

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XL.—No. 8.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

WHOLE No. 2082

NOW! NOW!

Will each subscriber, who has not already done so, kindly forward a renewal at once by the next mail, if possible. NOW is the time!

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

BARON ROTHCHILD has made an immense purchase of land on the river Jordan, to colonize his kindred.

THERE ARE 4,876 students at the University of Berlin this winter, the largest number in the history of the institution.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of Warsaw, has given German employees in Russian Poland one more year in which to learn the Russian language. In case they have not acquired the language by January, 1894, they will be expelled.

A GREAT BRIDGE is to be built across the Neva at St. Petersburg. The plan has just been accepted, and the St. Petersburg municipality has voted the twenty-six millions rubles required to build it.

THE STATISTICS of population in France, issued the first of the year, show a decrease again. There is an excess of deaths over births of 10,505, and, taking the native population alone, an excess of no less than 19,000. Foreigners in France thrive and multiply; Frenchmen themselves decrease year after year. With this ominous fact is closely connected two others: In Paris twenty-five per cent. of the births are illegitimate, and divorces were more numerous last year than in any year since the passage of the Divorce Act.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that an electric railway will soon be completed between Paris and Brussels, upon which cars will run at the rate of 150 miles an hour. This seems incredible, but then after railways were introduced it was demonstrated that trains could never make more than fifteen miles per hour. Heavy steam engines easily make five times that speed, and why should not electric cars make ten times that speed? There are "insurmountable obstacles," of course, but the way of human progress has always been over such—in fact, insurmountable obstacles have been the favorite stepping-stone for the feet of Progress.

SPAIN is still living in the dark ages. A recent despatch says: "The excitement caused among Roman Catholics by the opening of a Protestant church in Madrid several weeks ago still threatens trouble. When the Protestants announced four days ago that they would meet last Sunday afternoon in the theatre opposite the Jesuit College the police feared a counter demonstration to the Catholic student riot in Barcelona on January 29. When the Protestants assembled on Sunday they found a strong force of police and about one hundred of the civil guard drawn up around the college. During the service a petard exploded a few yards from the theatre. Three policemen and a civilian were wounded. The services were cut short, and the congregation hurried in a panic from the theatre."

A NEGRO, Mr. T. N. Baker, has been chosen as classes orator by the faculty of the Boston University. He is preparing for the ministry, and will labour amongst the coloured people in the South. He is a striking illustration of what a man with a purpose can do. He was a farm boy until he was twenty-one years of age when, with scarcely any education, he entered the Hampton Agricultural School, where he spent four years. From this school he went to Moody's Mt. Hermon school for boys, and there he prepared himself for Boston University after three years. He is a thorough student, with marked literary tastes and unusual oratorical ability. Modest, gentlemanly, and of excellent character he is a great favorite among his fellow students.

OCCASIONALLY, right in the heart of American civilization are found strange old customs which seem almost a remnant of the middle ages. For instance, there is in Morton, Ill., a New

Ahrnsh church of nearly 500 members who have some curious regulations as to their worship. Services begin at nine in the morning and close before three in the afternoon, dinner being served at noon in the church dining hall. The members are allowed light drinks, but are expelled for drunkenness. A member is also likely to be expelled for attending service at any other church, even the funeral of a friend. Four years ago a leading member suffered expulsion for voting for Harrison. The principal difference between the New and the Old Ahrnsh Churches is that the latter use only hooks and eyes while the former insist that they may use buttons. They have many excellences, chief among which are their care for each other and their faithfulness to the Sabbath services. They are also coming to endorse our public school system.

Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule bill in Parliament last week. It was a time of absorbing interest. His speech seems to have been up to his high standard in clearness and force. The chief points of the measure, as summarized from Gladstone's speech by the *Daily Sun*, are as follows:

The relation of Ireland to the imperial parliament is greatly changed. Ireland is still to be represented in the imperial house of commons, but instead of 103 members, it is proposed that she shall have only 80. This is the equitable representation on the basis of population. The Irish members are not to vote on matters expressly relating to Great Britain, nor on taxes other than those levied on Ireland, nor on the appropriation of money for other than imperial service.

In respect to finances it appears that the imperial parliament will regulate the customs and excise duties and post office matters. The collection of revenue from these sources will be devolved largely on imperial authorities, while it is proposed to leave with the Irish government all the revenue so collected except the receipts from customs. From the latter source is to be taken Ireland's contribution to imperial expenditure. This amount is \$12,000,000 a year. But the empire will maintain the customs services, the post offices, and for the present, the main portion of the cost of the constabulary. These services will apparently require something more than the \$12,000,000. The remainder of the revenue collected in Ireland, estimated at \$28,000,000, will go to the Irish legislature for local purposes. Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that this sum will provide for all the services left to the local government and will leave a surplus of \$3,000,000.

The government of Ireland is to be assigned to a body composed of three estates, as in Canada. The viceroy has apparently the same functions as the governor general of Canada. He may be a Protestant or a Roman Catholic, will hold office for a term of six years and be appointed by the imperial government. Respecting the constitution of the Irish executive no information is given. The parliament will be composed of two branches, both elective. The assembly will consist of 103 members, chosen from the present constituencies, and for the present it would appear by the existing parliamentary suffrage. The legislative council is to be composed of 48 members, chosen by electors having a property franchise so high that the number of voters for this chamber will be one-fifth the number voting for members of the assembly. The term of the assembly is to be five years, and of the legislative council eight years. In the event of a dead-lock, by the disagreement of the two chambers, the difficulty is to be adjusted by the two bodies voting together.

It appears to be Mr. Gladstone's intention to retain control of the land for three years, to gradually reduce and finally abolish altogether the imperial control of the Irish constabulary, and to give up after a time to the local government the power of appointing judges. The independence of Ireland under the measure when the provisions have all gone into effect would be much more complete than that of the independence of the states of the American union or of the provinces of Canada. The judicial committee of the privy council becomes for Ireland as for the colonies, the final authority in constitutional disputes.

Such are the main features of the proposed new constitution of Ireland and of the British empire.

A RUSSIAN PRINCESS, who has lived in Switzerland for some time, has joined the Salvation Army, and, it is reported, has determined to go to Russia to inaugurate a religious campaign. She will be accompanied by some of her friends, equally eager to engage in the work. While earnestly wishing them God-speed, we cannot be blind to the fact that they are probably going the quickest way to the inside of a Russian prison, and perhaps Siberia.

Rum Traffic Notes.

SLOW WORK. Referring to the efforts to christianize the Indians, some one well says, "It is slow work reforming Indians with five cents worth of missionary and \$10 worth of whiskey."

EVEN RUSSIA. Even Russia is moving to restrict the drink trade by law. A new law is just going into effect there which forbids drink to be supplied on credit or on pledge of crops or for labor. This is one step. Others will follow.

LOCAL OPTION. The British Government will try this winter to pass a "Local Option" Temperance bill, which will put in the hands of the county councils the power to restrict licenses to the very utmost. The majority will rule.

FIFTY THOUSAND. A pamphlet published by a minister in Glasgow on "The Drink Traffic as it Affects the Great Cities," is authority for the statement that not fewer than 50,000 persons go to bed drunk in Glasgow every Saturday night.

A GATE TO HELL. A licensed saloon is a gate to hell, kept open by law, the government receiving part of the fare the passengers pay the gate keeper.

ABSTAINING SOLDIERS. Recently in India certain regiments, containing over 5,000 soldiers, were placed under medical observation, from which it was shown that the mortality of the free drinkers was 44 per 1,000; moderate, 23 per 1,000; and teetotalers, 11 per 1,000.

HIGH LICENSE VAIN. Experience, common sense and morality teach that there is no hope for the overthrow of the city saloon by high license. Hope for its downfall exists only in the education of the people up to total abstinence and temperance; to a detestation of the saloon as the hot-bed of all crimes; and to belief in the efficacy of prohibition as a remedy; and in absolute and efficient prohibition.

GERMAN STATISTICS. In their study of statistics the German authorities have discovered that crime, pauperism and disease have increased in proportion as the sale of alcoholic drinks has increased. They declare that alcoholism means the deterioration of the nation, and the Government promptly seeks to stem the tide by throwing stringent, even harsh, restrictions around the sale and consumption of liquor.

A PROHIBITION TOWN. Mildura, a town of New South Wales, was founded by the Chaffey brothers in 1888. By means of irrigation it has been transformed from a desert to a beautiful garden. By the terms of the "Mildura Irrigation Act" no liquor is allowed to be sold in the settlement, and in consequence every one appears happy and prosperous.

A CONSPIRACY TO RUIN. The liquor dealers of New York are engineering a law through the Legislature which shall make it exceedingly dangerous to testify against a saloon-keeper. If under the proposed law any one should testify that a saloon-keeper had sold him liquor unlawfully, he would subject himself to punishment. It is a rascally plan to gag witnesses against rum-sellers. More and more the laws are entering into a conspiracy with the ruin of American youth, and the amazing thing about it is that millions of professedly Christian voters are utterly indifferent to the alarming fact.

A NORTHWEST VOICE. Mr. W. W. MacDonald is the new M. P. for Assiniboia, succeeding Mr. Dewdney. Being interviewed about things in the Northwest, he expressed himself clearly about Prohibition there. He said that he was quite prepared to be quoted on the effects of prohibition in the Northwest. "From 1883 to 1885," he said, "it was a remarkable thing to see a glass of whiskey. Of course, it could be bought under certain circumstances. There was a butcher who sold liquor, but he had to carry his bar

in his pockets, a bottle in one and a glass in the other. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction under the prohibition regulations, and it was thought that there would be an improvement under the license law, but I am convinced that, under license, drinking has increased over 300 per cent." Mr. MacDonald testifies to the effective work done by many of the officers and men of the Mounted Police in enforcing the prohibitory regulations and did not consider it surprising that they were so often outwitted as the liquor sellers made it a business to resort to the most ingenious tricks, such as burying the barrels of liquor under ground in their cellars and getting the liquor out from time to time with pumps. He summed up his attitude on this question by saying "I'm a prohibitionist."

Our Civilized Neighbors.

Over a week ago a shocking crime was committed at Paris, Texas, by a negro named Smith. It was the cruel outrage and murder of a little white girl named Vance. No one sympathized with the negro or would consider any punishment known to the law too severe in his case. He was hunted down, arrested, and taken to the town where he had committed the awful crime. In a civilized country he would have been tried and duly executed in obedience to the law of the land. Instead of this, the neighboring towns and counties, and even the neighboring State of Arkansas poured thousands of men into the town to witness the torture and the burning of the negro Smith. Twenty thousand or more witnessed the final horror, and witnessed it with gloating delight. Railways ran special trains to accommodate the eager public. Smith desired to be shot, but the lynchers, with universal approval, planned otherwise. Smith was fastened in a chair, seated on top of a box in a wagon, driven through the public squares, and pelted with missiles. He was then driven to a field and placed on a high platform and fastened to a stake. The relatives of the child then applied red hot irons to the soles of his feet and all over his body. They then burnt out his eyes, and finally thrust the irons into his mouth and throat. When they thus tormented him to their entire satisfaction, a great mass of fuel, &c., was placed under the scaffold. Oil was poured over Smith and the wood, and a match applied. The fire speedily enveloped the criminal. The ropes burnt, and he with a stupendous effort rolled himself out of the raging flames. He was thrust back, and at last other ropes were used to fasten him in the fire, till death came. We have only given a summary of a scene to which the United States papers devote columns; but we have given enough to show what a hideous tragedy has taken place very publicly and deliberately. The details are enough to satisfy the soul of a Torquemada. Such a tragedy could not have occurred even in China. We know of no other country where public law could be thus trodden under foot and whose people could thus write themselves savages. Why it should be so is not for us to say. In Australia and Canada there are frontier populations that are lawless enough, but in neither Australia nor Canada does Lynch law hold fenshish revel. It is a disgrace to a Christian nation to have law thus travestied. There is not an "effete monarchy" in Europe, there is probably no State in Africa since the overthrow of Dahomey where such scenes could be witnessed. Smith was but one of many negroes that have been burnt to death. His case is but one of hundreds that have been "lynched." The murders and assassinations are not decreasing in number. On the contrary they are multiplying. It is true that often the men who are "lynched" deserve, as Smith deserved, the punishment of death. But in all civilized countries this punishment must be inflicted according to due process of law. Judge "Lynch" not seldom inflicts his "justice" upon the innocent, and allows the criminal to escape. We have no wish to say one disrespectful word of the United States; but it is no disrespect to declare that a civilized christian country should speedily purge itself from the fearful crimes and the lawlessness of which we read so often and so sorrowfully.—*Pres. Witness.*

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.]

Board of Managers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was called at the request of the President of the W. M. A. Society to consider the resignation of Miss Hooper, was held in St. John, Thursday Dec. 29th at 10.30 A. M.

Meeting opened with devotional exercises. Mrs. Hartley was appointed Sec'y. pro tem. The corresponding Secretary read a letter from Miss Hooper, also a statement showing her doctrinal views as not being in accord with the Free Baptist denomination, and also her desires of resigning her position as our missionary. After some general conversation concerning this statement, and its date, being September 27th, 1892, it was moved by Mrs. Robertson, seconded by Mrs. Long, and

Resolved, That the resignation of our missionary be accepted.

On motion, Mrs. Hartley seconded by Mrs. Peters,

Ordered, that the Corresponding Secretary communicate to Miss Hooper the action of the Board, and expressing the love and good wishes for a happy future, from those with whom she had been so long connected in the Master's work. On motion by Mrs. Long, seconded by Mrs. J. Smith,

Resolved, That we withhold any further money from Miss Hooper.

A statement being made that there were only very few copies of the constitution on hand, perhaps a dozen or so, on motion of Mrs. Weyman, seconded by Mrs. J. W. Clark,

Resolved that we have 250 copies of the constitution printed.

A letter written by Dr. McLeod referring to Miss Gaunce was read by Mrs. Weyman, also a letter received by him from Miss Gaunce.

Sister Gaunce being present was introduced by the President, and welcomed. She spoke in a manner that pleased all who had the pleasure of listening to her. After much thought and prayer she had joined the Student's Volunteer Band, and was desirous of devoting her life to mission work in the Foreign field. Being a Free Baptist, though not knowing very much concerning doctrinal points, and a member of the Fredericton church, she offered herself to our Society as a missionary, and was desirous of entering on the work immediately, or as soon as an opportunity presented. Questioned as to her health, she said, her health had always been good, and she did not know of any weakness or disease in her system. After much deliberation, on motion of Mrs. Hartley, seconded by Mrs. Weyman,

Resolved, That we extend to Miss Gaunce our sympathy and care; further resolved that we will engage her on or about the 1st of July to travel amongst our people, visiting the churches and District meetings, thereby becoming acquainted with our sisters, and building up for herself a place in their esteem and affections.

On motion Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mrs. J. Smith,

Resolved, We pay Miss Gaunce the sum of \$50.00 for the time spent in the above mentioned work, and travelling expenses viz., the months of July, August and September. If at the end of that time she has satisfied our people, as to her capabilities or a missionary, and she shall receive a certificate from a skilled physician as to her health, we shall send her to India as our missionary at the earliest opportunity, which will be probably in October.

Ordered That the travelling expenses of the ladies attending this meeting be paid by the Treasurer. Also that Miss Gaunce's travelling expenses be paid.

MRS. HARTLEY, Sec'y. Pro-tem.

Lower Perth Society.

Dear Sisters; A short time ago I visited our sisters of the Lower Perth Society, and was delighted at their success. During their short history, less than one year, they have made splendid progress indeed. Mrs. C. H.

McLaughlan is their President, a good christian woman, in fact they are all faithful christian women; their hearts are in the work, and God is making them a wonderful blessing in the community, and especially in the church, for their meetings shed a strong religious influence. During the winter they hold their meetings but once a month, from house to house; a plain tea is provided, to which all remain, visitors included. A small fee is collected from each person present at the meeting, this including the visitors also. This fund is outside of the regular fees. I mention this as a suggestion that may help other struggling societies, as it is an easy method of raising money. I wish to mention this fact, also, that at each meeting a suitable and interesting programme, for the next meeting, is thoughtfully and prayerfully arranged, it includes all the religious exercises of the meeting. They told me that there has not been a jarring word uttered among them since they were organized. Being of one mind and of one spirit, while in the Master's service, they must prosper.

Your sister in the work,

L. J. BARNES, Bath, C. Co., Feb. 17th.

Shall We Cook Our Own Food?

The idea of a central kitchen, from which well-cooked food shall be supplied to the surrounding neighborhood as our house lights are supplied by electric or gas companies, is by no means new; at the same time, the extravagance of home cooking as compared with co-operative cooking has never, perhaps, been so clearly demonstrated as it is in this month's *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. George Somes Layard. The fortunate possessors of good cooks will probably see very little in his argument; those whose "trouble with my cook" is a matter of daily occurrence will, however, view with delight the prospect of relief, even though it be still very remote in the future. To get at his facts Mr. Layard takes a certain area, and adds together the cost of the cooks' food, wages, washing, fire and perquisites. He next estimates the cost of building and fitting and supply kitchen, with manager's residence, stabling, &c., steam engine, boilers, refrigerators, ovens, lifts, cooking apparatus, &c., and having compared the two, he declares "that there are many groups of 3,500 persons, representing 290 households, who are spending, in round figures, £50,000 per annum for the privilege of having their food cooked in their own homes, with all the inconveniences which such a system implies, in place of less than a third of that sum expended in accordance with the best known principles of co-operation, by which all those embarrassments would be avoided." There are many details and developments not dealt with in the article—such as the methods by which the food could be kept hot in its transfer from the kitchen to the houses. The writer of the article, however, makes a good case, and busy housewives will anticipate the time when dinner ordered through the telephone will be served promptly and done to a turn without any of the miserable worries with which they are now, alas! often too familiar.

Four Thousand Rooms.

The Vatican, the ancient palace of the popes of Rome, is the most magnificent building of the kind in the world. It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, on a hill called the Vatican because the Latins formerly worshiped Vaticanum, an ancient oracular deity at that place. Exactly when the building was commenced no one knows. Charlemagne is known to have inhabited it over one thousand years ago. The present extent of the building is enormous, the number of rooms, at the lowest computation, being 4,422. Its treasures of marble statues, ancient gems, paintings, books, manuscripts, etc., are to be compared only with those in the British Museum. The length of the statue museum alone is a fraction over a mile. Conservative writers say that the gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains, and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coins than the whole of the present European circulation.