same reports are abroad, telling of stealthy advances of Russia upon the frontiers of India, yet every winter finds British authority as strong as ever in Afghanistan. Perhaps the trouble has been a little more serious this year; anyway a number of Russians have been brought in chains to Cabul, and will in all probability, suffer death for their trickery. And the Russian Government will permit them to die and will disown their deeds, their usefulness being ended. The British officers, in the country, do not seem to be particularly alarmed, but Gen. Roberts has

given the Ameer to understand that English troops are at his back in quelling the revolt.

But apart from this trivial affair there can be no doubt that Russia is feeling her way towards India. She has long had a jealous eye in that direction, but intriguing and underhanded advantages will never win for her England's eastern empire. Before Russia calls India her Dominions she will have to meet again in hard fight the race that fought so well at Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava.

Icebergs and their Journey from the North.

It does not seem likely that more than one or two hundred large icebergs make their way each year in the only practicable path that can take them beyond the Arctic Circle—that which is afforded by the current which sets out of Davis Strait and down the Labrador shore, and then eastward into the Atlantic. Although we have as yet but little decided information concerning this ocean-stream, save that afforded by the movements of the berg and floe, we can readily see how it affects the journey of these wandering fragments from the vast Greenland glaciers. Though somewhat incunant, this current is a tolerably steady stream, setting south through the wide channel which separates the shores of Greenland from those of the many islands which beset the northeast coast of the American continent. By this southward moving water the ice is propelled out into the open sea. The stream continues to be south, but widens and diminishes in the energy of its flow. It shortly comes in contact with the Gulf Stream, which it somewhat affects, and by which it is somewhat affected. A part of the southward setting current passes down along the shore of Labrador as a superficial stream of no great width or speed. Another, and perhaps the larger part, flows beneath the Gulf Stream, and in time joins the great, slow-moving procession of Arctic waters which, following the bottom of the deeper sea, in the end attain the equatorial district. For a considerable distance south-east of Greenland there are thus two distinct currents in the ocean waters—a lower, moving southwardly, and an upper, or superficial stratum, creeping toward the north. The thin floe ice, floating altogether within a hundred feet of the surface, is beaten back against the Labrador shore by the surface stream; but the icebergs, because of their greater depth, are driven forward by the under-current in a southwardly direction. Owing to this peculiarity, we sometimes may observe the bergs plowing their way through vast fields of ice, as steadfastly as a steamship when it breaks its way in the new-formed ice of a harbor.—Prof. N. S. Shaler, in the August Scribner.

Temperance Notes.

Saloons flourish in Chicago under the \$500 license.

Liberia imports 70,000 gallons of intoxicants for every missionary it receives.

There were 363,935 public-school teachers and 204,913 liquor-dealers in the United States last year.

Medical science insists that whisky cures no snake-bites. It aggravates the bite of the "Oldest Serpent."

The Salvation Army of Helena, Montana, has leased an old saloon stand, and is filling it with salvation.

Bankers bear testimony to the advantage of temperate habits. "No application would be entertained from one using liquors."

A lady devotes her time and means to the redemption of unfettered wine, which she uses her influence to have substituted for alcoholic wine at the communion.

Talk about the evangelization of the world in this century! The world will never be evangelized so long as this death-dealing liquid is manufactured and sold by Christian (?) nations and shipped by the millions of gallons to heathen shores.

The Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota has decided that a sale of property in fee, with the condition annexed that intoxicating liquors shall never be sold on that bit of soil, is valid, and the condition must be fulfilled. Moreover, the condition is binding on subsequent purchasers. It travels down the line of sales, however frequent they may be, and each purchaser is bound to take notice of it, and use the property accordingly. No saloon can be planted on ground where such a prohibition has gone into the deed.

The Pope's Temporal Power.

It is a special grievance of the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church that the pope is no longer vested with the temporal power: They are not content that he should be undisturbed in the palaces of his predecessors, surrounded with all the riches of literature and art that are the accumulation of centuries of power. Their demand is well set forth in a paper in the *American Ecclesiastical Review* for June by Rev. Matteo Liberatore, S. J., in which he says:

"Emancipate the pontiff from all subjection to secular princes. In other words, constitute him a civil sovereign—all are either subjects or sovereigns."

This naturally suggests the inquiry, "Why should not the pope be subject to a temporal power?" His Master recognized the authority of the Roman Empire, and the duty of himself and his apostles to be subjects to the temporal rulers, and to pay tribute to them. If Christ could serve his church and yet be subject to temporal authority, why should a disciple of Christ ask to be made a civil sovereign? And why should this Jesuit teacher, speaking for him, claim that he "should be extranational, or, to use a more correct term, supernatural?"

At the Vatican the pope is practically just that, though Fr. Liberatore, speaking in his behalf, says: "This can only be accomplished by sovereign rule of the place in which he resides." So long as he is unmolested in his claim of spiritual authority neither he nor those who believe in him have any cause of complaint.—*Boston Daily Traveller*.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is said to be in excess of 37,000.

In May a Y. W. C. T. U. was formed among the French working girls near St. Cloud, France.

Among Exchanges.

THE SPADE.

In these days, when the spade is turning and overturning, no one can tell in the department of archaeology and history what will be turned over next. Dr. Brooke Herford, if I remember correctly, believed so much in the efficacy of the spade that he once jocosely said, if he could dig up the bottom of the Red Sea, he should expect to find there the boots of Pharaoh. Can the question, What became of Noah's ark? be answered by the same means? It is said in the Bible that it rested on Ararat; but I have always supposed that it went to pieces, just as Noah did himself, morally considered, after he got up there out of danger. But now a Greek missionary, Rev. John Joseph Nouri, claims to have discovered on a peak of Ararat the veritable remains of the ark itself, partially covered with snow and ice.—*Christian Register*.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is having trouble. He is always having trouble because his domain is the back door of India, and Russia has a mind at times to possess herself of that entrance. Recently the natives of one of the border provinces abandoned it in flight. They were trying to escape the Ameer's tax-gatherers, and were probably put up to it by the Russians, but the Russians say they were fleeing from the cholera. As in Africa, so in Asia, all sorts of things are worked up into political capital for European nations.—*Standard*.

FATALLY FOOLISH.

The despatches tell of an American who was recently converted to the Roman Catholic faith by the miracles he witnessed at St. Ann's shrine, below Quebec. St. Ann's shrine is there now, on exhibition,—so it is claimed. It is fatally foolish to be making exhibitions of this sort. It is true the ignorant will believe and wonder; but it is equally true that the faith of intelligent Christians will be shocked, and Christianity discredited. This country ought to be exempt from such exhibitions of superstition and credulity as are involved in this St. Ann's business.—*Pres. Witness*.

PRAYER.

Those who claim that prayer does not and can not change God's purposes overlook the fact that one of the strongest and most specific of God's purposes is to answer prayer—to have mercy on him who sincerely repents and calls for mercy. The Prophet Isaiah says: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God; for he will abundantly pardon."—*Rel. Tel.*

JUST ABOUT.

The *Catholic Review* sometimes seems elated over the growth of Romanism in this country, and sometimes not so elated—as appears from the following: "At the rate at which converts are coming into the church, how long will it be before America becomes Catholic! About a hundred thousand years."