

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2074

Hints For December Work.

1. Renew your subscriptions now.
2. Get one, two, or more new names to send with your own. New subscribers must be those not now on our lists.
3. If you are a minister, tell your people about the INTELLIGENCER next Sabbath—and on some other Sabbaths too. Talk to them about it in their homes and on the streets, also. Urge those who are now subscribers to renew at once. Persuade others to subscribe.
4. If you are in arrears, make an earnest effort to pay up without further delay.
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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Henry M. Stanley says that he has spent fifteen of his Christmas days in the wilds of Africa.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a French company, with a capital of 80,000 francs, proposes to build a canal across the Isthmus of Perekop between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. This will make the Crimea an island, and will save about 250 miles to ships passing from the Sea of Azov to Odessa.

More than 58,000 Mohammedans made the pilgrimage to Mecca in the year 1892. The performance of this religious duty entitles every one of the faithful who accomplishes it to be dignified by the title of the "hajji," and the wearer of this title is thereafter a person of much consequence in his own neighborhood and among his friends.

Here is a sign of the times: The Empress Dowager of China, on the occasion of the celebration of her sixtieth birthday, told the various mandarins not to send her the usual presents, but to use the money instead for relieving the poor. It is said that she gave about \$20,000 to the poor of each province from her own purse.

According to the most recent returns, Russia has the largest prison population, 108,840; next comes India with 76,510, Italy with 60,836, the United States with 59,258, and Great Britain with 30,474.

Every nation in Europe is having trouble with the anarchists and strong measures may be required. When a country gets too hot for them they come over to the United States to swell the number of criminals and cranks.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. G. R. Tyler, started in life a very poor boy. At the age of fourteen he was employed as a messenger in a great paper-making house. He advanced slowly, and is now at the head of the firm. Although a very charitable man, giving largely on every hand, he is very wealthy, said to be worth more than \$10,000,000.

There are 8,000, or 10,000 Icelanders in Manitoba, and more are coming. The climate of the island is said to be steadily getting worse, and (if the Copenhagen authorities don't prevent) the whole population—some 70,000—may become Canadians. They are an industrious and moral people, and make good citizens.

At length the Dead Sea is to be navigated, and two sailing-boats—one rather large and heavy, for cargo, and the other smaller and neater, for passengers—have just been conveyed from Jaffa and Jerusalem by rail, and

thence to the Dead Sea by road. The boats belong to the Sultan of Turkey, as does also the Dead Sea, which forms part of the crown property; and it is Abdul-Hamid's intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen and sulphur that abound in its waters and on its shores.

A new influenza has broken out in Europe, somewhat resembling the grip. Its attacks come more like a stroke of paralysis, with severe pains, and some times prostration so great that the sufferer can not stand. The eyes and throat are much inflamed. It is more infectious, but not as dangerous as the grip.

There is a Roman Catholic monastery in Pennsylvania which includes a college and theological seminary with 200 students and 25 professors; also a distillery and a brewery! The students are not allowed to drink the seminary beer, though the prohibition does not extend to the faculty. It is said that a magnificent church which the monks are now building will be erected by the profits of this liquor business.

A sad phrase of the labor question is the presence of so many children in shops and factories. A movement was started in Chicago about a year ago to prevent boys and girls under fourteen years of age being thus employed, a careful canvass having shown that 2,040 juvenile workers were wage-earners in eighty-two firms. Some of these children belonged to families that are in absolute want and must have their earnings in order to live, therefore 439 permits were granted to such to continue their labors.

Thomas Ticknor, a jeweller at Parkhill, Ont., manufactured and has on exhibition in his shop a steam engine, which is believed to be the smallest perfect steam-engine in the world. This mechanical marvel he has christened "The Little Jumbo." Its piston steam-valve, eccentric and steam ports are so small that a microscope is required to examine them. The balance wheel is 3/32 of an inch in diameter; the diameter of the driving-shaft is about that of a human hair and 1-16 of an inch in length; the eccentric-rod is smaller than a human air. The length of the entire engine, including the balance-wheel, is but 5-32 of an inch, or one-half the length of a grain of wheat.

Great is the enterprise of the daily press. But it has its favored lines of enterprise. Some time ago the following was given out as the result of careful examination and measurement at that date: That the average space in the daily newspapers of the United States devoted to the records of crime was twice as much as that given to religion, five times as great as to books, and twenty one times as great as to art. That the labor problem had less space than the theatre and only half as much as athletic sports, which included baseball, hor. e-racing and pugilism.

Have you sent your subscription? If not, kindly send it now.

Petition For a Plebiscite.

The following petition for a direct vote and may vote on the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic is being circulated in Nova Scotia:

To the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia:

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the following facts:

1. That notwithstanding the restrictive legislation at present in operation, intemperance, with its attendant evils, still exists in the province to an alarming extent, is a constant source of misery, pauperism and crime, and a persistent hindrance and menace to the moral and material well being of our people.
2. That your petitioners believe that the only right and effective legislative method of dealing with this evil is by the speedy enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition.
3. That not only do your petitioners think that such legislation would be right in principle and very beneficial in operation, but that it is also desired and would be approved by a large majority of the electors of this province.
4. Your petitioners further believe that it is very desirable that there should be an opportunity given for a clear expression for this strong public opinion, uninfluenced by partizan or other considerations, so that the legislative body dealing with the question may be fully aware of the attitude of the electors towards it.

5. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to make provision for the immediate taking of a direct vote of the electors of Nova Scotia in which form as will show what number of such electors would approve of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor into the said Province, and what proportion of the electors would be opposed to such legislation.

And your petitioners will ever pray. We do not need to say that the INTELLIGENCER heartily approves this movement. We have no doubt the petition will be numerously signed, and the N. S. Legislature will probably grant the prayer of the petitioners. Manitoba has had such a vote. So has Prince Edward Island. Ontario is on the eve of voting. In the Provinces first named the voice of the people is strongly for prohibition. Ontario is likely to speak in similar way. When Nova Scotia's turn comes it will not be found behind the sister Provinces.

New Brunswick ought to have a like opportunity to express itself on this vital question. Though the Legislature of this Province has, on more than one occasion, passed a resolution favouring a Prohibitory Law, it would be well to have a direct vote of the people on this question.

The INTELLIGENCER earnestly desires a renewal from every present subscriber.

About 'Professing Christians.'

We often hear people talk about 'professing Christians' in a way that shows a misconception of a Christian profession. Such expressions as making a profession of religion "and" people who make no profession, are used as if it was a virtue to make no profession, and as if making a profession meant proclaiming one's own goodness. But a Christian profession or confessing Christ before men, is the duty of all Christians, and is consistent with the deepest humility. To confess Christ implies a discovery of our guilty state and need of forgiveness. It implies faith in Him as an all-sufficient Saviour. It means that we take Him as our Teacher and Guide, and that we bear witness to His saving power and mercy. There is nothing to foster pride or presumption in being conscious that we are unworthy sinners, who trust in Christ to save us. Everything depends on whether our testimony is true or not.

If one believes in his heart that God has forgiven him, it is right that he should say so. Nay more, it is clearly the Divine purpose to carry on his work of saving sinners by the agency of those who have themselves been renewed and forgiven. In this work testimony is one of the most effective means of leading sinners to the Saviour. It is not denied that there may be a profession without an experience. This is hypocrisy. But there would be no counterfeits if there was no genuine coin. Hypocrisy has been called the homage which vice pays to virtue. We condemn the hypocrite because his profession is a falsehood. But he who speaks words of truth and soberness respecting what he has felt and known should not come under the same condemnation as the hypocrite. If God has heard a sinner's prayer and graciously received and forgiven the prodigal, it is ungrateful and cowardly not to give God the glory due unto His name.

Christians who keep their religion to themselves, for fear of the reproach of those who are not Christians, do not accomplish much in the world. It is hard to see how they can retain God's favor at all while refusing to acknowledge Him in their ways. We despise the man who will not gratefully acknowledge an act of kindness from an early friend in an hour of need; how much more despicable is he who will not acknowledge the goodness of Him who hath loved him with an everlasting love and crowned his life with loving kindness and tender mercies? Do not those who sneer at "professing Christians" do so because they are conscious that every true witness for Christ is a rebuke to their unbelief, ingratitude and neglect of God's claims? We honor the men and women who are not ashamed to avow themselves the servants of Christ. It is a great and common mistake to assume that those who make no profession are free from the responsibility which rests on professors. Our obligations do not depend upon our choice. Making no profession does not change either our relations to God or his requirements. No one ceases to be a sinner needing forgiveness because he makes no profession. The great truths relating to God and man, to time and eternity, do not cease to be true because sinners deny them. Christians should remember that in all times and places they are God's witnesses.—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. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

Letter from Miss Gaunce.

Dear Intelligencer:— I shall not write of our passage across the Atlantic, as a composite article was sent, by the party to the Morning Star, that in all probability, will be seen by your editor.

Leaving Liverpool on the evening of the nineteenth, we started towards the Moorpath Branch Dock, Birkenhead, whence we were to embark in the "Clan Grant," bound for Calcutta. To reach Birkenhead we had to pass through the underground railway, which runs under the Mersey. This, of course, was a point of interest to me.

On arriving at the dock and taking a rapid survey of the steamer, which was to be our home for the next six weeks, we passed down the companion-way into our state rooms and thence into the "saloons." Imagine my surprise, when entering the latter to behold natives of India. At once I became interested, and the thought that among such as these the coming ten years of my life, I trusted, would be spent. By making inquiry I found that there are seventy-three on board; I have not seen the whole number yet, but every day brings a new face to view, so I think by the time I reach Calcutta I shall have seen all. All, or nearly all, are Mohammedans, several of whom are of low caste.

As I look into their dark faces and behold their humble appearance, my heart is touched and I long that the Son of Righteousness may arise and shine into their darkened and superstitious minds.

One evening, when conversing with them, they told of their customs and beliefs, and as I saw how sinners they were, I realized the difficulty of convincing them of the truth, and the prayer that evening was for more of the Spirit of the Master. I must leave our attendants and proceed with the voyage.

Of the first three days, I can say but little, as nearly all the time was spent in my berth, but the passage, so far, has been smooth and pleasant. As the days glide by they are getting brighter and warmer. Last Friday we sighted Cape St. Vincent, which at once brought to mind England's great naval hero, Nelson. Its rock-bound coast stretched some distance, whilst the fortress crowned the highest promontory. Early next morning Gibraltar came in view. As we entered the Strait, the fortress faced us, while in the rear gradually high, bold cliffs arose, terminating abruptly thus rendering them inaccessible. It has been said that this fortress is impregnable, and that there is a storage of supplies, sufficient to last a siege of seven years.

All the afternoon snow-capped mountain peaks could be seen in the distance, and at last we lost sight of them altogether, on the European coast, but not so on the African coast.

Sunday morning, at eleven, we had service, at the close of which Rev. Mr. Wyman gave a short address; in the evening we had a "praise service," and as we sang one and another of the dear familiar hymns, we seemed to forget we were on the blue and historic waters of the Mediterranean. During this service our hearts were touched and also comforted by the remarks of Rev. Mr. Hamlen on the friendship of Christ.

That evening we passed Algiers, the lights of which we could plainly discern in the distance.

This morning we sighted an island, which at one time was a convict settlement, belonging to Italy. Some parts of it, now, seem to be quite densely populated. Parts of the ground are laid off in gardens and terraces.

To-night, about ten or eleven o'clock we expect to reach Malta.

Farther and farther is the distance widening between us and the "home land," and yet forward we would go under the leadership of our Captain.

I must now say good-bye to the dear friends; praying that the Almighty arms of love may be around them, to keep and bless.

Yours &c.
LIZZIE E. GAUNCE.
S. S. "Clan Grant," Nov. 28th, 1893.

Who Will be Remembered?

Who are the people who are the most missed when they leave the earth? Are they those who reach the highest point of self-culture? No. Are they the millionaires who like eddying pools draw all they can into one hungry vortex? No. Are they those whose minds grasp one phase of thought, and who go about with their intellectual arms akimbo hitting everybody who thinks differently? No.

They are those whose lives touch the most other lives helpfully. They are those who set in motion the most influences which tend to make the world better. They are those who serve spiritual and physical blessings to others. They may be rich or poor, learned or unlearned, of large or small calibre intellectually. The outgoing of life in blessing to the world is the measure of its value of humanity, and in such proportion is it missed.

How mistaken are the Christian people who look with cold glances over the needy portions of the earth, apparently caring nothing that millions are unfed spiritually? What loss comes to their lives here in failing to carry out the real spirit of the Gospel embodied in such passages as, "Freely ye have received, freely give;" "he that loseth his life shall save it!"

What loss will come in the future to the narrow lives which are preparing for themselves a limited instead of an 'abundant entrance' into the kingdom above!

How soon such will be forgotten by the people whom they have never helped or blessed!—Helper.

MISS LIZZIE HANSEL, of Vancouver, has offered to devote herself to the Chinese lepers of British Columbia. For two years she has acted as a trained nurse and cared for smallpox patients.

THE REPORT OF THE London Mission has just been published. In the six branches there are 3,995 members, an increase of 455, with 1,005 on trial, and 818 meetings in junior society classes. There are fifteen ministers, twenty lay agents, over sixty sisters, and hundreds of unpaid workers.

Please do not delay sending your subscription.

Will English be the Language of Civilization?

An English writer in *Leisure Hour*, who, with genuine English geographical haziness as to American towns, speaks of "Rochester University, New England," reports a conversation between Professor True, of that university, and Dr. Dollinger, in which the latter expressed the belief that English would soon become pre-eminently the language of civilization. This opinion seems to be justified when we remember the following facts:

One hundred years ago about 21,000,000 people spoke the English tongue. The French-speaking people at that time numbered about 31,500,000, and the Germans exceeded 30,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 31,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,000,000. Even the Italian had three-fourths as large a constituency as the English, and the Portuguese three-eighths. Of the 162,000,000 people, or thereabout, who are estimated to have been using these seven languages in the year 1801, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent, while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the Russians 18.9, and the French 19.6. This aggregate population has now grown to over 400,000,000, of which the English-speaking people number close upon 125,000,000. From 13 per cent we have advanced to 31 per cent. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by about 70,000,000, the Spanish by 40,000,000, the Russian by 70,000,000, the Italian by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by about 15,000,000. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as any of the others, and this relative growth is almost sure to continue.

An Insane King

The Paris correspondent of the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, writes the following concerning the unfortunate Bavarian king, Otho:

"The one insane monarch who now occupies a European throne, King Otho, of Bavaria, shows no symptoms of recovering from his mental malady. I am told that he has lucid intervals, which are very brief, and occur but rarely, and it is as well, for these fleeting gleams of reason only serve to make the poor man miserably unhappy, for while they last he realizes his own wretched condition to the full. Everything is done to amuse and interest him in his ordinary state, which is that of hopeless as well as dangerous insanity. He spends his days in unceasing occupation of an insignificant and mechanical nature. At one time

he worked from morning till night in rolling cigarettes. Then he took to peeling potatoes, and bushels upon bushels were provided for his amusement. Of late his favorite pastime is by no means of such an offensive nature. He has taken to shooting peasants and, will sit all day long with his window waiting for this new kind of game on which to exercise his skill. Even this freak his guardians have contrived to satisfy without injury to any one of his subjects. His gun is loaded in his presence, as he always insists upon seeing the powder and shot in, but for the latter his attendant substitutes dry peas. Orders have been given that no person shall be allowed to pass along the road in front of his dwelling, lest King Otho should fire upon him or her and be driven quite wild by seeing his intended victim walk off unhurt. But at stated intervals a man in peasant's garb makes his appearance on the road. The king takes aim and fires, and the man drops down, to all appearance, dead. The supposed body is removed by two of the guards, and some hours later the performance is repeated to the immense satisfaction of his Majesty. The make-believe peasant is a figurant from one of the minor theaters of Munich. Generally he simply drops on hearing the shot, and remains motionless, but occasionally he varies the performance by dying very hard, turning around two or three times before he falls, and then expiring in terrific convulsions, a catastrophe that always greatly interests the royal maniac.

Among Exchanges.

OVERDRESSED.

There are a good many \$50 overcoats, \$45 suits and \$5 hats being carried around to-day by young men who would be dear at, say—\$2 to \$2.50.—*Mid-Continent.*

SOME P's.

Let us have P's. Persons who patronize the papers should pay, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly and his pocket-book kept plenteous by promptly paying patrons, he puts his pen to paper in peace, he paints his picture of passing events in more pleasing colors, and a perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in pumpkin-pie order in some place where all persons may see it plainly.—*Exchange.*

A HINT TO WRITERS.

To show the liability for errors where abbreviations are used, in a recent article, the following words or characters were used in the middle of a sentence: "For. m. Sec." The supposition was that foreign missionary secretary was intended, but the printer "set" it "formerly mission secretary." This shows the necessity for correspondents to write out their words in full in order that mistakes may be avoided; and please, friends, when you write do not say that the Rev. Brown or the Rev. Green delivered an address, but give us the initials.—*The Standard.*

WANTED A CHANCE.

A story is told of a New York woman who became afflicted with the mania for change, and finally succeeded in persuading her husband to sell their house and try a new neighborhood. He reluctantly placed it in the hands of a real estate agent; and one morning shortly after his wife came into his room in a state of great excitement, with a newspaper in her hand. "I have found the very thing that will suit us!" she exclaimed: "do go at once and see about it before someone else gets ahead of us!" The poor man, adjoined, hurried through his bath and dressing, swallowed a few mouthfuls of breakfast, and arrived in a breathless state at a house agency mentioned only to find that the attractive advertisement referred to his own house.—*Philadelphia Record.*

SUNDRIES.—More than one-third of the total revenue of the United Kingdom is derived from alcohol and tobacco. . . . Texas, although a state of unusual area, has not a single large lake. . . . The longest canal in the world is the Imperial Canal of China. It was begun in the year 750, and was completed in 600 years. Its length is 2,100 miles, and there are 42 cities on its banks. . . . Among the wonders of Algiers is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, one flowing from ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. . . . The aborigines of Australia are disappearing. In 1843 there were still 3,000,000 of them. At present there are scarcely 200,000. . . . The Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. . . . Mormons of the United States are arranging for the purchase of 3,000,000 acres of land in Chihuahua, Mexico.