

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2071

Offer Extraordinary!

For a Limited Time Only!

DECEMBER 1-31.

Renewals and New Subscribers.

TWO THINGS WANTED:

- (1) Renewals for 1894 from all present subscribers.
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This offer is, necessary, for a limited period. What is done needs to be done during this month.

BEGIN AT ONCE! PUSH THE CANVASS VIGOROUSLY TILL THE END OF THE YEAR.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Estimates which it is claimed are based on careful investigation put the number of persons in Chicago who are out of employment at 58,000.

Human skulls and skeletons are being imported from Egypt to be used as fertilizers. A few days ago the Ark Vita arrived in the port of New York loaded to the decks with these gruesome remains of Hebrew humanity and antiquity.

French Priests are having a new experience. Hitherto, although the seminarians have been obliged to serve their year in the army, the fully ordained cleric was considered exempt from military duties. This year all priests under a certain age are called for a month's training.

When Queen Victoria dies, her mortal remains will rest in the gray granite sarcophagus with the late lamented Prince Albert's ashes. Underneath the arms of the Queen and Prince Albert on the monument is inscribed: "Farewell, well beloved. Here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in death I will rise again."

General Gourko, the famous Russian general, has been quite sick recently, and under such circumstances that has aroused the suspicion of poison. Investigations have apparently shown the truth of the suspicion, tho the Russian newspapers are allowed to say no more than that he suffered from heart affection.

The divorce evil is more prevalent in the United States than in any other country, and is on the increase. A report to Congress shows that while in twenty years the population increased 40 per cent, the increase in divorces was 160 per cent. From 1867 to 1886 the total number of divorces amounted to over 250,000. The evil threatens to sap the foundation of society.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Berlin shows, by the latest census taken in Europe, that the continent's population comprises 160,818,561 males, and 164,914,119 females, the latter's plurality being 4,095,558. Among sixteen European nations, the female sex predominates most strongly in Portugal and Norway, least in Belgium and France.

The Jews of Jerusalem are all to be in one congregation. Hitherto they had been divided into three sections—the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews; the Ashkenasim, or German Jews; and the Kollehim, the last mentioned being poor Israelites, supported by contributions from abroad. Facades are also to be erected for Jewish workers, male and female, in order to enable all to earn their own livelihood.

The word "Closure," about which we have heard so much, came into legislative use in the British House of Commons in 1887, and is applied to a rule which shuts off debate and prevents further discussion or motion by the minority, bringing the question to a direct and conclusive vote. The French word *cloture* is often used to express the same thing. It is simply an emphatic way of saying: "Come, we have talked enough about this matter; we must decide it now."

In an article on "The Centralization of power," the Scientific American says,—It is easy to believe that the day will come when the locomotive engine will be relegated to an altogether secondary place in the economies of mankind. Wherever vast stores of power can be found, as at Niagara, it can be used over an area hundreds of miles in extent. Now it is suggested that engines be established at the bottom of coal mines, where fuel costs next to nothing, and the power be sent over the face of the earth in electric currents instead of in the shape of dirty and heavy coal. This will be economy "out of sight."

For some time there has been in the English papers a controversy with regard to the Duke of Connaught and the Egyptian campaign, brought out especially by the promotion of the Duke to a high position in the army. It has been charged that General Wolseley, then commander in Egypt, received an order to give the Duke a place of safety during the battle of Tel el-Kebir. The Secretary of State for War at that time, Mr. Hugh Childers, has written a letter declaring that there is absolutely no truth in the statement, and General Wolseley says also that the Duke took his chance like every one else, and that there was no better brigade in the command than his. The story is characterized as absurd and as ungenerous as it is untrue.

In the "forbidden city" of Honan, China, there is a colony of Jews, planted there, according to the Jews themselves, before the Mohammedans entered the city, somewhere between B. C. 200 and A. D. 220. They number at present six families, and they claim about 500 souls. They all live round the side of an ancient temple, which they say they are too poor to rebuild, and they have now no place of worship. Indeed, says Mr. A. S. Annand (agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland), speaking of a young Jew whom he interviewed in Honan, "he could not give me the faintest idea of what they believed. They seem to have entirely given up their old worship, have lost all knowledge of the God of Israel, and have nothing but the memory of what they once were to distinguish them."

Italy and Spain are both declared to be practically bankrupt. The terms which France has dictated for the re-

turn to Italy of the silver currency of which she has been drained are most significant. Half the amount, or 45,000,000 francs, must be paid in gold, and the balance in notes. The gold can come only from the inner-most reserve of the war chest, for Italy has nothing else left. There are other signs that France is pursuing a systematic financial campaign against her continental enemies. It has been openly declared that a relentless financial war will precede the inevitable military struggle.

## Rum Traffic Notes.

NOT ONE.

You cannot name a vice that is not a friend of the saloon.

ALL OF RUM.

Lord Bramwell said: "Saturday, pay day, drink day, crime day."

A VAIN EFFORT.

Show me the man who says, "Men cannot be made good by law," and I will show you one who is wasting his time trying to make the saloons good by law.

WHAT IT MEANS.

A drunken man, staggering along the street, is the rumrunner's potent voice proclaiming to mothers that they are intent on ruining their bright, innocent boys.

WHERE IT GOES.

The cashier of a large iron works in Yorkshire states that on pay day £40,000 is paid to the workmen in wages, and within an hour one-half of the money is in the publicans' hands.

IT UNFITS THEM.

It is reported that recent medical statistics in Switzerland show that fifty per cent of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military service are rendered unfit by excessive drinking. Such facts are strong arguments against the liquor traffic.

TEETOTAL SOLDIERS.

An *Exchange* remarks that out of seventy thousand British troops in India, eighteen thousand are teetotalers. Sir Frederick Roberts, says that "for every five thousand teetotalers enrolled, the strength of the British army is practically increased by another battalion." The authorities of India make an annual grant of eight thousand rupees for temperance work.

THERE WAGES GO.

Just before a police raid on one of the meetings of the unemployed a reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser* was inquiring of one of the "hungry" men if he knew of any cases of starvation. "Lots," replied the man. "I am myself unable to get work. Formerly I made \$18 to \$20 a week. Now my wife and children are starving." The man turned round to the bar and asked one of his friends to drink; then, forgetting the reporter's presence, he pulled out a \$10 bill to pay for it.

RUM AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The *N. Y. Voice*, in a late series of articles sets forth with impressive illustrations and accumulated testimonies, the inevitable connection that exists between the liquor habit and the social evil. Lost women invariably are victims of alcoholism. If they are not always led to ruin by drink, they are held fast in the bondage of their low career largely by means of the appetite for liquor. This is but a single illustration of the connection between the rum traffic and human degradation.

STOP MAKING THEM.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, commenting upon the arraignment by the Grand Jury of saloons as nurseries of crime, says: "It is right to punish these young criminals, but it is more to the purpose to stop the making of them. The man who for money will make a loafer, a rascal, and a desperado (these are the steps of gradation) of a boy, by furnishing him liquors and a loafing place, is worse and far more dangerous to the community than the criminal he has made."

FUNDAMENTALLY BAD.

A defense of the saloon is rare enough to be novel. Some would tolerate it, some would reform it, but

most men regard it as an evil. Mr. Thomas Mador Gilmore defends it in *The North American Review*. He says it exists because the public demands it, and insists that attempts to "oppress" it cause it to "degenerate" and "retaliate." An "institution" which degenerates under public criticism must be bad fundamentally. The office of public criticism is to reform and improve. Where it has the opposite effect the inference is that there is no power or disposition to reform. This is the nature of the saloon.

THE WEAPONS OF FIENDS.

Joseph Cook, writing from Boston, recently said: "Assassination, arson, death by dynamite, are weapons worthy of fiends. The saloon employs them all. The recently attempted murders at Muscatine, Iowa, and the now long lists of consummated murders for which the liquor traffic is directly responsible, call for its prohibition, outlawry, and annihilation. 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' As slavery was overthrown, not simply because it was wicked, but also because it was foolhardy and domineering, so the liquor traffic will be in God's good time."

IT PERPETUATES VICE.

The saloon develops and perpetuates the depraved appetite which demands the saloon. Totally abolish the saloon for twenty-five years, until a generation of men are grown that know nothing about the saloon, and consequently have no appetite for the vile stuff it deals out, and there will be no demand for it. The crowning infamy of the saloon is the fact that it seductively gets hold of the boys and young men, and creates in them a slavish appetite for alcoholic drinks before reason and judgment are sufficiently developed to enable them to see their danger. The saloon subsists and flourishes upon the depraved appetites, passions, and lusts of men and women whom the saloon has besotted and depraved.

FICTION AND FACT.

The fiction about drink is that it is food. The fact about drink is that a gallon of ale contains less nourishment than a penny loaf, that a glass of wine contains less food than could be put on a three-penny piece, and that a glass of spirits contains as much nourishment and is about as satisfying as the bite of a mad dog. How can this be true, when people feel so much strengthened and revived after taking a drink? Because stimulation and excitement are mistaken for strength. A spur or a whip will carry a horse to the top of a hill, but no one is insane enough to suppose the horse is really stronger for the whipping. The fiction about drink is that it strengthens the body and enables it to endure additional fatigue. The fact about drink is that it weakens the centre of life and action; viz., the heart. A pint and a half of beer, or two glasses of wine, or one glass of spirits, will cause the heart to beat six thousand extra strokes in a day. The fiction is that alcohol helps digestion. The fact is that it causes indigestion and dyspepsia. The fiction about drink is that it warms the body. The fact about it is that it cools it, lowering the temperature and rendering the body more susceptible to cold.

THE Foe TO PROGRESS.

A California paper, which is so far from being a prohibition advocate as to say that "heretofore the saloon has had to contend with cranks," sees a new enemy of the saloon, and thus tells of it: "In a speech before the State Board of trade in San Francisco the other day, William H. Mills incidentally remarked that the principal obstacle to progress, enterprise and prosperity in California was the saloon, and this statement was applauded to the echo. The State Board of Trade is made up of solid, representative business men from all counties and corners of the State. They are not sanctimonious humbugs, but substantial, successful business men, who have the best interests of the State at heart, and give up their time and means to promote California. And such men applauded the sentiment that the saloon is an obstacle to enterprise, progress and prosperity in California! This is significant and it means a whole lot! It means that the saloon has come under the ban of the thoughtful men of the country, and must go!"

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise ye up women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

### Report of the Home Secretary.

[Read at the Annual Meeting of the W. M. Society, in St. John.]

Dear Sisters:—Time passes so rapidly that it does not seem possible another year has gone since we last met to review our work. Yet it is true, and again we look over the work of the year just past. The District Secretaries speak of great need of more earnest, devoted workers. Lack of system seems to retard progress in many places. Then the past year has been one of severe trial. No missionary in the Foreign field seems to have left with some of the ideas that money is not needed; and this is one reason why we have to report a decrease, financially. However, next year we will have our own missionary. As reports come from different districts of Miss Gauce being present at the yearly meetings, we feel that her earnest words of love for the souls of those who are in darkness, and her simple faith and trust in God, have given a fresh impetus to the work, and that in the year to come they will support her, not only with their substance but also by their prayers. Thus we hope to have a better year, and also a better report.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

The Secretary reports greater need of advocating mission system and willingness of people to contribute towards missions. She reports six societies, and speaks of Lower Perth in highest terms of praise. This society has been organized but little more than a year, and is doing good work, sending seventeen dollars for Foreign Missions—or almost half the whole sum contributed by First District.

Arthurville	\$ 1.00
Bach	3.00
Bumfau	5.00
Long Island	1.00
Lower Perth	17.00
Wicklow	4.75
Collection in evening	4.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.25</b>

Total contributed for Foreign Missions \$36.25.

Besides this, there was raised for Home Missions \$4.50. Total \$40.75. Of this amount \$1.00 was voted to be retained for postage, etc., leaving \$39.75.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

This Society reports the interest not so good during the past year, owing partly to not having a missionary in the Foreign field, and partly to so few societies holding monthly meetings. The Secretary reports twenty-two societies, only seventeen contributed last year, and only two held monthly meetings.

Woodstock	\$22.00
Lower Brighton	13.25
Third Tier	7.00
Brookville	3.85
Victoria	10.05
Somerville	3.00
Connell	4.85
Lindsay	5.40
Upper Brighton	2.25
Knockford	5.65
Knowlesville	7.72
East Bridgewater	1.00
Beaufort	1.32
Pembroke	2.02
Tracy Mills	34.00
Waterville	10.25
Hartland	9.55
One half a collection	5.64
<b>Total amount raised</b>	<b>148.80</b>

Of this, \$3.00 was voted for mite boxes and \$3.00 for current expenses, leaving \$142.80.

The Secretary also suggests that some one be appointed to visit churches in the interest of the work.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

The number of Societies reporting this year is the same as last; but a large contribution from Marysville increases the amount of contributions, so that it exceeds that of last year.

Fredericton	\$39.85
Keswick	9.00
Upper Hainesville	13.50
Southampton	4.00
Marysville	24.60
Collection	5.25
<b>Total amount raised</b>	<b>106.20</b>

Two of the societies, Fredericton and Upper Hainesville, hold regular

monthly meetings. Marysville has no regular society, but at the annual meeting of District \$34.60 was raised.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mrs. Hoyt, Secretary of the Fourth District, reports with regret, that the amount raised this year is less than that of last year. But there seemed to be fresh interest awakened, and she writes hopefully of the next year. She reports two societies.

Blissville, 14 members	\$17.15
Fredericton Junction, 6 members	8.40
Upper Gagetown	1.50
Oromocto	2.85
Rustagornish	8.15
Collection at public meeting	12.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.52</b>

Besides this there has been \$2.50 collected for Home Missions.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Secretary reports five societies. Hibernia.....\$14.15  
Carpenter.....6.10  
Third church Hampstead.....8.00  
First church Hampstead.....11.00  
Upper Hampstead.....14.50

Total for District 53.75

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mrs. David Long, Secretary, sends the following report of nineteen societies.

Cornhill	\$19.00
Penobscis	12.25
Sussex	24.25
Petitodiac	6.95
Central Norton	2.00
Graves Settlement	4.05
Snider Mountain	3.80
Lower Ridge	8.10
Norton Station	8.50
Midland	12.20
Moncton	16.50
Taylor Village	5.50
Dutch Valley	9.00
Lower Millstream	15.00
Millstream Mountain	5.00
Long Point	5.50
Coverdale	10.00
Apoquiqui	8.60
Dover	11.00
Lower Millstream, S. S. Mission Band	5.50
Cornhill S. S. Mission Band	3.13
<b>Total amount for F. M.</b>	<b>195.93</b>

Besides this there has been raised for Home Missions \$11.63. Total for Home and Foreign Missions \$207.56. The Secretary reports 130 members; but only a few of societies hold monthly meetings.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Miss Fullerton reports societies as follows:

St. John, N. E.	\$49.26
North Head	18.50
St. John, W. E.	46.55
St. John	67.20
Chocolate	6.70
Fair Haven	7.40
Collection, Annual Meeting	10.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>206.26</b>

The first four societies hold regular monthly meetings. The three St. John societies unite in holding quarterly missionary concerts, and find it very helpful in creating a more general interest in the work. Only four societies sent reports; two, Wilson's Beach and Beaver Harbor, have done nothing this year. Total amount raised in seven Districts for Foreign missions \$799.71.

As we look on the past year we have but to say, we might have accomplished more had we been more zealous for the cause. We trust that wherein we have failed in the past, we may be wise and do better in the future, knowing that our Heavenly Father will bless every effort made to advance his Kingdom and shew poor souls from darkness to light. May we be more faithful in helping others to know the true and living way.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Mrs. A. M. McNINTCH,  
Home Secretary.

OF WHAT ORIGIN.—It has long been debated whether the melody "God save the queen" and "America" is of German or British origin. A German guide in Switzerland told the editor of the *N. Y. Advocate* that it was an ancient Swiss battle song taught him by his grandfather, from which he inferred that the English plagiarized it. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* seems to prove the contrary, and quotes various authorities, among them Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, which declares the first public performance of "God save the king" was at a dinner given in 1740 to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon. It was then sung by Henry Carey as his own composition, words and music. Beethoven wrote seven variations for the piano, and introduced it into his battle symphony, saying: "I must show the English what a blessing they have in 'God save the king.' America, like most United States national airs, is unmistakably British in origin. The only national air which is American, both in words and music, is 'Hail, Columbia.'"