

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2004

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

SWEDEN and Norway are just now engaged in rather a serious struggle. The two countries, though united under one constitutional ruler have each a separate parliament. Norway now claims that Sweden has too long controlled foreign affairs and threatens separation unless she be given equal say in the matter. The king has refused to grant this and the separation of the two countries may follow if she does not yield.

It is evident to an observer of German politics that Bismarck's stock is coming up. Although never a popular man with the masses he was recognized by all as the greatest diplomat his country ever produced. In his present position he enjoyed himself by sarcastic references to the Emperor and his cabinet. His journeys through the country have been veritable triumphal processions.

CHOLERA is still getting in its destroying works in Russia. Three quarters of the inhabitants of the city of Baku have fled from their homes carrying the dread infection far and wide throughout the Empire. The Government has suppressed all papers which made a true statement of the growth of the epidemic. Excited and panic-stricken mobs rule in many cities. Wanton and riot run mad and the Government seems unable or unwilling to meet the emergency. So much for despotism.

THE SAYING that there is nothing new under the sun finds exemplification very often. Just now there comes an account of an extraordinary archaeological find, consisting of a chest containing a quantity of ironwork and a parchment giving a Latin treatise on steam as a force. The pieces of iron form a rudimentary steam engine, which must date from the first half of the twelfth century. This places Stevenson a little behind with his discovery.

SEVEN YEARS ago Lady Dufferin placed on foot a scheme for the improvement of the physical condition of women in India of which country her distinguished husband was viceroy. Great results have been accomplished. Last year 466,000 women received medical treatment. The staff now consists of nine women doctors and thirty-one assistants, and the number of native and Eurasian women under instruction steadily increases. Last year there were 207. The fund has at present an income of \$5,000 a year, after having erected hospitals and dispensaries at a cost of \$120,000.

THERE is in England at present an agitation to found some memorial to Shelley. The only wonder is that this step had not been undertaken long ago. For few can read the poetry of the dreamy romantic boy without being carried away by the beauty and gentle flow of his melody. Ignorant as he was of human nature and the stern realities of life yet there is strength and power in his noble words. Much that was imperfect and perhaps wrong in his life must be ascribed to his youth for he was little more than a boy when he met his cruel fate.

MORE THAN thirty ballot-box stuffers have been sent to prison in Jersey City for these treason against honest voting. The sentence was fourteen months. It is time that enforcement of the suffrage law ceased to cause wonder and notice.

THE REPORT of the late civil war in Uganda has at length found its way out. The writer says that as far as he can learn "the trouble in every instance arose from aggressions on the part of the Catholics. Matters were brought to a crisis by the King's refusal to punish a Catholic's cold-blooded murder of a Protestant. The Protestant and Catholic parties came to blows, and the latter were defeated, but fled with the King to the islands, whither Captain Lugard followed them, and again defeated them, but failed to secure the King. Captain Lugard asks for a small Nordenfolt or Hotchkiss gun. Neither Christianity or the Catholic church is likely to be advanced very materially by this armed oppression.

A DECIDED sensation has been caused in Jerusalem by the introduction of

the electric light in a flouring mill lately started there. The building in which the light has been introduced is near to the supposed site of Calvary, and close to the Damascus Gate. It need hardly be said that the Arabs and Jews are much puzzled to account for a light in a lamp in which there is no oil, and up to the present time, while gazing with wonder, have been keeping at a respectable distance.

SEVEN WOMEN now hold the place of regimental chief in the Prussian army. The present Emperor is responsible for the appointment of five women. The oldest woman-colonel is the Empress Frederic, who was placed at the head of a regiment of hussars, October 18, 1861, the date of the coronation of Emperor William I. Princess Frederic Charles, widow of the famous "Red" Prince, ranks second in point of time, having been made chief of a regiment of dragons in 1871. Queen Victoria, the third female commander by courtesy, has been chief of a regiment of fusiliers since 1889, also. The Empress Augusta Victoria, wife of His Majesty, has been commander of a regiment of the same branch of the service since 1890. The Duchess of Connaught, daughter of the Red Prince, is a colonel of infantry, receiving the honor two years ago. The Queen Regent of the Netherlands became a colonel a few weeks ago. The Duchess of Edinburgh, although not head of a regiment, is attached in the records to one of the regiments of the Guards.

LATELY there arrived in San Francisco by steamer, Sister Rose Gertrude the member of the English sisterhood who two years ago gained notoriety by offering to devote her life to the care of the lepers at Molokai, Sandwich Islands. Coming as this did upon the death of Father Damien, who fell a victim to his devotion, her heroism excited much comment, and she left here for Honolulu with a halo of martyrdom about her head. When she reached Honolulu she remained at the leper hospital. After a year's service she married Dr. Luettz, the young physician of the hospital. He was thrown out of his place, and now comes here to begin practice as a physician. She had an infant child with her. She gave all her time to the lepers, but never received a word of praise for her devotion.

HELEN BURNS SHERMAN, in an article on "The Hour and Dr. Parkhurst," published in the July *Phrenological Journal*, says: "The adverse criticisms on his work have been chiefly from five classes—the malefactors whom he denounces, their friends, bigots or conservatives, other clergymen, and silly girls who blush to hear things called by their right names, but care not a whit about the existence and influence of the evils at whose mention they blush.... The charge of sensationalism is as unfounded as it well could be. If Paul and Jesus Christ were sensational, Dr. Parkhurst may be. His methods are certainly less sensational than were theirs." This is exactly a correct presentation of the case. The New York preachers who have criticised Dr. Parkhurst are all of that maudlin, sickly, sentimental class who seem to think that the way to cure the lechery of city society is by whitewashing it over rather than by vigorously exposing it.

Making New Gods.

Rev. G. L. Wharton, writing from India, to the Cincinnati Christian Standard, tells of "Making new gods": "The descent of a ready-made idol from the heavens, or anything of the sort, seems not to belong to events transpiring in the nineteenth century. We relegate such to mythological periods. We sometime would fain think that such myths would find no credence in these luminous days of printing, steam engines and electricity."

Bombay is a city of 806,000 people. It has many schools, colleges, and universities. Missionaries have been at work there, preaching, teaching, printing and healing for more than three-quarters of a century. Thousands of the natives have learned the English language. Science, arts and religion have been taught. English trade and manufactures have sprung up. English goods are worn and used in large quantities. Many English customs have been adopted.

But Bombay is not cured of idolatry, no, not even of making new gods. Within the last few months, the following choice bit of news has been published: "In Bombay at Land's End, Walkeshwar, a new god has been born. A Banya boy had a dream that an idol came out of the sand at a certain point. The place was watched, and sure enough an idol issued forth from that identical spot. Great excitement prevails over this new visitation." Thousands will flock to this new god like the Americans to a new patent medicine.

Just now we read of another proposed addition to the Hindoo pantheon. Mr. Hume is the English leader of the Indian National Congress, a body of representative Hindoos which has held annual sessions in different large cities in India for the last seven years. Mr. Hume has been the Secretary, and for his assistance in organizing and conducting the Congress, he is held in high esteem in every part of India. Upon his resignation this year with a view to returning to England, a Marathi paper, of not a high order, however, seriously suggests that a small image of Mr. Hume "be placed in every village and worshipped like God," and that the gifts to this new image be used in forwarding the objects of the Congress!

Again, a few days ago there was a great mela held thirty-four miles from Bilaspur. This is a new holy place for pilgrimage and profit to the Hindoos. Only six years ago, a mai living at that place had a very severe stomach-ache. He had a dream. He dreamed that he saw an image of Mahadeo (Shio) coming up out of the sand of the river near by. Sand seems to be a favorite place to hatch new gods. The image spoke and told the man that if he would come and worship him and drink the water of the river at that place he would be relieved of his pain. The man did as he was directed and was cured. From that day the news has spread, and whoever comes there and worships the image and drinks the water is cured of his stomach-ache. One native, in his excitement, said six millions came there this year.

So we see that 333,000,000 gods even does not suffice for India. Everything known is worshipped in some way by some people or other. Every useful and hurtful thing also is worshipped. The farmers worship their wooden plows, the carpenters their rude tools, and the school-boys their books, slates, ink-bottles and pens.

Such ridiculous, infamous and blasphemous plays and deceptions are going on, more or less, all over India all the time. We have just passed through a week's festival of obscenity and filth in honor of Krishna, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. Decent people dared not go out of their houses while it lasted. That such a vile, immoral festival should be more popular in this continent of 288 millions of people than Christmas is among Christians, or Fourth of July among Americans, gives some idea of what idolatry is capable of doing for the world. The deep under me of it all is, "Having no hope and without God in the world."

British Rule, beneficent as it is in many respects, can not cure India of idolatry and idol-making. God in Christ—"the power of God and the wisdom of God"—is alone sufficient for this.

Let all Christians pray and work for that day when it shall be said of India's idolatrous peoples, "They have turned from idols to serve a living and true God, and to wait for his Son from heaven."

The Sunday Newspaper.

In the United States the Sunday newspaper has recently become quite a common thing. Nearly all the large dailies issue a Sunday edition. Very recently there has been some little agitation against this latest fad of the Sabbath breaking republic. Colonel Shepherd, Editor of the New York Mail and Express lately made the following notable statement:

A feature of journalism, which did not exist in our country till recently, is the Sunday edition.

The Sunday edition is as foolish financially as it is wicked morally.

The publishers and editors make a special effort to get out a large edition on Sunday, and take advertisements at

nominal rates to fill up their pages. The same efforts and plans would succeed better if made for Wednesday or any other week day. It seems as if in choosing Sunday for these special efforts the papers had been led by the devil. Certainly they were not led by the Lord, who commands all men everywhere to work six days of the week and to rest the seventh.

The preparing, selling, buying and reading of the Sunday papers breaks and leads to the breaking of every one of God's laws, and keeps people away from church, so that it is as true now as it was when our glorious Lord was on the earth, that "the people cannot come to Jesus because of the press."

Blot out the Sunday edition of the papers, and the business and character of the same papers on the other six days would improve, and the whole world would feel the benefit.

The Sunday edition is the rapier with which the press will commit harikari, unless it throws it away. Public opinion is sickening with the brazen defiance of God's law manifested by the publication of the Sunday paper, and with the horrid details of murder, incest and crime, and allurements to evil with which they are filled, and is on the point of crushing out of existence the papers that do these awful things.

If the Christian community will neither advertise in nor buy, nor read the Sunday edition its days are numbered.

It is to be noted that Colonel Shepherd's paper though a leading New York daily has had the firmness to keep out of "the procession" and stand strong against vulgar sentiment in this regard.

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. J. S. McLeod, Fredericton.]

JAPAN.

"The wonder of this age," "the greatest miracle of modern missions,"—slaughtered the early Roman Catholic missionaries, and for centuries prevented all foreigners from setting foot on her soil under penalty of death. As recently as 1850, Japan was hermetically sealed against all missionaries, but in 1853 she yielded to the "all power," and in one day this empire, with its 38,000,000 inhabitants, was thrown open to the Gospel and to western commerce. The first Protestant missionary landed in 1859, the first baptism took place in 1864; the first church was organized in 1872. Now there are 28 missionary societies at work, with a force of 443 male and female foreign missionaries, 142 native ordained missionaries, 257 native helpers, 8 colporteurs, and 70 Bible women. There are 396 stations and out-stations, 92 of the churches are self-supporting, and 157 partly so, with a total membership of 25,514, whose gifts for all purposes, in 1888, amounted to \$48,340.93. The Sunday-schools number 295, with 16,634 scholars in attendance. There are 14 theological schools with 287 students, and 9,698 have been gathered into the missionary day schools. The translation of the New Testament was not completed until 1880, and the whole Bible at the beginning of 1888. A few months later one society had contributed over 100,000 copies of the complete Bible, and previously, more than twice that number of the various parts.

During the last five years, the number of native ministers trebled. In five years, from 1883 to 1888, the number of church members has increased more than five fold. The United Church of Christ in Japan was formed by the union, in 1877, of 8 churches with 625 members. There are now a total of 9,000. The increase in 1888 was 1,831. It has doubled in membership every three years. The number of converts in the mission of the American Board has had a gain of 2,801 in fifteen months, a most remarkable result, and only surpassed by the mission of that Board in the Sandwich Islands. In 1714, the heathen temples in Japan numbered nearly 400,000; in 1885, the number was reduced to 57,842.

RANI "THE QUEEN."

BY DR. NELLIE M. PHILLIPS.

The other day a Hindoo neighbor came to see whether I would take a

little girl. She was neither an orphan nor very poor; her only fault was that having brown parents, she was born white. The father on seeing the child had desisted the poor mother in a rage. She had taken refuge in her own father's home, but hearing that we bought children she had come to sell it. I told him, "We take children, but never buy them. If she wishes to give it away let her come and I will see."

He soon returned with the mother, a nice-looking, timid young woman, carrying in her arms her first born, a three years old daughter, whose white hair and pink eyes showed me at once how unjustly the mother had been accused. The unfortunate child was an Albino, well formed and intelligent, but whiter than any European. The attachment between mother and child was evidently strong; but a Hindoo woman in her position would seldom be allowed the luxury of a choice, no matter how her heart yearned for her child. She could not earn her own food, how could she care for the child? She must have known—poor little mother—what often becomes of children who are not wanted. As to selling it, that idea was probably not her own, but the idea of the Hindoo who brought her, and who intended to make the best bargain he could and keep the money himself.

She sat with her cloth drawn over her face, quietly shedding tears; and even that miserly Hindoo was touched when the child, understanding nothing of the cause of the mother's sorrow, crept up, peered into her face, and said again and again, "Don't cry, mamma; don't cry, mamma." Then snatching a cloth the child wiped away the tears with a vigor as though it were the grief itself and not its signs she was trying to erase. It was hard to separate them, but even this seemed less cruel than the possible alternative. She has been received in the Sinclair Orphanage, where she is the pet of the school; the girls vying with each other to do Rani "Queen" a kindness.

Why do I tell this little story? Just as an instance to show you that these Hindoos have hearts that can love and can suffer. That 'tis their cruel religion that hardens them, and that it is for us to bring them back to the God who made them and loves them still. I am sure the memory of that little quivering lip and the oft repeated "Don't cry, mamma," will be a help to me when my faith wanes at the sight of the sin and cruelty of grown up Hindoos.

Batavia, Feb. 5, 1892.

RECENTLY a vessel sailed from a Belgium port for West Africa, having on board fourteen missionaries, four hundred and sixty casks of gunpowder, eleven cases of gin and ten thousand casks of rum. Verily civilization (?) is a puzzle of inconsistencies!

THAT DREADFUL scourge, cholera, has started on its travels, and sooner or later we may expect its advent to this country. Its history in the past is distinctly traceable, and it cuts a wide swath of human lives as it proceeds on its devastating career. "We know that it has never originated anywhere else than in India," says Dr. W. G. Eggleston, in the *North American Review* for July; "that it has never been carried from India to Europe by the direct water route; that it has never appeared in America until after Europe is infected; and that every infection of Egypt, Europe and America is traceable to infected pilgrims from India." At present it seems to be travelling with great rapidity through Russia. It is even proposed to give up the great fair which would occur this year at Nijni Novgorod for fear that the throngs gathered there might disseminate the cholera in every direction. At Baku on the Caspian Sea there is a daily death list of 100 reported, and the Persian government has ordered a quarantine of all the Persian ports in that section. Cholera is also reported in a region two hundred miles northeast of Moscow, while the steamer service between Baku and Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga is suspended. It is stated that if the disease spreads to the shores of the Black Sea, there is every prospect that it will take the course of the epidemics of 1831 and 1847, when it attacked the whole of Northern Europe. At the former date it entered France and caused 120,000 deaths, crossed to

England and Ireland, and was sent to Quebec in five ships. In the latter year, after completing the tour of Europe, it came to New York, New Orleans, Memphis and other points, and proved very destructive. It has now reached not only European Russia, but the mayor of Neuilly near Paris has been stricken down with the disease, and some deaths are reported from other villages. The strict precautions taken by the authorities will, it is believed, restrict its progress.—*Ec.*

HUMAN LAW does not spare the criminal who strike at the order and welfare of society. Yet men tell us that the divine law has no suitable penalty for those who wickedly break it. Treason is as obedience. One heaven at last admits the profligate and the pious. The defiant enemy stands with the loving child. What a mockery of all right! What a perversion of all propriety! Why, there are quarters of corrupt cities, vile neighborhoods of country, where no refined persons would be willing to dwell. Are the foul denizens of those spots to be translated, unreformed, to the pure abodes of the skies? Are sinners, as we see them, to be poured into the company of the saints? Such sentiments hold their own refutation.

It is sometimes said that if we believe in these issues of God's justice, it is strange that we do not show more earnestness to save those who are exposed to them; that we ought to be so importunate with the impatient that we should not rest nor allow them to rest. We are charged with too great indifference. We feel the force of all this. Yet, if we acted in that way, we fear that we should be charged, as Paul was, with madness. The zeal of Christians has led men to decry them at that very account.—*Burdett Hart, in the Treasury.*

Among Exchanges.

KNOCKED DOWN.

The man who points toward another a revolver, loaded or unloaded, when the cylinder in place or removed, should be immediately knocked down by the bystanders. A fool is often as dangerous to society as a criminal.—*Journal & Messenger.*

NOT A SUBSTITUTE.

Learning can never answer as a substitute for delicacy, courtesy, and nobility—for conscientiousness, unselfishness, and spirituality. Religion alone can do this; and in as much as a man's life is stripped of its highest ornamentation and its most serene and exquisite treasures if destitute of these, therefore religious culture is to him of the very first and highest importance.—*Kel. Tel.*

NO COMPROMISE.

The fight with the liquor traffic is a fight to the death. No compromise that is made with this arch-enemy of mankind can be a lasting one. The essential character of the men who are engaged in the liquor business is avaricious, unscrupulous and treacherous. They cannot be trusted. Let them take an inch and they will soon have an ell. Let them have 18 hours a day and they will keep open 22; let them have six days in a week and they will soon demand seven. They will be satisfied with nothing but the right to sell their hell broth to all men at all times and in all places. Give them the right to do one thing under the law and they will do ten things without the law. Men might as well talk of coming to terms with a tiger of the jungle as of coming to terms with this devil business. The only way to treat with a tiger on a safe basis is to kill your tiger first. Kill the whiskey business and then we will talk compromise over its burial.—*The Voice.*

GROWLERS.

A little over a year ago the cry of everybody was "if we don't have rain the crops will be ruined." The rain came and instead of ruin we had the most beautiful harvest for years. A few days ago the cry was, "if the weather does not dry up the crops are ruined." The rain has ceased and the prospects for a bountiful harvest never were brighter. How would it do if people would stop growling when the weather does not suit them and allow the Almighty to have something to do with the government of His own world?—*Can. Pres.*

TALMAGE.

Dr. Talmage went to Russia with a cargo of provisions for the help of the famine stricken districts. Talmage was presented to the Czar and Czarina and had a prolonged conversation with the Emperor. He was of course most kindly treated by all. This sort of treatment agrees with our eminent friend. He loves all mankind from the highest to the lowest, and we are sure he would do all the good he could to all. He is on his way home and he will not be slow to give us a full account of all his Russian experiences. He dearly likes to do out-of-the-way things, or ordinary things in an out-of-the-way manner. Still we must take him as we find him, and no doubt that all in all he is an eminently useful man. Long live Talmage!—*Pres. Witness.*