

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO, recently elected, represents the basest classes in the city. In the convention which nominated him there were, it is said, sixty-eight men who had been inmates of the penitentiary or the jail. The city must be in a sad condition when the nominee of such a convention can be elected. Vice, in every form, will surely flaunt itself during the exhibition.

THE KING AND QUEEN of Italy are about to celebrate their silver wedding. The Pope shows his feeling towards the Italian royalty by the announcement that no royal personages of Catholic faith who comes to help his Majesty celebrate the event will be granted an audience by the Pope. The same rule will apply to representatives of Catholic sovereigns also. The bitterness which the Vatican feels toward the Quirinal is very bitter, and perhaps the bitterest part of it is the consciousness of its own impotence.

GAMBLING is, apparently, on the increase everywhere. Report says that the Monte Carlo Casino has had the greatest year of its existence, the receipts amounting to nearly \$5,000,000. The increase over other years is said to be due to the greater number of small players. More Americans, Germans and Russians were drawn to the place than ever before. This growth of the gambling spirit roots itself back in the mild forms of gambling which are now so astonishingly prevalent in social circles.

THE ARMY OF INDIA numbers 218,776 men of all ranks, the European army numbering 74,031 and the native army 144,755. The native army consists of 113,692 infantry, 23,427 cavalry, 3,811 artillery and 3,825 engineers. The British Indian army consists of 53,713 infantry, 5,679 cavalry and 13,312 artillery.

A REFORM MOVEMENT seems to be sweeping over Mexico. Several States have passed laws abolishing bull fighting, and it is expected that the Congress will complete the work by a general prohibitory bill. This is a very gratifying indication of the working of good influences there. Mexico without bull fights and without revolutions is Mexico under the control of the new civilization.

A MISSION SUPERINTENDENT in Chicago, who is in a position to know, estimates that there will be not less than twenty-five thousand gamblers and pick-pockets from abroad at the World's Fair, in addition to the regular gamblers and thieves of Chicago.

IN A TOWN not one hundred miles from London there is preached every year what is known as a "drunken sermon." It is a temperance sermon. It was instituted many years ago by an old, eccentric man, who bequeathed to the town a public house on condition that forty shillings be deducted from the annual rent and given to a minister who should preach a sermon against the evils of intemperance.

TELEAUTOGRAPH is a new word—the name of a new invention. Prof. Gray is the inventor, and it is claimed that experiments already made indicate that it will transmit signatures, pictures, diagrams, or any such things, to any distance with absolute fidelity. By it you can write your letter to your friend in his office instead of your own. It is far and away ahead of the telegraph, the telephone, or any other tele invented, both in its marvelousness and its practical utility. Just think for a moment to what varied uses it may be put.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH is very proud of its mission to the Buriat tribes of North Eastern Siberia. Since 1880, 32,000 of these people are alleged to have been baptised. Only 62,000 more remain, and the missionaries calculate that the whole nation will be Orthodox before the end of the century. To the newly converted is given a piece of land and certain rights of hunting and fishing, and to the priest who converts them the ribbon of the Order of St. Anne, specially instituted to reward the enterprising clergyman who by hook or by crook can reckon

up the most converts. The truth of the matter, however, is that the Orthodox Burials are not Orthodox at all, except in name, and that their offerings to the Lamas and at the Buddhist Shrines are undiminished. All the Clergy of the Mission are decorated.

Dr. Cuyler on the Theater.

You must take the average stage as it is, and not as you would like to have it. It is an institution which, if you patronize, you become morally responsible for, as much as if you were to patronize a public library, or a public drinking saloon. As an institution it habitually unsexes women by parading her before a mixed audience in man's attire. Too often it exposes her in such a pitiable scantiness of any attire at all, that if you saw your own sister in such a plight, you would turn your eyes in horror. Yet you propose to pay your money (through the box office) to somebody else's sisters and daughters to violate womanly delicacy for your entertainment. If the daughter of Herodias dances to please you, then you are responsible for the dance, both in its influence on the dancer and on your own moral sense. There is no evading before God, your accountability for the theatre, if you habitually support it.

Another peril of the theatre arises from the fascination which it too often engenders. Like wine drinking, it becomes an appetite. To gratify this growing passion—for the play-house, tens of thousands of young people squander their money and their time. Other and purer recreations become tame and insipid. Wholesome pleasures cease to please, just as a brandy drinker ceases to be satisfied with cold water. It is not recreation, but stimulation, too, that you will be after when you become enslaved by the fascination of the stage.

My young friends, be assured that no sagacious employer ever chooses a clerk or accountant, or any other employee, the sooner because he is a theatre goer. No sensible man is apt to select the companion of his heart and home because she is a frequenter of a play-house. No good woman wants her sons and daughters there. No pastor expects that his youthful church members can go into that impure atmosphere without a terrible damage to their piety. I don't believe that the theatre has ever helped many souls toward heaven. I know that it has sent thousands to perdition. Now that I have, in kind and candid plainness of speech, pointed out some of the inevitable perils of the play-house, do you feel like taking the risk?

The Salvation Army in Canada.

Ten years ago this great organization began work in the Dominion, and during that time its record has been one of steady progress. It was an offshoot of the work in the United States, which began in 1880. Spiritual and financial results during the past decade in this country have multiplied until there is now a drilled force of over ten thousand strong. There are two hundred and sixty-four corps in the command of over four hundred and fifty-two officers, with other adjuncts and auxiliaries. The Army has also accumulated property to the value of nearly half a million of dollars. With the ordinary methods of Army work our readers are familiar with the aggressive character and self-denying discipline which have led the Army, under the divine direction, to the great success it has achieved. In the prospect for the coming year, however, there are several promising features which it is hoped will prove more useful even than in the past. The rescue work is now in an efficient condition, and includes six Rescue Homes. Numerous and weighty testimonials have been given regarding the great good done among unfortunate women and children in connection with this branch of Army work. The Children's Shelter, Prison Gate Home and Shelter for Men, League of Mercy—a band of Sister Salvationists organized for hospital and prison visiting—are all in full operation, and will be extended to other towns and cities of the Dominion. It may be said that the severe trial which the Army has successfully passed through in England, on account of the attack upon its financial administration, has only served to strengthen public confidence here, as well as there, in the strict probity of those in charge of their funds. The work in Quebec has been done under very adverse circumstances. The language, the poverty of the people and their subjection to the priesthood have been severe checks; yet notwithstanding, much good has been done,

ten officers being engaged in the work. It has been resolved, however, to amalgamate the French and English work in the Province of Quebec, and it is believed more efficiency will result from the change.

On the whole the prospect for the next year and decade is hopeful. New plans of organization are being made to meet new contingencies, and a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm prevails. We trust the work of the Army will be crowned with abundant success.—The Guardian.

"Woman."

For a long time there have been debates about appropriate sex designation with respect to offices in public and other institutions. Formerly "male" and "female" were used. In all catalogue statistics were classified under "Males" and "Females;" colleges and seminaries were spoken of as male or female. From the other side of the Atlantic came to us the distinction between "woman" and "lady." In process of time all women wished to be spoken of as ladies; hence, lady director, saleslady, store lady. One institution in this country has the division, lady directress, and in the Newark Daily Advertiser not long appeared the announcement: "A laundress lady would like two more family washings to do."

Saleswoman is the correlative of salesman, and it would be as correct to say, salesgentlemen, as it is to say, saleslady. Of late a return to simplicity has been seen. On some ferry-boats recently built the word "Woman" is seen on the door, and "Men on the other. This is as it should be. The action of the trustees of the Normal College, in this city, in deciding that the executive head of the institution shall be called "woman superintendent," not "lady superintendent," will command the approval of most persons of sense.—N. Y. Advocate.

Marching on to Victory.

'What kind of a meeting did you have last night?' asked one Chatham man of another.

'A splendid meeting—perfectly splendid,' was the reply. 'Big crowd and good speeches, eh?' 'The hall was full. There was scripture reading, prayer, singing by choir, and three speeches which were the most soul-stirring appeals I ever heard.'

'Much enthusiasm?' 'Yes, indeed. The audience went wild with enthusiasm. Such clapping of hands, and outcries of assent, I never heard before. Women wept as the orators described the great evil our society is trying to suppress. Men clenched their fists, ground their boots heels into the floor, and gritted their teeth, as the speakers dwelt on the iniquity of the traffic we have girded on our armor to fight against. There was a cheer that cracked the plaster of the ceiling when the last speaker closed with a ringing appeal for funds with which to carry on the war. We are marching on to victory.'

'And what did the collection add to the treasury?' 'Two hundred cents, three five cent pieces, four buttons and two lumps of chewed chewing gum.'—Chatham World.

The foregoing is, perhaps, a little highly coloured, but it so well illustrates things that do happen, both in moral reform and religious work, that we pass it along to teach its lesson.

A Good-Sized Family.

Let that person who thinketh of himself above that which he ought to think just read this word about the size of the big family to which he belongs:

The human family living on earth to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 souls; not less, probably more. These are distributed literally all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on the globe where man has not found a foothold. In Asia, the so-called "cradle of the human race," there are now about 500,000,000 people, densely crowded, on an average of about 120 to every square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded as in Asia, but everywhere dense, and in many places overpopulated. In Africa there are, approximately, 210,000,000, and in the Americas, North, South and Central, 110,000,000; these latter, of course, relatively thinly scattered over broad areas. On the islands, large and small, there are probably 10,000,000 more. The extremes of the blacks and the whites are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown,

yellow, and tawny in color. Of the entire race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind that will cover nakedness; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover the middle parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses; 700,000,000 in huts and caves, the remaining 250,000,000 virtually having no place to lay their heads.

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.]

The Young and Christian Missions.

An article under the above heading from the pen of Geo. W. Armstrong of London, Ont., gives many excellent hints to S. Teachers as to ways of interesting the young in Missions. We give some extracts:

How can the young be interested in missions? What do we understand by missions? The simplest definition I know of is "Doing good." The greatest missionary that ever trod the earth, our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we are told "went about doing good," and we are also told that "He hath set us an example that we should follow in his steps," and if we do we shall be largely imbued with the true missionary spirit.

The children in our Sabbath Schools and other institutions, are not sufficiently possessed of this spirit and the purpose of this paper is to suggest, how more interest can be created and developed, in this great field of christian enterprise. I would suggest that the most effectual way of accomplishing this purpose, is to get all the children under gospel influences and savingly acquainted with Christ and His salvation.

The first impulse of a converted person whether old or young, is for active service in the harvest field of Christ. They want to do something to bring others into the same happy relationship to God in which they find themselves. There are many instances of this recorded in Scripture. On the conversion of Saul of Tarsis, his first inquiry was "Lord what wilt thou have me to do." The woman of Samaria, the first female missionary, when she had come in contact with our Redeemer at Jacob's well, went back to her own city and published abroad "Come, see a man who told me all things that ever I did. Is not this the Christ?" In the first chapter of John's Gospel we read, "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother. He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, we have found the Messiah, which is being interpreted, the Christ. And he brought him to Jesus." A genuine "home" missionary.

Now if we can get our young people to bow in humble reverence at the foot of the cross, we shall soon see their young hearts inflamed with holy zeal, it will display itself not only in active personal service, but in the consecration of all their faculties and powers, and to this great and glorious work of Christian missions.

Teachers may largely influence their scholars in the cause of missions by directing their attention to the noble self-sacrificing deeds done by missionaries.

The bulk of children delight to read about heroic deeds and exploits of daring; and great as have been the acts of heroism in military and naval warfare, the missionary field can produce instances of valor and noble moral courage greater than anything recorded of fields of carnage and blood. Where can we find a greater hero than Paul? A greater warrior than Luther? A greater courage than John Knox's? Where greater sacrifices than those of Livingstone and Moffatt in Africa? Where more self-denying zeal than that of Dr. Carey and Dr. Duff in India? Where greater fortitude than that of Dr. McKay in Formosa? Where more self-consecrated zeal than that of Joseph Annand or Dr. John G. Paton in the New Hebrides? The names of our moral heroes on the mission field are legion.

Young minds are affected by the character of the books they read and the lives they study, and if we as

teachers would influence our scholars to acts of Christian heroism, we must direct them in the choice of books and set before them that truer nobility, of Christian sacrifice, for the good of others.

Our children may be influenced in the cause of missions by the teachers themselves being posted on missionary subjects and missionary stations, and by being familiar with the names and doings of the missionaries on the various fields of labour.

We are all, or ought to be, acquainted particularly with our own denominational missionaries. If when word comes from any of the fields of labour we can tell our scholars the details, depend upon it, we shall incite their interest and influence their sympathies and thus cast a seed into their young and tender hearts which sooner or later will bear fruit. How is it possible for us to influence them if we are in ignorance ourselves? Can the blind lead the blind?

Every Sabbath School should have in a prominent place on its walls, charts and maps illustrating the moral and religious state of the world. Let the scholars see what a vast proportion of the earth is still enthroned in moral darkness, and what a stupendous work needs yet to be done, before the kingdoms of this world, become the kingdoms of our God and His Christ, and depend upon it many of our scholars will be led to consecrate themselves to the work of evangelizing and we shall hear many of them crying out, "Here am I, send me."

The last suggestion I shall submit is that we may influence our scholars in the great work of missions, if, by our example as well as precept, we encourage them by showing that we ourselves are deeply interested in the work.

Example is more potent than precept, and an active life tells with tremendously greater effect, than merely oral utterances. How many of our teachers engage in practical mission work beyond the hour spent every Sabbath within the walls of the School? There is a mission harvest field in every city and town in this fair Dominion. Sin and wickedness; crime and destitution; profanity and drunkenness are to be found on every hand. What are we doing in a practical way to grapple with the immoral tendencies of the present day?

Fellow teachers, let us show our scholars by our example that we have the interests of souls at heart, and this by the grace of Christ, will cause them to feel a deeper interest in the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom, and may be the means of causing some of them with whom we come in direct contact to shape their lives for usefulness both at home, and abroad in the fields of Christian missions.

MINISTERS' CHILDREN.—It is a very common thing to hear the statement that ministers' children are the worst in the world. Some ministers' sons have indeed turned out to be scoundrels, and a few have become blatant infidels. But with all this the average morality, character and standing of ministers' sons is above that of other classes. The New York Advocate states that to test this matter, in a certain city one hundred children of ministers of five denominations were traced through a period of forty years, with the result that astonished those who made the investigation. They were among the best and most distinguished citizens, though there were two or three "black sheep," and one was blacker than Egyptian darkness. What ministers' children do is widely known. Their mischief is spoken of as vice, their vice as crime. But it would create an alarming vacancy, not only in the ranks of the ministry, but of other professions, if the sons of ministers were dropped out.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.—The question of the fuel of the future is one now exciting very wide consideration. The destruction of forests, the discovery of natural gas, the use of crude oil and the manufacture of water gas for illuminating and fuel purposes, have united to give the question of fuel and fuel supplies a very practical interest. It is now quite evident that natural gas will not prove a permanent fuel even where it existed in such large quantities a few years ago. It is failing in many places. Where it has been used people very reluctantly think of going back to coal or wood. This has led to some very remarkable experiments with artificial gas for fuel, also of electricity. It is now believed by many that the fuel of the future will be electricity. There is no limit to the supply of this wonderful agency of power and heat. Experiments have

been made looking to its use for cooking and heating in private families. Machines for the purpose have already been contrived. It is estimated that ninety meals for a family of ordinary size can be cooked in this way at a cost of \$6.57. For the house-heating, four machines, each doing the work of an ordinary stove, can be maintained for about \$6.40 per month, making a bill of \$12 or \$13 per month for cooking and heating. This amount seems moderate, while the accompanying advantages would be great. This method would obviate much labor in handling coal, would lessen dust, and save time now spent in kindling fires. It is a reform in household economy that seems quite practicable, and its realization would be hailed with delight.—Telescope.

A MONSTER CHEESE.—The Canadian cheese for the World's Fair is a monster. It is stated that 207,200 lbs. of milk were used in making it. This milk is equal to the milk for one day in September of ten thousand cows. The cheese weighs 22,000 lbs. It measures 28 feet in circumference by six feet in height. The lorry alone on which the cheese will stand, weighs three tons, and will carry the mammoth, after the fair is over, through the streets of Great Britain, drawn by twelve horses.

WRITING.—Small writing has, it is said, become the mode in France. The Petit Journal recently received a postcard containing more than three thousand words. The Journal's Elclair has promised a prize to whomever will write the greatest number of words on the smallest space. The craze is by no means modern. Pliny mentions a copy of Homer's Iliad which was contained in a nutshell. A paper about a square centimeter in area containing the Ten Commandments and other matters, was presented to Elizabeth, queen of Charles IX. Not many months ago a Viennese, Herr Sofer, engraved a psalm of 391 letters on a grain of wheat. Typography has achieved similar triumphs. At the Paris exhibition of 1889 there was a small printed copy of Dante, with pages about an inch square; but it is said the compositor had become almost blind in setting the type. Some writers for the press in more recent times have great skill in putting a great deal in a very small space. With paper as cheap as it is in this country, there is no excuse for such small writing.

THE DEAD LINE.—There is no dead line of fifty in politics. Nearly all the men who figured prominently at the opening of the parliament buildings last week were grey or white or had nothing on the roof to turn either colour. Whatever the average citizen may think about his spiritual interests, he likes to see people of experience taking care of his property.—Can. Presbyterian.

Among Exchanges.

AN ABOMINATION

A two-faced man is an abomination in the sight of all good and all true men.—Guthrie Advocate.

TALK & THOUGHT.

Verboosity and thought do not always go hand in hand. In fact, the presence of the former is generally very good evidence of the absence of the latter. Great talkers, as a rule, are far from being great thinkers. Their thoughts flow so readily from the end of the tongue that they can not rise to a high point in the head just as the water in a millpond can not rise to a level while the sluices are open.—Telescope.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

A good minister, who did not believe in sinless perfection, declared that those of his people who thought they had attained it gave him a great deal of trouble; but those who were "going on to perfection" gave him much help and encouragement.—United Presbyterian.

ANTICS IN RELIGION.

There are "antics" in religion as well as in everything else, and yet they form no part of pure and undefiled religion. They come from the weakness and silliness of inconsiderate men and women. Christians, if you want your faith and your Master respected, see that your representation of it and of him is in all particulars worthy of respect.—Morning Star.

HAB NO PRAYER.

The absurd unreadiness of ritualism for emergencies has just been illustrated in England. An excited Member of Parliament wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, begging him to set apart a day and authorize a prayer to be used upon that day for deliverance from the awful and impending danger of Home Rule. The Archbishop replied, regretfully, that the thing could not be done. There was no prayer authorized to fit the occasion; nor could he make one to order for even such an emergency. So Mr. Gladstone may proceed without fear of annihilation of that sort.—Chris. Standard.