

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2019

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

DURING THE Columbian celebration in New York, the police, by special order of Superintendent Byrnes, were required to perform their duties without using their locust clubs. The experiment proved so successful, and won such hearty popular approval, that the police board of that city have abolished the baton except in cases of disorder, riots and other emergencies. In its place each officer will be provided with a small, 14 inch billy (half as long as the club), to be carried out of sight in a pocket made for it, and never to be drawn unless required for self-defence or in urgent cases. He will also be provided with a shrill whistle for summoning assistance. Much brutality will be avoided by this reform. Citizens, too, will be spared the menace and humiliation of having a club waved over their heads if they happen to be in a crowd which needs to be dispersed. Says Superintendent Byrnes: "It is not in keeping with our free institutions to make such a show of clubbing, even if no blows are struck."

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS have fallen into line with the other great Protestant bodies in their attitude on the sectarian school question. The American Missionary Association, at its convention last week in Hartford, decided to refuse henceforth, on principle, government aid for its schools among the Indians; and the delegates pledged themselves "to do all in their power to increase the contributions at least 12 per cent. to meet the deficiency arising from this refusal." All Congregational churches throughout the land were urged to take similar action. Says the Boston Advertiser: "The reason for this course of action must be self-evident to those who have witnessed the undignified squabbles and contests, the lobbying and log rolling in behalf of this or that sectarian school, when the Indian appropriation bill has been before Congress."

AN ENGLISH LADY writing to the "Graphic" shows up by an instance, the fraud of the so-called Catholic "miracles." In 1883 when she was in the South of France a man sued a priest for the balance unpaid of 300 francs promised him if he would go to Lourdes and remain in the water an hour and a half to be cured of a tumour. He had kept his part of the contract, the tumour being a lump of salt under his vest. She maintains that this is a fair sample of Roman Catholic "miracles." By skillfully managed fraud the ignorant followers of a superstitious faith are easily gulled.

GOVERNOR FLOWER of New York, when the Central Labour Union of N. Y. demanded the pardon of one James Hughes, a notorious criminal, and threatened him with the loss of 12,000 votes if the demand were not granted before election, replied: "I am not in the habit of granting pardons on the demand of any body of citizens. Requests for pardons are considered on their merits. Nor do I conceive it my duty to grant pardons for campaign purposes. On account of the political aspect which Hughes' friends have given to the application in his behalf, I have refused to consider it until after the election. It may as well be understood now as later that the governor of this State is not to be bulldozed just before election, or at any other time, in the discharge of his official obligations." Such a straight forward manly utterance must commend itself to the minds of the better class of men all the world over. We venture that such independence did not lose the Governor any votes. At any rate he was triumphantly re-elected.

THE LARGEST masonry dam in the world has just been completed in India, built to supply water to the city of Bombay. It is two miles in length; its greatest depth 118 feet; and its thickness at the bottom 100 feet, narrowing to 16 feet at the top. The earth was excavated, and the masonry built on solid rock.

THE DISCOVERY of a fifth moon of Jupiter, by means of the Lick telescope, has received a good deal of attention. The first four moons were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, with only a one inch telescope. Through

the great Lick telescope the fifth moon appears as a little star in rapid motion. It is not more than one hundred miles in diameter, and it revolves on its axis in twelve hours. The new moon is much more difficult to observe than the satellites of Mars, which can be seen with an ordinary telescope during a favorable opposition. There are only five telescopes in the world through which the fifth moon of Jupiter could be observed.

IN ILLUSTRATION of the multitude of ways in which contagious diseases are spread, a colored undertaker in Washington prepared for burial the body of a colored girl who had died of diphtheria, and afterward threw the ice which had been around the body into an alley. Some colored children ate the ice. Thirty cases of diphtheria were directly traced to this ice, fifteen of which proved fatal.

AS SOON as President Harrison had affixed his name to the act which gave the World's Fair \$2,500,000, and closed the gates on the Sabbath, Secretary Halford took the pen, and wrapping it up, sent it to Col. Elliot F. Shepard of New York, who, as president of the American Sabbath union, desires it as a souvenir of the triumph of that body in closing the gates on Sunday.

THE BAPTISTS of Wales held their annual meeting last month, 300 delegates being present. The first session was a temperance one, and was presided over by a Member of Parliament, who said that the temperance cause was the greatest moral movement of the century, transcending in importance even Home Rule and Disestablishment. He affirmed that "the drink bill was heavier than ever during the election. A fund of \$100,000 had been spent in corrupting the electorate, and the brewers and publicans had sunk every consideration in order to promote the interests of the liquor traffic." This traffic is everywhere the same. It lives upon ruin and thrives by corruption.

Hon. Frederick Douglass.

Frederick Douglass, says "Zion's Herald," is one of the most remarkable men of this generation. In its many features and achievements his life is a standing marvel. Born a slave, and reared without advantages for education, he nevertheless early rose to conspicuousness as an orator, writer and leader in a movement for the emancipation and elevation of his race, and has remained, for two generations, a commanding figure on the stage of American history and politics. As the foremost man of his race, his light cannot be hidden. At each new turn in public affairs the people are interested to ascertain the views of so careful an observer of the evolutions of society, and never fail to find valuable suggestions in whatever he is pleased to communicate.

In the great anti-slavery struggle of a generation ago his plume was everywhere seen in the thick of the fight, bearing down upon the enemy and achieving victory after victory. As the bridges were burned in the rear, there was no way for him but to raise the black flag against the infernal slave system and fight with desperation to the bitter end. Fighting with heart and hand, he was bound to win. It is much to say that, among the great leaders of that conflict—Garrison, Phillips, Hale, Beecher, Greeley and others—Douglass acted an important part, bringing to the cause not only an impulse, but also the resources of reason and persuasion. With a thorough and rational comprehension of the wrongs of the system, he knew well how to effectively set them before the American people. Courage and constancy bore him on grandly to the end of the contest, and the freed people, white and black, delighted to place upon his brow the victor's wreath.

But Mr. Douglass belongs to the present no less than to the past. There is a new battle to fight and a greater victory to be won for his race. Once emancipated, the coloured man cannot be permanently deprived of his political rights. The solid South is a bloody highwayman, which should be discomfited and opposed by every American citizen. It is the embodiment and organization of injustice, engaged in an iniquitous crusade against

seven millions of the American people. Unable to hold them in bondage, the attempt is made, in defiance of common justice and the immunities of the Constitution, to deprive them of the ballot and of the fair chance in the race of life. The voice of this valiant knight will help to create a public sentiment which shall make such open and outrageous injustice to the colored race impossible. As an advocate of the rights of man, at once bold and cautious, dispensing the full truth in plainness and with candor, we welcome him to our columns, hoping for the not distant day when there shall be no further need, in this free and Christian republic, of considering such radical questions.

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.]

Report of Secretary of Fifth District W. M. Society.

DEAR SISTERS:—I am very sorry to have to report the ladies of the Fifth District failed to hold their Annual meeting at the time of District meeting. I went with the intention of doing the best and all I could but I did not receive any reports from the different Societies until it was too late to attempt to hold any meeting, and not one of our sisters was present. You may know, I felt somewhat discouraged. I hope some of the sisters will attend the Annual meetings at Conference and return to their homes with a stronger determination to help in this very important work. If not I am afraid the mission cause here will be sadly neglected. I received reports as follows:

First church, Hampstead.....	\$ 7 30
Fourth church, Hampstead.....	6 25
Col. Fourth church, Hampstead 1 00	
Upper Hampstead.....	16 00
Sixth Wickham.....	1 50
Second Johnston.....	2 00
Second Wickham.....	6 75
Mrs. Isaiah Price (First Green-wich).....	1 00
making a total of \$41.80.	

I am sorry I cannot send you a more encouraging report, am also sorry I cannot attend the Annual meetings as I always receive a great deal of encouragement during the session; but must bow in submission to God's will. My prayer is that each sister will be abundantly blessed during the session and that they will return to their homes with a greater determination to do more in the future.

Yours in the work,
S. J. CARPENTER
Sec'y.

5th Dist. W. M. Society
This report was not sent to the Home Secretary, consequently was not embodied in her report. W

FAITHFUL.—The venerable Dr. John Newton, who died at Merrel, in Northern India, lately, was in the eighty-first year of his age, and had been in the missionary work in India for fifty-six years. Very few men have been permitted to pass through so long a period of service, and few have wrought so diligently and so well. He was stationed first at Lodiana, but more than forty years ago was transferred to Lahore, where his chief work was done. He was well qualified in scholarship and in his linguistic acquirements for the tasks which were appointed him. He published the first grammar of the Panjabi language, and the first and only Panjabi English dictionary. He translated the New Testament, an wrote numerous tracts and essays. His influence with civilians and men high office in the Punjab was large and always wielded for the advancement of civilization and good moral. Men gave him unfeigned veneration, and loved him for his sweetness of temper and his large toleration for Christians who differed from him in forms of worship or in forms of ecclesiastical order.

HOW MONEY IS SPENT IN ELECTIONS.—Secretary Foster, Mr. Bine's successor in President Harrison's cabinet, explained in a recent interview how money was of necessity expended in elections,—very, large amounts of money. Tickets have to be printed; speeches printed and circulated; advertised. Every voter has to be

canvassed and classified, and carefully enrolled in the local, county, and the state books. A separate list is made of the thousands of doubtful voters, and speeches and special agents are sent to every one of them. Travelling expenses, by rail and by carriage, must be met. The saloons must be subsidized. There are always around every saloon some four or five fellows who don't care how they vote, and the saloon-keeper can usually vote them. He comes to the Republican Committee, perhaps, and says: "I don't like the way the Democrats have been treating me. Now, if you people will give me \$15 or \$25 I'll vote these fellows for the Republican party." The money is given to him ostensibly to buy drinks in honor of the candidate. In reality it goes down into the saloon till. Then there are donations to churches which the candidates dare not neglect. Secretary Foster thinks some of the churches are as greedy as the saloons, and he gives the following example of the way in which he captured 150 majority:

"During the canvass there was a Catholic bazaar in my town and I was asked to attend and to contribute to the charities. I did not go, neither did my opponent. But my partner who was a good Catholic, went and subscribed \$100 in my name. My opponent was stingy and he gave nothing. If I had thought that he was not going to give anything I think I would not have let my partner do so. I let him do it just because I thought the other man would. Well, sir, that \$100 elected me. I ran away ahead of my ticket on the Catholic vote."

Mr. Foster states also that the "labor fellow must be attended to, and he will not vote unless he gets paid a good day's wages. The German, the Pole, the Irish, must be paid. The farmer must be paid for the use of his team in bringing his neighbor to cast his ballot. Such, in substance, is the Secretary's explanation of the immense amounts required. There is no doubt that in the United States vast sums are collected for party purposes and expended in ways which under our law would utterly nullify an election and disqualify the candidate.—Pres. Witness.

LIQUOR IN POLITICS.—Liquor men take an active and an influential part in politics, but upon an independent, non-partisan basis. Under the auspices of joint committees representing the League of Freedom, Brewers' Protective Association, Retail Grocers Union, and German Saloon-keepers' Association, a mass-meeting was held recently in San Francisco "for the purpose of protecting the property, rights, and liberties of the liquor-dealers and allied interests." It was decided to secure pledges from candidates for the Legislature and for supervisors, "insuring the liquor interests immunity from discrimination and just legislation in the Board of Supervisors, or Legislature." It was resolved to ask all candidates to pledge themselves. Those who refuse will, of course, lose the liquor vote. This plan of interrogating the pledging candidates, with reference to resubmission in Kansas, was adopted also by the German-American League at a large convention held recently at Topeka in that State. They decided not to affiliate with any political party, but to throw their solid strength for legislative candidates pledged to resubmission.

In all this there is presented an important object-lesson for the opponents of the drink traffic concerning an effective method of political action looking to the suppression of that traffic. Why not interrogate and pledge all candidates for the prohibition, as well as the perpetuation, of the evil traffic?—Nat. Tem. Advocate.

THE FOLLY OF PROFANENESS.—Of all vices profane swearing has the least excuse. Long ago in Vermont three men, one an army officer, another a physician, the third an aged man, profession unknown, were riding in the stage. As the night grew tedious it was proposed by one that each should tell the most extraordinary things that had ever occurred to him in his life. The physician gave some incidents that were listened to with much interest. Then the army man gave some experiences, tragical and absorbing, but in narrating them he used a great deal of

profane language. When it came the old gentleman's turn he began: "It is now about forty years since I was riding along in the stage near this very spot. Trumpets! As we were dozing—Pipes!—two men—Trumpets, Pipes, and Strings!—rushed out of the bushes and seized the horses by the head. 'Robbers,' cried the driver; 'Pipes,' said I; 'Trumpets, Pipes and Strings,' said one of the other passengers.' At this point the army man interrupted by saying, 'My friend, your story opens well, but what have Trumpets, Pipes, and Strings to do with it?' 'Just as much,' said he, 'as God and damnation had to do with yours; and if you insist upon using such solemn words without meaning to fill up your language, why should you object to my using harmless words such as Trumpets, Pipes and Strings?'—Advocate.

Talmage Says.

There are two kinds of dullness—learned dullness and ignorant dullness. We think the latter preferable; for it is apt to be more spicy.

Mary and Martha are necessities. There will be no dinner for Christ if there be no Martha; there will be no audience for Jesus if there be no Mary.

How easy it is for us to be good-natured when everything pleases; or to be humble when there is nothing to flatter; or forgiving when we have not been assailed; or honest when we have no inducement to fraud.

If our young men in the ministry want large audiences, let them quit philosophizing, and hair-splitting, and botanizing, and without gloves take hold of men's sins and troubles, and there will be no lack of hearers. Stagnation is worse than sensationalism.

As a father in a garden stoops down to kiss a child the shadow of his body falls upon it. So many of the dark misfortunes of our life are not God going away from us, but our heavenly Father stooping down to give us the kiss of his infinite and everlasting love.

We know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletion. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than the great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grain field sooner than the incursions of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances, but are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting, and interjoining your moral qualities. Rats may sink a ship. One locust may send destruction through a block of storehouses, and there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everything.

When a child earns parental applause he ought to have it. If he gets up head at school, give him a book or an apple. If he saw a bully on the playground trampling on a sickly boy, and your son took the bully by the throat so tightly that he became a little variegated in color, praise your boy, and let him know that you love to have him the champion of the weak. Perhaps you would not do right a day if you had no more prospect of reward than that which you have given him. If on commencement day he made the best speech or read the best essay, tell him of it. Truth is always harmless, and the more you use of it the better. If your daughter at the conservatory takes the palm, give her a new piece of music, a ring, a kiss, or a blessing.

Literary Notes.

PELOUBET'S SELECT NOTES.—Peloubet's Select Notes, by Rev. Dr. F. N. & M. A. Peloubet, 340 pages. Illustrated, cloth 12mo. Price \$1.25, Boston, W. A. Wilde & Co.

This Commentary on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1893, like its eighteen predecessors, bears evidence of the widest research on the part of its compilers into every field of Christian literature. Its exhaustive quotations, excellent suggestions to teachers, helpful anecdotes, and admirable notes, wonderfully illumine the scripture text and impress upon the mind the salient points of each lesson.

The library references are particularly full and a great convenience to the busy worker, who desires to study in detail from original sources, of the

times, places, personages, and secular, as well as the sacred history of the events and peoples mentioned in the lessons.

In authentic colored maps, appropriate original illustrations, and general mechanical make-up, the present volume excels all previous issues, and this is praise enough.

Through its wideness of scope, condensation of statements, and happy combination of original and selected matter, this commentary is at once so concise, evangelical, and practical that every teacher and prospector must find it an invaluable aid in the study of the lessons the coming year.

We heartily commend it to our readers' attention, and would suggest that they send to the publishers for free specimen pages of the volume, mentioning this journal in their request.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE in 1893.—It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to *The Century Magazine*. No region is too remote, no expense too great, if it will only produce what the *Century's* readers want. This is the policy that has made it, as the *Pall Mall Budget*, of London, says, "By far the best of the magazines, English or American."

The November number begins a new volume and contains the first chapters of a powerful novel of New York society, called "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," written by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs." In this story the fashionable wedding, the occupants of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House, the "smart set" in the country house are faithfully reflected, and the illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson, *Life's* well-known cartoonist, are as brilliant as the novel.

In this November number begins also a great series of papers on "The Bible and Science," opening with "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors?" by Prof. Shields, of Princeton, who takes decided ground that the Bible does not contain scientific errors of any moment, and who most interestingly states the case from this point of view. Other articles in this series will include one in the December (Christmas) number, "The Effect of scientific study upon Religious Beliefs."

An important series of letters that passed between General Sherman and his brother Senator John Sherman is also printed in November, which number contains also contributions from the most distinguished writers, including an article by James Russell Lowell, which was not quite completed at the time of his death. The suggestion which Bishop Potter makes in the November *Century* as to what could be done with the World's Fair if it were opened on Sunday, is one which seems the most practical solution of the problem yet offered.

The December *Century* is to be a great Christmas number,—full of Christmas stories, Christmas poems, and Christmas pictures,—and in it will begin the first chapters of a striking novel of life in Colorado, "Benefits Forgotten," by Wolcott Balestier, who wrote "The Naulahka" with Rudyard Kipling.

Papers on good roads, the new educational methods, and city government are soon to come. Four dollars will bring you this splendid magazine for one year, and certainly no cultivated home can afford to be without it. Subscribers can remit directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. They should begin with November, and so get first chapters of all the serials, including "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

Among Exchanges.

THAT'S THE PROOF.

None of the moral philosophies which, since the world began, have been offered for virtue's recovery have possessed a title of the power to lift men up and send them out on lives of hopeful, cheerful usefulness and obedience to the divine law of truth and uprightness as has the law of the Son of God. Its practical transforming power over the hearts of men of all grades and shades of character from the savage in his wig-wam to the enlightened king on his throne is proof conclusive of its being truly the power of God unto salvation.—*Rel. Telescope*.

MORE HONESTY NEEDED

In commercial transactions in buying and selling there surely is need of greater truthfulness. Lie not one to another! Speak the truth every man to his neighbor. A Christian community should be entirely above all sorts of dishonesties and inexactitudes. Even in such things as the buying and selling of apples, of hay, of horses,—what complaints abound!—*Pres. Witness*.

DON'T FORGET THE SPRING.

The new zeal shown by churches of all kind for practical work of philanthropy is one of the most cheering signs of the times; but many philanthropists are like men who peddle spring water by the barrel: their water is good so long as it lasts; but, if they forget the spring, they soon reach the end of their supply. The perennial source of philanthropy is religion.—*Christian Register*.