

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

GOJUMRA, a town in Japan, is a total abstinence place, and it is said that each house has a motto on the door: "Frugal in all things: liquors prohibited."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY has openly declared war on all organized labor. It has declared that all its employees must sever their connection with organized labor bodies or their names will be erased from the pay rolls of the company.

THE BLOCK which probably has the largest population in the world is in New York City, bounded by Avenues B and C, Second and Third avenues. It has a population of 3,500 or at the surprising rate of 1,000,000 to the square mile.

LABRADOR, a country which we always associate with Arctic snow-drifts, icebergs &c., has good species of flowering plants, 50 varieties of ferns, and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY is plentiful in European countries. The rather startling fact was brought out during the Brussels Conference that there are at present no less than \$100,000,000 of counterfeit silver money in circulation in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

A LARGE NUMBER of the Welsh people are named Jones. A gentleman who recently traveled through Wales found a whole village of Jones. Nearly all the names of villages in Wales begin with the syllable "Llan," which means "saint" in Welsh. If this is so there must have been an astonishing number of Welsh saints. The greater part of these village names are words like the following, which are genuine names and can be found on any good map of Wales: Llanrhyddlad, Llanrhydyrys, Llangwyllog, Llangwyllog, Llandisillogog, Llanbwchallarn, Llanbwrdarnfynydd, Llangynnw.

FROM PRUSSIAN POLAND comes a report of most brutal treatment of a Jew by a number of the villagers. He was repeatedly warned that he must become a member of the orthodox church or leave the place. He did not heed the warnings. A number of the villagers went to his house with a piece of pork and threatened to cut off his nose, which was very long, unless he would eat the pork. He refused, and spat out the pork when they tried to push it down his throat. Then they cruelly cut off his nose. The perpetrators of the outrage have not yet been arrested.

THE RECTOR of an English parish recently called upon one of his parishioners and asked how it was her husband and herself went to the Baptist chapel, he exclaimed, "How shocking; along with those heretics! We pray every Sunday to be delivered from all heresies and schisms. You cannot read your Bible, or you would discover how wrong such people are to propagate such false doctrines as they hold forth." Both the man and his wife had formerly belonged to the Church of England.

A SPECIAL application of the electric light for the cure of various rheumatic and neuralgic affections is being advocated by Professor von Stein, of Moscow. His method is to apply a small incandescent lamp with a funnel-shaped reflector to the part affected. Except on the head and neck, the lamp is left until the patient begins to complain of the heat, generally from one to five minutes. This treatment is said to have been successful in cases of lumbago, and is a modification of one adopted by an American physician who has employed sunlight as a curative agent, using concentrated rays for special affections.

THE NEW MAYOR of New York is, of course, a Tammany man, and has just made some appointments which show the character of the city government. One of the men he has appointed to a high and responsible position, has the reputation of a saloon-keeper and gambler. More than this, he killed a man in a pool-room, and was indicted and tried for murder, escap-

ing conviction on the ground that the act was done in a fit of emotional insanity. Another man, who has been made a police justice, was indicted for an offense committed as a public officer, and appeared to plead in a state of drunkenness.

SMALL-POX is more general throughout England than is comfortable, and the Boards of Health are quite agitated about it. It seems that some of these local health boards, during the absence of the disease, allowed the laws enforcing vaccination to fall into disuse, and ceased to prosecute those who neglected to observe them. The Board in Darlington, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants in the North of England, who decided two years ago to allow parents the option of having their children vaccinated or not, are now endeavoring to re-establish the law and make vaccination compulsory.

IT IS SAID that the undersize of the French people, and their physical short-comings as a nation, are due mainly to the heavy drain made upon the race by Napoleon. The heavy-bodied men were enrolled in his service, leaving none at domestic or business pursuits except the extremely youthful or the aged. From this drainage of the blood and destruction of the sinew of the race, France has not yet recovered.

Jewish Humour.

HAVE THE JEWS any sense of humour? Carlyle and Renan agreed that they had very little. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, has been endeavouring to show to an audience at the London Institution that unlike the Egyptians and the Assyrians, the Jews have always had the faculty of laughter, and the power of provoking it. Their severe struggle for existence, he admitted, had imparted an undercurrent of sadness to their mirth, but without the *vis comica* they could not have survived such a struggle. Heine was represented as the most brilliant exponent of Jewish wit, but clever as are some of the sayings Dr. Adler quoted from him, there is nothing characteristically Jewish about them, and nothing that one could not read with a straight face. Dr. Adler did not distinguish sufficiently between wit and humour. The examples he gave are said to have delighted his audience, but reading them in the newspaper reports, one would as soon think of laughing at the average English comic newspaper as at them. Indeed, the influence of that undercurrent of sadness Dr. Adler spoke of seems to make itself felt. To support his contention, Dr. Adler referred to Isaiah's description of the making of the false gods, and to Elijah's appeal to the prophets of Baal to cry louder, lest perchance their god should be asleep. Humour is not satire any more than it is wit. Both Isaiah and Elijah were satirical in the instances cited; Elijah was, perhaps, a little nearer to humour of the two. Some people understand humour as little as the countryman of whom Punch—we think it was—told. An artist who wanted a characteristic face asked him if he had a strong sense of humour. "Yes," he replied, "I enjoy a pretty good 'health, thank 'ee.'"

State of Morals in France.

THE WIDESPREAD corruption which has been laid bare in France, in connection with the Panama Canal affairs, indicates a very low state of public morals. We have no reason to believe that the prominent men who allowed themselves to be bribed were worse than the average. There were thousands who, if they had the chance, would probably have done the same thing. Is there not reason to believe that the increase of skepticism and disbelief in that country is intimately related to this deplorably low condition of morality? Men who have thrown aside Christianity and embraced agnosticism have no standard of morality, but their personal gratification.

The brilliant Renan's teaching has had a very hurtful influence upon the young men of France; not so much because it was immoral, as because he put the love of beauty in place of the moral, and treated the themes of religion, were more an intellectual gladiatorial, or literary performance, than an earnest enquiry to discover the truth in relation to the highest human

interests. No fixed principle of right and wrong had a place in his philosophy; sin had no place in his teaching. At an early period of his career he said: "I consider that for the future the word moral will become improper, and must be replaced by another. For many years I substitute, in preference, the word *aesthetic*. In looking upon an action, I ask whether it is beautiful or ugly, rather than whether it is good or bad." He was a brilliant and fascinating writer, and may claim the credit of having by his writings directed attention to Biblical themes, though he emptied them of their deepest meaning. But the radical defect in Renan was the frivolous dilettantism with which he discussed the gravest subjects, with an utter absence of any high sense of any moral obligations. What seems best for the individual, or best adapted to give the greatest pleasure, is a low law of life. Yet Renan gives nothing higher.

There is no trustworthy standard of morals apart from the belief of the great truths of religion. True, there are forms of so-called religion that have no high standard of moral duty; but all the great truths of the Christian religion tend to promote right conduct. If a man believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, in a holy God who will render unto every man according to his works, in the degrading and lowering influence of all sin against God, and that it is His will that all his children should do justly, love, mercy, and walk humbly with God, such beliefs must have a powerful tendency to promote right conduct in all the relations of life.—*Chr. Guardian*.

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. OS. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

LAST YEAR'S WORK. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society raised \$263,660.69 last year—an advance of \$43,330.73. Both the amount and the advance are in excess of what they have yet raised in one year.

RELIEVING THE POOR. A new organization of women in San Francisco, styled the "Doctors' Daughters," is devoted to the relieving of the need of poor people that are in distress on account of illness in the family. There are about forty of the "Daughters," with a following of about 200 associate members, devoted to the work of raising funds and distributing them by personal visitation among the deserving sick poor.

HE MUST TELL IT. Many years ago a Chinese boy went to England, and there he heard the gospel and became a Christian. Some one asked him if he meant to go back to China with the glad tidings that he had been so happy in hearing. "What!" said the simple hearted Chinese boy, "you think I get the good news and keep it all to myself? Should I not be doing wrong if I did not go and tell my brothers and sisters—the poor, ignorant people of China—all I know about Jesus Christ?"

MORE THAN WE MEAN. There is a story of a minister who plead so earnestly for foreign missions that, when he asked for those who would volunteer to enter upon the work, his own daughter came forward promptly and offered herself. Taken by surprise, the father said, "O daughter, I did not mean you!" This only illustrates the fact that, in the fervor of exhortation, we may say more than we mean. At such a time, we do not say too much, but mean too little.

GREAT GROWTH. Twenty-five years ago there was not a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in America; now there are in Great Britain and America 19,500 auxiliaries and 5,200 bands, with an aggregate income of \$1,250,000. The twenty of these societies in the United States, managed and supported by women, support 757 missionaries. They contributed \$1,038,233 in 1888, and since their organization \$10,325,124. At the beginning of this century the way of life could be studied by but one-fifth of the world's population. Now the Bible is translated into languages which make it accessible to nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the globe.

THE STONE ROLLED AWAY. The holy women were early on the way to the sepulchre on the third morning. They remembered the word of promise, that on the third morning Jesus would rise again, and they came, "bringing the spices which they had prepared." On the way the perplexing thought was how the great stone was to be rolled away from the sepulchre. But when they came "they found the stone rolled away." Jesus was alive and He had sent His angel to perform the work for them.

Let us learn this lesson. When we are on an errand for Jesus He will see that our way is made plain—"whatsoever obstructs, obstructs in vain." He will see that every obstacle is removed, at the right time, and we shall do our work and go on our way rejoicing.

WHAT IT COST.—A man died lately in Berlin who, according to report kept a singular account of his life in, at least, some of its aspects. He had, in fifty-two years, smoked 628,715 cigars; 43,692 of these were presented to him. For the remaining 585,021 he spent about \$10,433. In the same time he drank 28,786 glasses of beer and 36,081 glasses of spirits, costing him \$5,350. He closed his diary with these words: "I have tried all things, I have seen many, I have accomplished nothing." King Solomon tried much the same course long ago, and also tells us the result. He says: "Whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them, I withheld not my heart from any joy; for my heart rejoiced in all my labor; and this was my portion of all my labor. Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labor that I had labored to do; and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

EVERYTHING "BACKWARD."—The Chinese are a very contrary people. They do everything that we would call "backward." Their compass points to the south instead of the north. The men wear skirts and the women trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil theirs in a knot. The dressmakers are men; the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backward, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and the bridesmaids wear black—instead of being maidens these functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of the hands of one whom they greet. Vessels are launched sideways, and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence their dinner with desert and end up with soup and fish.

POST OFFICE REFORM.—The rate for letters ought to be reduced without another year's delay to two cents all over the country. The United States Government will soon have a one cent postage rate for letters. When that time comes it will hardly be possible for Canada to maintain her 3 cent rate.

THE NEXT great reform is to place an effective Electric Telegraph service in connection with the P. O. department. The Government could run the Electric Telegraph much more cheaply and economically than a company dominated by a gigantic foreign monopoly. Free delivery in towns and villages as well as in cities is one of the reforms that cannot be long delayed. Mr. Wanamaker makes a happy suggestion for the cheap transmission of small sums of money: the issue of money postal cards worth ten cents, twenty-five cents, &c., up to a dollar. The card would have on its back an order on the Post Master to pay the sum named.—*Pres. Witness*.

THE SEMINARY.—The condition of things at St. Martin's Seminary this term, we are pleased to learn, is highly encouraging to Principal deBlois and all the friends of the school. The attendance is the largest in its history. Ninety names in all are on the register and of these fifty are resident in the seminary, filling the building to its utmost capacity. Larger accommodation is needed, and the finishing of the third story becomes a necessity. Dr. deBlois has quite recovered from his recent illness and is looking well.—*Messenger & Visitor*.

All the friends of the school will be glad to hear these encouraging things. Subscribers to the Seminary liquidation fund should be prompt to pay in instalments as they fall due.

General Religious News.

—There are supposed to be about 420,000,000 Christians in the world.

—One of the great Roman Catholic divines in England, Rev. Dr. Sullivan, has left the Church of Rome.

—Eighteen of the London theatres are occupied for divine services on Sunday evenings.

—There have passed through the fourteen Salvation Army Rescue Homes nearly 8,000 women and girls since the commencement in May, 1885: 7,131 have been placed in positions to earn their own living or otherwise provided for.

—The present strength of the Salvation Army in the United States is given as 464 corps, 68 outposts, 1,456 officers, six slum posts, three rescue homes, and one food and shelter depot. The Army's paper, the *War Cry*, has a circulation of 70,000.

—There are at present 51 cardinals of the Roman Church; 24 of these live in Rome. Of the remaining 27, 9 are Italians, 6 Frenchmen, 3 Austrians, 3 Spaniards, 2 Portuguese, with one from each of these four countries: The United States, Canada, Belgium and Australia.

—The wealth of the Russian Church is almost incalculable; it could pay the Russian national debt (\$3,500,000,000), and would then be enormously wealthy. Yet this same church has not been heard of at all during the great distress prevalent in so many provinces; no soup kitchens have been opened by it, no contributions given.

—A colored man, the first of his race to be admitted to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, in Kentucky, was ordained in Louisville a few days ago. His name is William M. Jackson, and he has a charge in Henderson, Ky. His father was free-born, and his mother an emancipated slave.

—Evangelist McNeill closed his first year of itinerant Gospel service by a fortnight's mission in the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh. It has been a common experience in Mr. McNeill's meetings for people to make the decision while the address was going on. This was largely the case in Edinburgh. At the closing meeting fifty young men—the flower of the academic community professed Christ. Early this year Mr. McNeill resumes work in Ireland.

—In the hand-book of the Baptist Union for 1893 the number of those baptized within the past year is given. In England and Wales 15,004 persons have been immersed, and 8082 in the remaining countries of Europe. Asia reports 12,000 baptisms, Africa 2839, Australia 1390, the West Indies 3115, South America 90, and North America 175,991, making a total of 218,450. The registered Baptist membership throughout the world, so far as ascertained, is close on 4,000,000.

—The issues of the two great Bible societies of the world—one in England and the other in America—up to April 1st last, were 183,387,489 copies, and of the lesser societies 46,614,511 copies, in all, 240,000,000 copies since the year 1804, the year of the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The total issues of the Bible societies of the world for the last year amounted to more than 7,000,000, or more than enough to distribute a fresh, new copy to each inhabitant of the Empire State. The average existence of the two great Bible societies is eighty-two years, and during this time the receipts have amounted to more than \$82,000,000. The average cost of each Bible of the two great Bible societies is about forty-four and three fourth cents.

Seminary Lecture Course.

On the evening of Thursday Jan. 19th, Rev. C. H. Day, M. A. of Quebec, addressed a large audience in the Assembly Hall of the Seminary at St. Martin's on "Education in Germany." The lecturer's broad scholarship and thorough acquaintance with his theme were manifest in his earnest manner and eloquent words. Not only the teachers and students of the school, but many friends from the village were present, and gave hearty testimony to their appreciation of the lecture.

Mr. Day emphasized the individuality and intellectual honesty of the German mind, as the leading causes of

the superiority of Germany as an educational centre. He referred to the intellectual freedom so eminently characteristic of the German student, and showed how an unbiased judgment and indifference to personal consequences, in so far as these are the result of adherence to the truth, have built an educational system and a thought-life that are the wonder of the world. In tracing the history of education in Germany he pictured the growth from the earliest—or natural period—through the ecclesiastical and experimental stages, to the present or scientific age. He closed with a lengthy and vivid description of the state of education in Germany at the present day, setting forth in graphic language the many and varied advantages to be found by the student in this land of culture.

Mr. Day is a native of New Brunswick, but has won laurels for himself in other lands. It was an inspiration to have him with us. We are greatly helped and stimulated by his presence and his words.

It is expected that Dr. Alward at St. John will deliver the next lecture in the course on the second of February.

X.

PENITENTIARIES.—The annual report of the inspector of Canada's penitentiaries is just issued. On June 30th last there were 1,238 convicts in Dominion prisons of which 172 were in Dorchester, an increase of three; but there is a total decrease of 21 for the whole of Canada.

INDEPENDENT.—Dalton McCarthy, M. P., in a recent address to his constituents, declared his independence of party ties, saying that he would hereafter sit on the cross-benches in Parliament. Mr. McCarthy is an able man, and is doubtless able to give a reason in Parliament or elsewhere for his independence. It would be better if there were more members independent of party.

Among Exchanges.

HARD TO LEARN.

An intelligent foreigner is said to have expressed himself after the following fashion on the absurdities of the English language: "When I discovered that I was quick I was fast, if I stood firm I was fast, and not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged; but when I came across the sentence, 'The first one won one one-dollar prize,' I was tempted to give up English and learn some other language."—*Exchange*.

IN THE LEAST.

Wordsworth says, "Small service is true service while it lasts." Think of this, ye humble toilers, who are sometimes wont to become faint and weary because you do some great thing. The little acts of service you render to your earthly friends, and especially those you loyally render to Christ, are true service while they last, and shall not lose their reward. (Read Matt. 10: 42.)—*Religious Telescope*.

NOT THE BEST WAY.

There is a way of preaching Christ often heard at evangelistic meetings but which is not unscriptural but which defeats its own purpose. Christ is represented as on His knees begging and beseeching sinners to accept of Him as their Saviour. Christ is not on His knees. He is on His throne and he holds out the sceptre of mercy and asks sinners to confess their sins and seek forgiveness. Constantly picturing Christ as a suppliant before proud sinners begging them to have their own souls saved, can scarcely fail to lead a proud sinner to think that he will confer a favour on Christ by having his own soul saved. It is difficult to imagine any kind of address more hardening.—*Can. Presbyterian*.

THREE DUTIFUL ACTS

There are three dutiful acts which a Christian should conscientiously do every morning. The first is an act of thanksgiving for the mercies of the night; the second is an act of faith by which one commits one's soul to the keeping of the Redeemer in the full persuasion that Christ will faithfully keep what is thus faithfully placed in His hands; the third is an act of determination to speak a kind word of cheer or to do some helpful deed to at least one fellow creature during the day. Sidney Smith, quoting from an unknown writer, says that to thus place a drop of comfort into the life of one tired spirit every day would be to make three hundred and sixty-five people more or less happy every year. Should one do this every day for forty years, he would brighten the lives of fourteen thousand six hundred persons! And in thus making his life a stream of blessing to others the Christian would greatly add to his own happiness, since "it is more blessed to give than to receive."—*Ch. Advocate*.