

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ONE of the revolutionary exhibits at the World's Fair is that of doing every sort of cooking by means of well-regulated lightning. And it works beautifully. There is a complete set of kitchen utensils, with ovens, broilers, boilers, coffee and tea pots, kettles, pancake griddles, skillets, flat-irons, curling-irons, and so on. The heat is produced, distributed and regulated all so simply, that the chief wonder seems to be that someone did not think of it sooner.

THE TEMPERANCE people of England are evidently wide-awake when they can gather more than 100,000 people together at a mass meeting, as they did in Hyde Park, London, recently. Besides Sir Wilfrid Lawson, president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, five members of Parliament made speeches, and in so doing showed how the temperance cause is strengthening its hold upon the influential classes of Great Britain.

THE GERMAN election on June 15 left matters in about as much doubt as ever. In many districts reballs will be necessary. Of the members elected at the first ballot there is a majority of some twenty at last accounts against the Army Bill. It is said that the Emperor expects the second ballot to change this and give him a majority. We do not so think, for when it comes to taking sides outside of their own party—as they must do in many districts—the Catholic, or Center party will generally vote with the opposition. The Pope does not like to strengthen the Triple Alliance by strengthening Germany, its chief member.

THE PROFIT SHARING idea is evidently making headway in the industrial world. There are some great manufacturing firms in France, England and the United States whose division of profits between employers and employed works exceedingly well, both commercially and morally. In fact, the profit-sharing idea has a distinctly moral tendency, since it conduces to justice, gratitude and self-respect in the relations between employer and employed. Whether a final solution or not of the problem of industrial discontent, it is a decided step towards it. It is a preparation for the prevalence of broader and more kindly relations between capital and labor than have hitherto obtained.

FRENCH CANADIANS, last Sunday, celebrated the 215th anniversary of the founding of Montreal. At night, in many quarters, drunkenness and revelry prevailed, while the entire city was excited over an address of Honore Mercier, ex-premier of Quebec which calls on French and Catholics to unite. For the first time in the history of Montreal the doors of the liquor stores were wide open on a Sunday, and the police had orders not to interfere. The liquor dealers petitioned the mayor for leave to open, but he answered that the matter was in the hands of the provincial government, which, at the last moment, surrendered to the liquor interest. The city was handsomely decorated, and, in the morning, a monster procession of the St. Jean Baptiste societies, trades, etc., marched to St. Peter's cathedral, where a service was held.

ON THE FIRST DAY of July, the State of South Carolina sets up in the liquor business. With a full monopoly of the trade, the Governor's estimate of a million dollars a year as profit does not seem extravagant. Under the rules already published no customer of a State saloon must be served more than once a day. Old toppers must retrench, or buy in quantity, or buy by proxy, or, what is more likely, induce the agent to forget. Loafing around the bar will not be tolerated; nor will clubs, however swell, be allowed to compete with the State by serving liquors. This is bad business for a "Christian Commonwealth," but not much worse than licensing others to conduct it. A religious contemporary sees in the arrangement a danger that the liquor business may "run the State." As if they did not "run" every State in which they exist. But it will be worth watching to see

whether even the State itself can observe laws and regulations while in the saloon business.

THREE MAGICIANS, namely, Edison, Gray and Bell, in *McClure's Magazine*, put forth a possible programme of forthcoming mechanical novelties for the next generation. The wizard Edison, in addition to several minor tricks, expects to show how coal can be used to propel machinery without letting ninety per cent. of the force run to waste as we do now. Prof. Gray's part will be navigation of the air, and he almost tells how it is to be done; while Prof. Bell thinks it possible to transmit light waves, as the telephone transmits sound waves. What a pity he could not have his trick ready this summer so that we could see the Fair while resting comfortably at home. But, more wonderful still, is proposed to devise a nexus by means of which two brains, however widely separated, may be connected and literally think into each other. Why should not thought-vibrations be sent round the world as well as sound-vibrations?

IT MAY BE SOME comfort to know that people fifty years ago suffered with the "grip," even as we do in these days. In the Salem, Mass., *Observer*, of June 24, 1843—just fifty years ago by the calendar—is this observation: "The influenza, or la grippe, is getting to be very prevalent in Philadelphia. Thousands are down with it." It also gives this account from a correspondent in New York: "We are laboring under its affliction in capital style. New York is now a city of sneezers; coughs and nose-blowers cry aloud in the streets, and no one heedeth them. Actors in every theater are down with the epidemic, and a change of performances from sudden indisposition is of nightly and looked for occurrence." Besides, pulpits were vacated, courts were adjourned, ships lay at the dock for lack of sailors, and all industries were affected by the epidemic. Yet it seems to have been so completely forgotten that a few years ago, when it came round again, the public, and even some medical men regarded it as a new thing. This shows how soon discomforts and dangers are forgotten when they are gone, and that this affliction may soon pass and be forgotten, too.

### A Great Naval Disaster.

In the sudden loss last week of a great battleship with four hundred men, officers and crew, the British Navy suffered a greater disaster than often comes in a severe naval engagement. The "Victoria," which cost a Vice-Admiral with a gallant crew in the Mediterranean, near the Syrian coast, was one of the most formidable battleships that carried the British flag. Few of the best floating batteries of other nations would have cared to meet her in the shock of battle; and yet she went down suddenly, carrying nearly all of her men with her, while engaged in an ordinary naval maneuver; not in battle, not as the result of a hostile encounter, not even as the stress of a great storm at sea, but in a quiet road-ahead in broad day, and with every officer and man on the alert.

The exact cause of the accident, which has brought profound grief upon the whole British nation, first because of the numerous lives lost, and second because of its nature, is not certainly known. It is only known that the ram of the "Camperdown," a sister ship, perforated the side of the "Victoria" while the two vessels were changing places in parallel columns, in an ordinary naval maneuver. The cause of the collision can as yet only be surmised. It is not known whether it was the result of negligence on the part of the officers of either of the vessels, whether the steering apparatus of the "Camperdown" was suddenly disabled, or whether some other cause was responsible for it. It is evident that the force of the collision was very great, because the injured vessel sank so quickly that her officers and crew could not escape. It is reported that they were engaged in trying to close the uninjured compartments; but the water rushed in so rapidly that they were foiled in the attempt, and the

ship with its great weight of armor suddenly heeled over and went down. It is inferred that the "Camperdown's" ram in entering the central compartment so damaged the other compartments that they were flooded almost simultaneously with the central one. The disaster will, of course, be made the subject of a careful naval inquiry such as the British Admiralty knows how to institute, and the results will show who, if anybody, is to blame, and how such disasters may be guarded against.

The case has a profound interest for all naval men. It brings into discussion again the relative merits of the ram and the possibility of protection against it. It would appear that the heaviest armor, such as is proof against the best projectiles yet devised, is no defense against the ram. The ram of the "Camperdown" must have ripped off the armor plate of the "Victoria" or pierced it in the shock of the collision. The hold of the "Victoria" was not merely penetrated, but it would appear that the side of the vessel was practically crushed in. It is unquestionable that the ram driven by a heavy ship is more formidable than the heaviest guns; but it is to be remembered that in a naval battle it is seldom that opportunity is given for such contact. A commander who is at all skilled in the maneuvering of his ship would be able to keep out of the way of the ram of an antagonist, and in doing so to bring his batteries to bear with great effect. The opportunity for using the ram to advantage might, therefore, seldom occur at sea; but it might come in harbors, where the enemy could be taken unawares.

It is likely that naval constructors will pay more attention in future to the ram as an offensive weapon of great power; but they will also devise means of protecting ships against it. One improvement is always followed by another. If armor plates by new processes are made practically impenetrable, then cannon and projectiles of higher power are invented; if torpedoes are designed so cunningly that they could quickly destroy a whole navy, vessels are furnished with defenses against them. What effect the loss of the "Victoria" will have in naval construction and equipment remains to be seen. Those who are skilled in the science seem to expect that when the facts are all known, important points will be given for the construction of the future warship.

### A Lesson from Mr. Gladstone.

One of the first objects of educators, says the "Witness," should be to secure intensity of application. Mr. Gladstone, in advising students, sets great store by thrift of time, but the man who has not Mr. Gladstone's power of using the time may economize the moments of it most solicitously, and, indeed, far too penuriously for his good, without ever accomplishing a great deal. In addition to planning his time with care, Mr. Gladstone has the power of being intensely absorbed in whatever he is engaged at. One may enter his room when he is reading and do almost what he chooses without Mr. Gladstone being aware of his presence. Meantime the book is being devoured with incredible speed, assimilated with an unflagging digestion, and stored away in the well-ordered shelves of an almost infallible memory. The advantages of intense application are various. Much more is accomplished in a given time, and what is accomplished is better done, leaving a well-defined mark upon the memory instead of a mere cloudy impression. It might be said, on the other hand, that such intensity of application must wear out the mind much more than the slower efforts of less concentrated attention; and in harmony with this view it is a matter of observation that persons who read with great facility, and who remember everything they read, are often the same persons who are accused of being lazy and observed as having much leisure. We are not sure, however, that there is any need for this. Mr. Gladstone finds in change of subject a recreation for the mind which more idleness would fail to supply, and the extreme healthiness and vigor of his mental operations at a period of life when unoccupied minds are, as a rule, totally exhausted, seems to prove that

the method is at least not a bad one. More than one who has attained a great age has given constant activity as the best receipt for reaching a similar result. It may be that the same physical and mental sanity which secures a prolongation of life also promotes unceasing activity, but we are inclined to think that the unceasing activity has a great deal to do with the hale old age. Certainly there is nothing that tends more to the healthiness of the mind than its constant and orderly use. The person who, while he is thinking of one thing, has his mind called off in a dozen directions, who when he reads takes in only half of what passes before him on the page, and is always in a mist of half thoughts, is already in a condition of mental weakness. Just as the person whose bodily movements are weak and uncertain has less promise of a stalwart age than he whose muscles are all in a good state of repair, and whose motions are all firm and elastic, so has he whose mind is in constant and orderly exercise better hope of being able to serve his generation to the end. Habits of orderly and intense application are best acquired in youth, if, indeed, they can be acquired at all at other period, and the forming of them should be a first care with those who have charge of the education of the young.

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

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

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to MRS. J. S. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

### NOTICE.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Aid Society of the Seventh District will hold its annual meeting at the time and place of holding the annual District Meeting which will be at Beaver Harbour about the last of July. It is earnestly requested that Secretaries of Local Societies will send in their reports not later than July 22nd. And it is also requested that all money sent to the District Sec'y Treasurer will contain as little change and be in as large bills as possible.

Respectfully,

LYDIA J. FULLERTON.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Aid Society of the Sixth District will hold its annual meeting at Weston Settlement on the second Saturday in July at 2 o'clock P. M. The secretaries of the various District Societies will please forward their reports as soon as convenient.

MRS. DAVID LONG.

## What the Woman's Missionary Society has meant to our Homes.

With the June roses of '93 will come the twentieth birthday of the Woman's Missionary Society. And now that this bright young child of ours has blossomed into womanhood it is well worth while to consider for a little what the brief years of her opening and developing life have signified to our homes.

We were inexperienced in the kind of work she brought to us, but the new love and interest that came to our hearts gave a sense of responsibility that made us eager to gather here and there every helpful influence that should make us worthy of this new motherhood.

She was a representative child. Sometimes a woman comes to the time of maternity without any special fondness for children, indeed quite indifferent to the children of others; but when the hour arrives that endows her with this new and holy relationship she sees represented in the sweet innocence of her own child the children of others. One tiny babe is the key that unlocks her heart, and in troop all the children of earth. And so have our hearts been opened through this dear society of ours, wherein are represented the children—and those of larger growth, children no less in ignorance and need—of our own India, while through this same representative new and endearing ties have bound our hearts to many another in the West and at Harper's Ferry.

Then again the sisterhood that she represents. Sacred indeed is the cord of love that binds our hearts together. Those of us who have laid away natural sisters know well with what loving, longing eyes we have looked upon the sister of another. And this society has represented to us other sisters who have wrought with us in the love of our common interest.

Heart has beat responsive to heart. Prayer has echoed prayer, and a sweet sense of unity in interest, plan, and devotion has made us all kin.

When this new care first came to us we were timid in our inexperience. We had worked in and for other societies, had often wished to voice our loyalty to the interests they represented, to suggest perhaps some plan that we thought might be of advantage, but it was so much easier in our lack of confidence to leave these things for those more experienced that we quickly plodded on, doing our own part as we conscientiously thought, and all the time robbing ourselves of the growth and enlargement that was our due. But when our very own child was born, when we found ourselves as Free Baptist women standing responsible for this one young life, it drew out all there was of our mother nature—a quality that dares take on new toil, step out of old ruts, and take up any cross that the one deep love demands. And so those who had done little where little responsibility had been silent found a voice where questions of moment arose regarding our new charge; those who had loved Him little in whose name this society had come to us, found their love wonderfully increased. Love deep and strong was begotten as the sweet reward of service, and the reflex influence of the same love showed in increased toil.

Then again, when we found ourselves with this new responsibility, there was an instinctive feeling that we must become better fitted to care for so sacred a trust. No longer could we afford to live a narrow and unenlightened life. Our thought must be broadened. We must have a better acquaintance with the world and its needs; must become familiar with the work of missions and be able intelligently to trace their progress from the time the Son of God came into the world as the first missionary until the present. Knowing that no person can safely set up in business without first making a careful study of the line to be undertaken, we determined to so familiarize ourselves with this grand work that no mistakes of ours should mean disaster to its best interests. And so we have been earnest students in order to become worthily fitted to have in charge such noble work.

But the mind may be never so carefully cultivated, and yet without preparation of heart none can be truly fitted to forward an enterprise like this. Only sincere love for our Heavenly Father can bring us into true accord with his important business. This known, there was no choice to be made but that of full consecration of heart to his service. If it needed our best work, our best work it must have, and in order for this our own selves had to be developed, our outlook broadened, our minds better stored, and our hearts more fully imbued with the spirit of the Master.

Who, then, can tell how much these things have meant to the membership of our society? And if to them, how much to their homes? Homes where a new dignity has been added to wifehood and motherhood; where the fruitage of the mother's life is the daughter's legacy; where childhood is born and bred in the atmosphere of love for the unfortunate and faith in the uplift of humanity.

Society and home interests have been blended and each has been the better for the other. And so our Woman's Missionary Society is bearing more and more fruit in our homes in the South and West and across the sea. That its work shall broaden and extend each year we cannot doubt. That its influence in the homes shall send a wave of help and blessing far and wide is as certain as that result follows cause.

As Charles king of Sweden, failing to accomplish all for his country that he desired, put his hand on the head of his son Gustavus Adolphus, his pride and hope, and said, "He will do it," so our membership, not yet satisfied with the success

attained, looks forward with faith in the loyalty instilled into the hearts of the daughters, expecting far greater achievements at their hands.

S. A. PORTER.

Blackstone, Mass.

"BAD COPY."—"I've read," said an editor to a writer in the *New York Times*, "hundreds of rolled manuscripts, and I never yet have found one I cared to print. I have decided that the stupidity which rolls a manuscript cannot produce anything worth reading." A rolled manuscript is a desperate thing, but there is another that is almost worse—the one that comes to you with the last page on top and the first at the bottom. A manuscript was once sent to me arranged in this careless manner. There were five or six hundred pages of it. Do you know what I did with it? I sent it back to the author with a note in which I advised him before he sent that manuscript further on its travels to show sufficient interest in it to arrange the pages properly. I hope for his sake that he acted upon my advice. If he did not I doubt that his tale ever got a hearing. Life is too short for the important things to be done as they should be, and it never could be long enough for one not only to do his own work properly, but to rectify the careless work of others. A rolled manuscript shows a thoughtless writer, but a manuscript arranged backwards shows a carelessness that is insulting to the person to whom it is sent, and argues ill for the intelligence of the writer. An attractive looking manuscript goes a long way towards winning the favor of the "reader." Even if refused it is refused with genuine regret; but a "reader" is only too glad to find the carelessly prepared manuscript as worthless as it looks.—*The Critic*.

A GRAVE OFFENCE.—There is a communion in Tennessee. A certain Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been guilty of a grave misdemeanor which has profoundly shocked the social sensibilities of his people, and may result in his being ostracized from polite society. It seems that the bishop got into trouble through going from Chattanooga to the neighboring town of Cleveland to dedicate a church for the colored Methodists. There he met a colored pastor who had the presumption to invite the white bishop to his house, and the bishop accepted the hospitable invitation of his dark-skinned brother, and ate and slept under his roof. This is the bishop's crime. If he had killed the negro preacher on the spot for daring to offer so great an insult as the proffer of his hospitality to a white man he might have hoped to be forgiven, but now, in the eyes of some of the Christian people of Tennessee, he has committed the one sin for which there is no forgiveness.—*Messenger and Visitor*.

## Among Exchanges.

### RESURRECTION NEEDED.

Whoever heard of "excitement" in a graveyard, made by a lot of corpses, unless there was a resurrection? A few resurrections into newness of spiritual life would make an excitement in some ecclesiastical graveyards.—*Ch. Standard*.

### A DANGEROUS COMPOUND.

Dr. Douglas is of the opinion that a compound of Jesuitism and Orangeism is "more dangerous and far reaching" than a pure article of Jesuitism.—*Can. Presbyterian*.

### GOOD PRAYER-MEETING.

The best prayer meetings we have ever attended were those where the prayers and remarks were short. The interest in them never flagged. Long speeches hurt a prayer meeting. Some people speak as if they were trying to feel their way to some point beyond which they can speak. One should always know to what point he is going to speak, and what he does say should be spoken briefly and with sufficient sprightliness to hold the attention of the congregation.—*Mid-Continent*.

### WHAT'S THE USE.

What is the use of preaching against "fanaticism" when nobody is in special danger of falling into it? Why preach against "emotional religion" when no one is showing any special excitement? Why preach against "revivals" when the church has not had one for as long as the memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth? Why preach on dead issues when immorality, intemperance, irreligion and "irregularities" of every kind are rife in church and state, in business and in pleasure, in society and in the family and in private life?—*The Standard*.