

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 3006

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The French government, recognizing the deteriorating influence of tobacco upon the young, has prohibited its use by students in the public schools. The Swiss government will not tolerate that tobacco be sold to juniors. Boys found smoking in the streets are now promptly arrested and punished. Punishment is also meted out to those who sell them tobacco.

The smallest railroad in the world is in East Frisia. Its entire length is only five miles, and the breadth only two and a half feet. It employs the huge staff of one guard, one engine driver, one fireman, and one plate layer. The enormous sum of £4 10s. is paid in wages every week. Two engines, three carriages and four trucks, and a couple of vans, complete the rolling stock. While the engine and tender together only weigh seven tons. The fares are in proportion to the size of the company, and average 3d. all the way.

The Tower Bridge in London, just opened, is a new architectural landmark in that city of noble buildings. It is built of steel, veneered with stone for architectural effect, and has two magnificent towers about 160 feet high, supporting the central span, which is of the bascule order on a large scale. It has been eight years building, and will harmonize effectively with the tower of London and adjacent buildings.

Frederick Douglass, ex-Senator Bruce, and a dozen other colored citizens of Washington and Harper's Ferry, have issued a circular calling for ten thousand dollars to put up a granite monument to John Brown on the site of the historic engine house in Harper's Ferry where he was captured. That building has been torn down. We hope they will secure the money and build the shaft. John Brown's act was lawless, but it was brave, and had a marvellous effect.

The reason why the suffrage is not extended to women, the Outlook says, is not that men think them incompetent; nor that women cannot enforce by arms their decision when it is made; nor that Paul gave instructions to the women of his time supposed by the logicians to be inconsistent with woman suffrage; it is that women are themselves reluctant to assume political responsibility, and men are unwilling to impose it upon them.

An automatic hanging-machine is the latest invention. To Connecticut belongs the credit, or otherwise, of producing it. It has not yet been used, but will be on the 24th inst. The Board of Charities of the state objected to it, and requested the Warden not to use it, for the reason that its use would be suicide. The warden sought legal and medical advice. The lawyers decided that the machine would meet the requirements of the law; and the doctors, after inspecting, approved the death instrument in every particular. The warden and directors claim that, as the culprit is forced to take his position under the gallows, the execution by his weight cannot be suicide.

A peculiar solution of England's problem in India may evolve before many years. There is a growing tendency among Indian princes to marry European wives; and the result is likely to be that many of the States now governed by them will, in course of time, pass into the hands of Eurasian rulers. It should become the rage among the Rajahs and Nawabs to have European wives as it now is to have European horse trainers, etc., then the heads of the great native States will, before long, be of mixed race, and such a state of things would put a new phase on the political destiny of the country.

The Royal Geographical Society of England is endeavoring to arouse interest in the investigation of the South Pole, and the English government has been appealed to insert an item in the navy estimates to assist in meeting the cost of a three years' expedition of exploration to the Antarctic Circle. It is estimated that the Antarctic Polar region includes something like four million square miles of land, which so far as anybody now knows has never

been trodden by the foot of man. It is proposed to penetrate as far as possible into the interior of that continent, ascertain the depth and extent of the ice-cap, investigate the underlying rock, and take extensive meteorological and magnetic observations on both sea and land.

The Anarchists are making their presence acutely felt in Russia at the present time. They seem to have some accomplices in the army and at the Imperial Court. The way in which they harass the Czar shows that they have means of reaching him against which protection seems useless. A few days ago some threatening documents were found on the Czar's table. Shortly after that a skull marked "Alexander" was found on the dressing table in his bedroom. The most careful inquiry failed to show who placed either the documents or the skull there. As a result nearly all the officials of the imperial household were dismissed. A new official, that of the "Minister near our person," has been appointed by the Czar, with instructions for increased vigilance.

Priestism and Baptismal Regeneration.

A babe died at Gibson a few weeks ago. It had not been "baptized." Rev. Mr. Parkinson, the Episcopal minister, had been sent for to administer baptism, but the child died before he could get there. Being consulted about the burial, he said he could not use the ordinary burial service. The parents were unwilling to have their child buried in other than a Christian way, and got Rev. Dr. Saunders to conduct the funeral. There has been some correspondence about the case in the Gleaner. In one of Dr. Saunders' letters he writes of priestism and baptismal regeneration in the following trenchant style:

I must not neglect to refer to the ugly exhibition of priestism and baptismal regeneration in connection with the burial of the unbaptized babe at Gibson—the matter which gave rise to the letter writing. The little infant was denied a place of rest for its body in consecrated ground, and the use of the Episcopal burial service at its funeral. The sin it had committed was that it died before the priest reached the house.

IT MISSED BEING BAPTIZED.

It went into the presence of his Maker and Saviour to find, according to the teachings of the priest, that it was not prepared for exchange of worlds, but, if it had only remained a few moments more on this mundane sphere till the priest had arrived, then he would have fitted its soul for heaven, and its body for Christian burial and a place among the saints in ground consecrated for the flesh and bones of the holy. What a misfortune that the little one could not have kept up the battle of life against disease till the priest could have had one minute to prepare its soul for heaven and its body for a Christian grave! How sad that little babe here and there expire too soon, and, well—are not made "members of Christ, children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."

Away with this heathenish rubbish, worthy of a fetish worshipper in the heart of darkest Africa.

To say, for instance, that the body of an infant, dying when but a few hours old, should not be buried beside the newly made grave of its father; that it should not have the authorized service for Christian burial that, because it expired just as the priest rang the door bell, it must be buried under some fence or in some pasture, alone, like a pet spaniel; and to say that this is the will of Jesus of Nazareth, found in holy writings, the will of that loving Jesus, who, when on earth, laid his hands on unbaptized babes, and folded them in his arms and blessed them, and said, of such is the kingdom of heaven; to say such cruel trash as this to a widowed young mother, when her heart is bleeding for the loss of her husband and her first born son—to say it to a mother when her soul, burning with maternal love, born and crucified by the birth and death of her babe, is to inflict a heart torturing cruelty on the agonized mother, as foreign to the spirit and doctrines of Jesus of Nazareth, as it is irrational and inhuman. It is an outrage for which it would be difficult to find a parallel within the bounds of civilization, and AN INSULT TO CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCE.

It is as much, and no more like Christ, than is the persecution of Christians for conscience sake; and it has the same parentage, priestism and sacramental salvation. Christ shed his precious blood to atone for infants. They pass from their brief lives on earth to their eternal life in glory. That priests can prepare them for this exchange of worlds is a figment of popery that should be buried with the rubbish of the dark ages. This dogma says as

plainly as anything can be said in a negative way, that the unbaptized child is lost.

But why deny them burial corresponding to their state in the presence of Christ? Why deny them a place in ground consecrated, since their souls, washed white in the blood of the Lamb, are before the white throne? The priest did not put any water on them before death! Here is a place for righteous indignation to vent itself upon the head of this medieval dogmatic nonsense. What should an intelligent Christian public say of this doctrine? What should they do with it? If Christ made a whip of small cords to drive traffickers from the old Hebrew temple, the Christian public should make a whip of large cords and drive this folly beyond the bounds of Christendom into outer darkness—the place, whence it came—its own place, and let all the people say, Amen!

It is not to be wondered at that the Rev. Mr. Parkinson shrinks from the results of his own teaching and practice. Let him do his best to pour balm upon such a mother's tortured heart, but his balm, will turn to gall on his lips. The mother, writhing in her agony of grief, will say to all priestly consoling, you will not let my precious babe lie beside the father that begot it; you will not give it the Christian's burial service. And like Job she could say, "miserable comforters are ye all." have nothing to say of the responsibility of the men who pose as priests, and believe and practice those dogmas. To their own master they stand or fall. But I do appeal to an enlightened, Christian public, and entreat them to make an end of this hurtful delusion which has already lived far too long.

The Labor Problem.

No problem is more pressing than the relations between the capitalist who employs labor and the laborers whom he employs. The way in which recent strikes have affected the interests of whole communities, and strained even the powers of civil government, has given profound importance to a right solution of this class of questions. How shall the laborer's just share of profit be determined? By what tribunal shall the claims of capital and labor be settled? Is it right to inflict inconvenience and suffering upon large numbers in order to bring particular companies or capitalists to terms? These questions are not easily answered. Modern inventions and improvements in machinery have been largely to the advantage of the employer, and have decreased the demand for manual labor. In the contracts between the employer of labor and the workmen the former is by far the more independent, and has a decided advantage over the laborers who want work as the means of earning their living.

The increase of machinery has, in almost every department of industry made the quantity of work to be done by men less than the workers available to do it require in order to give them all employment. This is the real cause of most of the labor difficulties. The supply of labor is greater than the demand. The same condition of things has made the strike a failure, as a means of settling difficulties between capital and labor. Because of the large number of workers available, employers of labor can generally easily supply the place of those who strike, so that a strike cannot be successful in its object unless compulsion is used to prevent others taking the place of the strikers. This denies personal liberty and involves illegal and violent action, such as no civilized community can stand.

The truth of these positions has been forcibly illustrated in the history of the Pullman strike and boycott. So far as the original dispute between the Pullman Company and the men is concerned, we are not in possession of the information that is necessary to pronounce an opinion, as to the right or wrong of the parties in the dispute. It may be true, that the business did not enable the company to pay any higher wages. But even in that case, there is a good deal of force in the retort, that when the profits were so large as to enable the company to amass immense wealth, there was no disposition to raise wages proportionately.

But whatever be the right or wrong in these labor disputes, strikes are greatly discredited as a means of settling differences between companies and their employees. Strikes are a blind blow, that may be unjustifiable. They cause large loss and privation to workmen. They inflict serious loss and privation upon those who are innocent. They exercise a compulsory tyranny over workmen, by forcing them to give up the work on which

they depend for their living, when they are satisfied. In every strike many are permanently thrown out of employment. And worst of all, strikes cannot be successful in accomplishing their object, without an interference with personal liberty and a recourse to violence, that no country can tolerate. It is greatly to be hoped that some good practical suggestions may result from the appointment of the proposed Labor Commission.—The Guardian.

Why Should the Traffic be Tolerated.

Rev. Canon Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., says: "We have to ask, whether in the face of these facts, the legislature has not indolently acquiesced, and now on what grounds are they doing so? I say, unhesitatingly, that the grounds on which parliament does not interfere with the sale of drink are theoretically untenable as well as practically disastrous. First, they do not interfere because of the liberty of the subject and second, because of vested interests. Is it any violation of the liberty of the subject to save a man from his destruction? If a man is brought up when he makes an attempt to commit suicide, why are people practically encouraged not only themselves to commit suicide—although it is so slowly that none call it murder—but even drag their families along with them to the same lingering death by means of drink? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vaccination is made compulsory to save us from being scarred and killed by small-pox? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vendors of gunpowder are not allowed to sell fireworks to children that they may blow themselves up? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that gambling-houses and lotteries have been abolished in order that our young people may not ruin themselves by the fatal fascination of the dice-box? Well, then, if measures like these, all of which are interferences with the liberty of the subject, are not only tolerated, but desired,—yes if liberty be the very antithesis of dangerous license—if we interfere in these instances because in these instances liberty would be ruinous, one cannot help asking whether you can do a deeper shame to liberty than to use her name as a justification of acts which really tend to the perpetuation of an indescribable national disgrace?"

Statistics show that only one person in three millions of those who travel by rail in England dies by railway accident, and from shipwreck the losses are not more than seven hundred per annum; and yet by drink and diseases caused by drink, more persons die in one year than die from railway and shipping calamities in five years! In these circumstances it must be seen to be our legislature, and I think you could not make the name of liberty stink more in the nostrils, than by degrading it to such ignominious use, and by using its shield as a sign for the drams-shop. There is no interest so unblushing, because there is none so tolerated as that of the monopolist who claims a vested interest in a public iniquity."

What They Discovered.

Some investigations made by the Salvation Army in Glasgow caused a sensation. They set men to watch eight rum shops one Saturday evening, and count the people who entered. The count showed that 2,308 men and 365 women entered in the course of an hour. These saloons were all situated in an area of five hundred yards. They examined the records of the criminal courts, and found that more than 67,000 women had been brought before them charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or personal assaults; and more than 13,000 were convicted. Their report of the number and character of immoral haunts made a shocking record, which could not be published, but was handed over to the city police that they might take proper measures for their suppression. The result has been that the churches of the city have been roused and are planning to work unitedly increasing the number of workers.

—Earthquakes are supposed to have been responsible since the beginning of recorded history for the death of fully 3,000,000 people.

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.]

Sixth District Society.

The annual meeting of the Sixth District W. F. M. Society was held at Dover, Westmorland Co., July 14th. The Secretary-Treasurer's report is as follows:

Dear Sisters: After the lapse of another year we meet together in the thirteenth annual session to greet one another, and to give thanks to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for His goodness and love towards us during the past.

We rejoice that our dear sister Gannon arrived safely in India, and is at present preparing herself for the work of the Master. While we pray that God may take care of her, let us do what we can to help support and carry on the work of our Lord, in whom we trust. I am glad to report that a number of the societies have this year contributed more than last year. This is encouraging. Others have not done so well. But there appears to be a growing interest, as the amount raised is in advance of that of last year. While this is cheering, and we are thankful for it, let us not be satisfied, but rather go home determined to do more for our Master next year than we have done this year.

Dear sisters, let our motto be "Onward, Onward," until, by and by, we shall meet our missionaries and the saved of India on the other shore.

The following is the amount raised by the several societies:

Sussex	\$28 00
Lower Millstream (Home Mis.)	\$2.00, M. Band \$3.70, F. Mis. \$17.00.
Corn Hill	22 70
Dover	20 85
Apohaqui	8 95
Dutch Valley	11 45
Snider Mountain	5 00
Lower Ridge	5 50
Taylor Village	12 00
Long Point	7 65
Moncton	5 65
Norton Station	11 00
Millstream Mountain M. Band	10 16
\$3.41, F. M. 6.75.	12 60
Midland	14 25
Penobscot	6 25
Petitcodiac	9 00
Coverdale	3 33
Grove Settlement	2 00
C. M. Norton, H. M. \$1.00.	6 00
F. M. \$1.00.	2 00
C. M. Settlement	1 50
Total	214 21

The Woman's business meeting was held in the Methodist church, opposite the F. C. B. church, and was presided over by Miss Jane Weyman, in the absence of the President, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, who could not be present, much to the regret of all. The meeting was quite largely attended and a number manifested an interest in the mission work.

MRS. DAVID LONG,

Sec. Norton Station, July 20.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

A pathetic incident is related of a Hindu lady who heard for the first time the words: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life," when she suddenly exclaimed:

"Do you believe it, Mem Sahib, do you believe it?"

"Yes Mohini, of course, I believe it, it is God's own message to us all. I am reading it to you from his word."

"Ah, I know; but, Mem Sahib, do you believe he gave his son to die for us miserable Hindu women, as well as you English ladies—do you believe that, and do you people at home believe it?"

"Mohini, yes; we all believe it."

"Then why, oh! why did you not come sooner, and bring more with you, to tell all of us this good news?" sobbed poor Mohini.

POWER OF EXAMPLE.

We can never tell what will be the result of simple service for Christ:

An old Scotch woman used to give a penny a day for missions, and for the sake of so doing went without some things that she might otherwise have

had. One day a friend handed her a sixpence, so that she might buy herself some meat, an unusual luxury.

"Well, now," thought the old woman, "I've long done very well on porridge and the Lord shall have the sixpence, too."

In some way the story came to the ears of a missionary secretary, who told it at a missionary breakfast. The host was much impressed by the simple tale, and, saying that he had never denied himself a chop for God's Word, subscribed five hundred pounds on the spot. Several of the guests followed his example, and two thousand two hundred pounds were raised before the party separated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Of woman suffrage in Great Britain Miss Willard, who has just returned from England, says: Equal suffrage is before the English Parliament to-day English women already have municipal ballot under conditions like men—they vote in the parishes; and I shouldn't wonder if the cable would flash the news within a few weeks of woman's privilege to vote for members of Parliament. Within five years we need not be surprised to hear of Lady Henry Somerset in the Cabinet; and by it she will lose none of the womanliness for which we love her.

THE EMPIRE.—The Intercolonial Conference which recently met at Ottawa has been favorably noticed by the English press. It may be, says the Presbyterian Witness, the beginnings of a movement of world-wide importance. The Australian and other delegates have been warmly welcomed in our leading cities. All speeches delivered have been ardently loyal. We do not know that any time can be indicated when a finer note of patriotic unionism has thrilled the Empire. Probably there are fewer citizens discontented with our institutions than at any time for the past hundred years. It is worth our highest ambition to strive for the promotion of the best interests of a united Empire embracing over 360,000,000 of free people,—the greatest Empire by far the world has yet seen. To-day we are citizens of this Empire having an interest in a fleet of 493 ships, and an army of a million men.

Among Exchanges.

YOUR OWN HOME.

If you don't know what else you can do for the Lord, see how much sunshine you can carry into your home. Ram's Horn.

WHY?

Why can't a minister fight the devil without a lot of his hearers thinking he meant them?—Free Baptist.

YOU'LL BE BUSY.

Do good as often as you have opportunity, and it will not be your fault if you are not kept busy.—The Hawkeye.

WHY THEY CRY.

"Our children cry for bread," was the sad and startling inscription on a banner which was carried in a procession of eighteen thousand men through the streets of Chicago. And the procession moved to a grove and rested and drank one thousand four hundred kegs of beer. No wonder "our children cry for bread."—N. Y. Advocate.

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

"The gift of gab" has been a great misfortune to some preachers. Because they can talk fluently they think they are great preachers, failing to recognize the fact that good preaching is something more than pouring forth a torrent of words. The fact is, much talking wears out the patience of the people, and when that point is reached the preacher's words fall on the ears of his hearers like rain on a duck's back. A few clear cut, pointed declarations, suited to the occasion and uttered in the spirit of Christ, are far better than whole tons of gushing volubility.—Rel. Telescope.

ARE THEY READY.—A Convention of Manitoba prohibitionists was held in Winnipeg last Thursday. There have, for several years, been two branches of the Dominion Alliance in the Province, somewhat antagonistic to each other. These and the Prohibitory League have been united. The prohibitionists of the Province are evidently determined to present a united and strong opposition to the enemy. They will make themselves felt in the next election. All the Provinces should prepare for the conflict.