

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2031

SPECIAL OFFER!!

Any Subscriber sending a new subscriber with his own renewal can pay for both one year, with \$2.50.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE in the use of oil as a fuel on Russian railroads is shown by recent statistics. In 1881 there were used 1,914 tons of naphtha, while in 1890 there were used 291,307 tons of naphtha and naphtha residues.

MORMONS from Salt Lake city have begun to make a settlement in Mexico, where they have obtained valuable concessions from the Government and assurances that they will be allowed to do as they see fit with respect to the practice of polygamy. The Mexicans may have them without any grudging.

CHICAGO sent a delegation of twenty one aldermen to Washington to favor the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays. Many of them are saloon-keepers, and they go at the public expense. Seven women also go from Chicago to Washington, to work on the other side. They travel at their own expense.

RECENT STATISTICS reveal an enormous increase of lunacy in Ireland. In 1880 the proportion was two hundred and forty-nine lunatics to every one hundred thousand. In 1891 three hundred and fifty-five to every one hundred thousand.

SUICIDES in Germany are appallingly numerous. A Berlin writer says:

For the most trivial cause a man will blow out his brains or a woman hers. The suicides in Berlin alone average six a day. There is no doubt at all that moral degradation is most fearfully on the increase here. Some people attribute the demoralization to the frightful consumption of beer, which is hardly to be calculated. Clergymen lay it to the general increase of materialism and atheism.

THE AGITATION for the improvement of highways in the United States, begun only a few months ago, is spreading fast, and is likely to produce excellent results. A League for Good Roads has been formed, and it has branch Leagues in nearly all the states. Information is being disseminated, and the rural districts are being stimulated to take hold of the matter practically. The reconstruction of highways throughout the country will, evidently, soon be undertaken in earnest. We hope this agitation may reach this Province. The roads everywhere throughout the country need attention. And it will pay to have them well constructed and kept in good condition.

SINCE THE DISCOVERY of the diamond fields of South Africa in 1867 there have been exported from Cape Colony fifty million carats of diamonds, weighing over ten tons, and valued at \$350,000,000. Yet the export of South African diamonds is regulated by the owners of the fields in strict accordance with the demands for them. Care is taken by the exporters not to overstock the markets of the world.

THE SUBMARINE CABLES of the world now measure about 143,011 nautical miles, in 1,168 sections. Different governments control 833 sections, or 13,383 miles, France claiming 3,269 miles, Great Britain 1,599, Germany, 1,579, and Italy 1,027 miles. The remaining 335 cables, aggregating 129,628 miles are owned by private companies. This great length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames, but Italy now has a cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cable requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of thirty-seven vessels of 57,955 tons.

IT IS QUITE EVIDENT that Stundism is beginning to infect the Russian army, else why a recent edict by General Pushkin, commanding the southern army corps, warning all soldiers under his command against proselytizers teaching the views of the Stundists and Baptists? The sergeants are especially instructed to keep a sharp watch on their men, and to report to the captains of companies the slightest

symptoms of unorthodoxy either in word or deed. Notwithstanding all this it is a fact that Stundism, or, better described, Protestantism, has many adherents in the ranks of the Russian army, not a few of the sergeants themselves being Stundists.

SIR E. WATKIN, who has been trying so long to run a railroad tunnel under the English Channel, has also started in quite a different direction. He is building a tower in London which is to be 1,312 feet high. This will, it is claimed, "exceed in height any structure ever reared by man."

THERE HAS BEEN a marked increase in the number of murders committed in the United States in late years. The number in 1892 was 6,792 as compared with 5,906 in 1891, 4,290 in 1890, and 3,567 in 1889. This shows an alarming increase in this crime. It is nearly double what it was three years ago, is 2,502 larger than was reported two years ago, and shows an increase of 886 over one year ago. This is out of proportion to the growth in population. And it is not reassuring that the number of judicial hangings has decreased. There were only 107 in the whole country in 1892 as compared with 123 in 1891 and 102 in 1890.

THE OLD SAYING that "walls have ears" is about to be illustrated in Russia. A German organ complains bitterly of the methods adopted by the various governments for securing evidence of the secret proceedings of socialistic bodies, and is especially indignant that a large number of microphones, that have been ordered from an electrical firm in Berlin by the government authorities in St. Petersburg, are intended to be fixed in the walls of cells in prisons, so that anything spoken by the prisoner in any part of the room can be either heard by the officers of the prison or automatically recorded.

Canada's Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster General, just submitted to Parliament, furnishes much interesting information.

It shows that at the close of the fiscal year there were in the Dominion offices an increase of 277 during the year. Six hundred and fourteen miles were added to the mail routes, while the annual mail travel had increased from 27,152,543 miles to 28,462,388 miles.

The increase in the mileage of the railway mail service during the past fiscal year amounted to nearly 10 per cent. Of this increase 50 per cent. has taken place in the newer province of Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. The rest is nearly all divided between Nova Scotia and Quebec, the former having 21 per cent. and the latter 17 per cent. of the total additional service. In Ontario there were only 25 miles added to the service and in New Brunswick 56½ miles.

During the past year 29 post offices had their services increased to semi-daily; 72 to daily; 54 to tri-weekly, and 39 to weekly. In many of these cases, the frequency has been increased at very slight expense compared with the cost of the former service. The aim of the department in increasing mail services is to make the advance in frequency correspond with the advance in the general business interests of a community, and it is thus enabled to avail itself of the facilities provided for the carrying on of business, and so to furnish such a service as is required at a minimum of cost. Of the new post offices established during the year, one-third only required new services to supply them with mails; and of the remaining two-thirds, which were attached to existing routes, a very small number cost anything at all for mail service.

There were 1,123 post offices in operation in New Brunswick during the year; 5,465 miles of post route, and annual travel thereon 2,533,160 miles; number of letters handled, 5,400,000; registered letters, 132,000; free letters, 148,000; transient newspapers, samples, patterns, etc., 720,000; packages of printers' copy, photos, etc., 72,000;

packets of fifth class, 42,000; parcels by parcel post, 23,000; closed parcels for the U. K. and other countries 850.

The totals for the Dominion are: Letters handled, 102,850,000; post cards, 20,815,000; registered letters, 3,283,700; free letters, 4,606,000; transient newspapers, 34,044,000; packages of printers' copy, photos, etc., 1,573,000; packets of fifth class matter, 693,600; parcels by post, 334,100; closed packets for United Kingdom and other countries, 11,560.

There is a slight decrease in the number of registered letters passing by mail within the Dominion, during the year ended 30th June, 1892—the estimated number being 3,286,700. In 1891, the number was 3,292,000.

One hundred and forty-seven cases of abstraction of contents, or portion of contents, or less of registered letters, containing money sent through the Canadian post office, occurred during the year ended 30th June, 1892. This is eight less than last year, and furnishes satisfactory evidence that the measures taken by the department to secure the safety of registered correspondences, are efficacious. In thirty-seven of these cases the contents, wholly or in part, were recovered from the officers responsible or were otherwise made good, the losses having occurred whilst the letters were in charge of the post office. There were fifty-six cases of alleged loss in which no evidence was forthcoming to account for the discrepancies. The officers responsible made good the contents in twenty-one cases. The contents of letters which were stolen, or were supposed to have been, from post offices or from mails en route, were in five cases recovered or were made good. In twenty of such cases, however, the department failed to recover the contents.

Persons who have occasion to write to the department complaining of losses by mail, or of delay in the transmission of their correspondence, should always send with their complaints the envelopes or covers of the letters or packages with respect to which inquiry is made.

On the 30th June, 1892, there were 1,120 money order offices in operation in the Dominion, an increase of 40 over the number in the year previous. The distribution of provinces is as follows:

Ontario	576
Quebec	174
Nova Scotia	153
New Brunswick	98
Prince Edward Island	11
Manitoba	42
Northwest Territories	36
British Columbia	40
	1,120

The gross postal revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1892, was \$3,542,611.02, showing an increase of \$167,723.36 over the revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1891. During the same period the expenditure was \$4,205,955.26, an increase of \$185,245.32. The large increase in the expenditure this year is owing to a payment of \$53,994.42 to the Canadian Pacific railway for additional mail service, and \$44,672 to the Montreal Ocean Steamship company for conveyance of mails between Canada and the United Kingdom.

There is no more interesting branch of the service than the dead letter office, and some strange things fall into the hands of the superintendent of the branch through carelessness of letter writers. During the past year \$18,693 in actual cash reached the dead letter office, contained in 3,051 letters, but it shows the perfection to which the service has attained when it is stated that only 45 were undelivered to the parties for whom they were intended. Among the articles which reached the dead letter office, were bodkins, badges, butterflies, boots, candy, furs by the score, carbolio smoke balls, certificates of nearly every variety in Canada—Masonic Sons of England, Orange, Foresters, United Workmen, Oddfellows, Arcanum, K. of L., Y. M. C. A., temperance societies, etc. Then there was one apostolic benediction, one cast of teeth, one coffin plate, one false palate, one doll, two Derby sweepstakes tickets, two garters, one glass eye, nearly 200 articles of gold jewellery, two Indian

battle axes, 61 lottery tickets, one pawn ticket, one petticoat and five wills. It is satisfactory to learn that the apostolic benediction reached its intended destination. The total number of dead letters received was 1,057,781, of which 8,061 only were not disposed of. Of letters of value there were 28,708, of which only the owners of 650 were not found.

Insults to God's Word.

WHOLESALE BURNING OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN QUEBEC CITY.

The committee of the Quebec Auxiliary Bible Society has requested us, the undersigned ministers of the Gospel, to prepare the following statement of facts for the press, believing that the time has come when the public should know how the Roman Catholic priesthood encourage the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and how in almost every instance where the New Testament is found in a Roman Catholic family, it is condemned to the flames as a book which endangers their salvation. The version of the Holy Scriptures sold or loaned by the Quebec Bible Society is that of De Sici, first published in 1701 with the permission of His Eminence "Monseigneur Le Cardinal de Noailles, Archeveque de Paris." It has also sold the version made by the late Monseigneur Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, but the edition is now exhausted and the book very rare. The following are instances of how the priesthood treat the DeSici version of the Holy Scriptures:

Four students attending college here obtained a copy of the New Testament and began to study it with great interest, but it soon became known, and they were charged with reading a bad book. It was agreed that the book should be submitted to the judgment of one of the professors, who pronounced it good, but added that the Church had condemned it. He was then asked how it could be a good book in 1701 and a bad book later on. Shrugging his shoulders, he replied: "Ask me no more questions; the Church says it is bad, and that is enough."

In Daulac Street, St. Roch's, a De Sici New Testament was sold to a family, the mother of which, according to instructions, took the book and showed it to the cure, who pronounced it a bad book, and condemned it to be burned, saying at the same time that he had heard of more than fifty other such books, of which he had burned many. The woman herself when seen, acknowledged that she had found only what was good in the book, but the Church did not permit them to read it.

A New Testament was left on trial with a family on King Street, St. Roch's. Some days after the book was returned, with the explanation that it was not a fit book for them to have in their possession, as it had been shown to the cure, who pronounced it a bad book, and who had also told them to put it in the fire, and it would save them their wood, as it was not fit for anything else. The book being on loan, they resolved to return it to the owner.

In St. Sauveur a New Testament was sold to a family. It was shown to one of the vicars of the parish, who pronounced it a bad book, a Protestant Bible made by Chiniquy, and sold purposely to make Protestants or pagans. He asked the woman if she consented to his burning the book, which she did, and saw him place it in the stove, and it was consumed.

A New Testament was sold to a family in the little village of Stadacona. It was shown to the cure, who condemned the book to be burned, and in giving his judgment, said his only reason for doing so was that in a good Catholic book they never said "Marie," but always "Ste. Marie." It was then shown to this woman that the cure had erred in making such a statement, for in the New Testament of Archbishop Baillargeon, which had the Pope's sanction, it read just the same as in the De Sici Testament. Places were marked, and the books left to compare. When last seen, she acknowledged them to be much the same, and declared them both to be good books, and guaranteed that, so far as she was concerned, the cure would burn no more books.

In the light of these facts it would be too much to say that the priesthood wilfully deceive the people about the Scriptures circulated by the Bible

Society, but one thing is quite evident that "they do err not, knowing the Scriptures." Is it any wonder that a literary review should be condemned, because of its independent thought when the Holy Scriptures is a prescribed book? In the mandement of Cardinal Taschereau of August 16 last, a most extraordinary document, he says, "War to the bad books!" They are colported everywhere, in the public squares, in railway depots, on cars, in the persons and hospitals on the markets and in the dwelling houses. Error is disguised under all forms, and is concealing itself, in order to be better propagated, under the cover of falsified Bibles, small tracts full of lies, irreligious pamphlets and papers injurious to the faith and morals." It would be a good thing for all concerned if some of our esteemed Roman Catholic fellow countrymen would point out at once wherein the De Sici version of the Holy Scriptures violates the text of the Latin Vulgate, or wherein it differs from the accepted Greek text, as we are of opinion that it would be found that, if any freedoms are taken with the text of either, it is in favor of Romanism rather than Protestantism, and that it is in no sense a Protestant book other than Protestants are desirous that Roman Catholics should have the Book of books, believing that "The Scriptures make wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

Let us earnestly pray to God for those who are so deluded, priest and people, that they may be divinely enlightened as to the true character of the Holy Scriptures, their use and supremacy.

If needful we are prepared to furnish, name, street and number of parties mentioned in this statement, also names of the different cures who have burned, or ordered the Holy Scriptures to be burned. (Signed)

EDWARD J. STOBO.

DONALD TAIT.

W. T. NOBLE.

T. Y. LEBEVRE.

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.]

A Woman's Work.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

A woman's work—what is it? Is it only to brew and bake, Or is it to labour with heart and brain In sailing the ship of state? Is it only to rock the cradle That holds her slumbering boy, Or is it to fashion the laws that make His future pain or joy?

Is it merely to bide at home And keep the hearthstone bright, With her sad heart aching with all the wrong That she would fain set right? Or is it to take her stand With the ranks that work for good, And labour with willing hand and heart In the strength of her womanhood?

It is joy to rule a home, It is sweet to lean for rest Upon a strong heart filled with love, To fold upon one's breast A child's wee, winsome face, And look with dreamful eyes At the picture fair that fancy paints Of the future's paradise.

Yes, home is the dearest place To the heart of womanhood, But oh, outside, in the world so wide There's a chance for doing good; There's a thousand daily wrongs That a woman can set right, There's a thousand places dark That her presence can make light;

There is duty for every hour In the world's wide harvest fields, And a happiness that comes to bless When love its fruitage yields. A woman's work—what is it then? Is it only to brew and bake? Or is it to labour with heart and brain In sailing the ship of state?

Medical Mission Work in China.

The Bible tells us that when the Lord Jesus Christ was in this world, he not only taught in synagogues and preached the Gospel, but he also healed all manner of diseases amongst the people. His apostles in his name did the same. And in Christian countries those who wish to help the sick poor, support hospitals for the purpose; so

that those who cannot afford to pay clever doctors may go to these hospitals. In this way many are cured who otherwise would have died. In some foreign countries they know very little about medicine, and still less about what is called surgery.

For the Christian instruction of the in-patients, there is a meeting for prayers in the hospital chapel every morning at seven. During the day the native chaplain in the men's ward, and the Bible woman in the women's ward, go from bed to bed conversing with the patients. In the evening there is a Bible class for those who are able to attend it.

Three young men are under medical instruction. They pay for their board, and assist in hospital work. The fee for a three years' course is nearly equal to six guineas. Non-Christian students are not encouraged, as their presence interfere with the evangelistic work of the hospital. The new hospital consists of four wards, two for men, one for women, and one for children.

Dr. MacDonald, in writing to his home, gives the following illustrations of the influence of the hospital work in which he is engaged: "Whilst I was finishing a piece of toast and reading at breakfast one morning, a poor woman, who carried a couple of fowls and a basket of fresh eggs, was shown in by my boy. 'You saved my grandchild's life a few months ago,' said she, 'and I cannot thank you sufficiently; but I have brought you two hens and a basket of fresh eggs.' 'Well, I said, you love your grandchild very much indeed.' 'O, that indeed I do, sir; and you were so good to attend it all through that severe illness free of charge.' 'Well, I'm glad he recovered; and I'm very much obliged to you for bringing me a present. I'll take a couple of the eggs, please, but you really must not force me to take more.' 'Yes, yes; you must have the fowls and all the eggs. I shall never forget your kindness when my grandchild seemed to be dying.' So the boy bore away her present, and I looked at her face, wrinkled, but just then lighted up with generous feeling, and I thought of you, mother. Wasn't it strange that I thought of you, because of course a poor China woman is not anything like a European? And of course I told my boy to see that she was no great loser by the transaction, but to give her a little packet of silver on the quiet. Mungo Park said that in travelling through Africa he always experienced kindness from the women of the land; and, during my seven years in China, I cannot recollect being once rallied at and publicly cursed by a woman. For their sakes I wish I could say the same for the men."

Among Exchanges.

ONE GIRL'S VIEW.

A sixteen-year-old Maine girl says: Why do the young men do so much loafing? Go to work! Push ahead! I am but a young girl; I have clothed myself and got money in the bank and am only sixteen years old. I lay up more money every year of my life than any other boy or young man within a radius of three miles of my home. When they get a dollar they go to a dance and go home a dollar out. My father is able to support me, but I choose to support myself. I advise all girls to cut clear of these loafing boys. Give them a wide berth, and never marry a man unless he is able to support you. And never put your arm through the handle of a rum jug."—*Leviston Journal*.

WEAK AND FOOLISH.

There are symptoms that W. T. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, is becoming rather weak and foolish! He is giving attention to Spiritualism, and anticipates great and startling discoveries in this line. This sort of thing is for most men and women, a thing of ill omen. "Spiritualism," or "Spiritism" as we prefer to call it, is the disease of many earnest minds, and the convenient cloak of much fraud.—*Pres. Witness*.

STILL IN DOUBT.

It is claimed by some that Gen. Booth's Salvation Army scheme of establishing industrial colonies in England is doing more harm than good by giving the work of honest men to the London bums. In assisting the submerged to the surface he has submerged—so they say—those more deserving. One of the principal industries of his colony is the supplying of firewood, but it has created no employment, nor any new market; only taken them away from others who had a better claim to them. The labor world is a complicated thing, and it is hard to say just what effect any innovation may have at last.—*Chris. Stand.*