

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

An estimate of the charitable bequests in England during 1893 puts the total sum at about \$7,000,000.

The descendants of Queen Victoria are either now in possession of, or will be the natural course of events come to occupy, seven thrones—those of the British Empire, the German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Greece, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

The "Union Signal" is responsible for the following statements: "In the United States 2,500 women are practicing medicine, 275 preaching the Gospel, more than 6,000 managing the offices, and over 3,000,000 earning independent incomes. Since 1880 the Patent Office has granted over 500 patents to women, and in New York City 27,000 women support their husbands."

There is said to be in the United States Treasury half a million dollars due to colored soldiers in the late war in the form of back pay and bounties, which will probably never be claimed. It is suggested that this sum be appropriated to the establishment of industrial schools for the colored people in the South. It seems to us that such use of this money would be just.

A Moravian colony is likely to be formed in Manitoba; fifteen families will be brought from Russia as a forerunner of 100 families. The expenses of these fifteen families are to be defrayed by the Government. There are about 2,000 Moravians in Russia who are looking for an asylum in another country.

The humbug of the artificial rain-makers has had a considerable run before the people of the United States. "That some of the men who advocate these wild schemes," says the *Popular Science Monthly*, "are honest in their motives cannot be questioned; but that all the professional rain-makers are conscienceless fakirs is scarcely less questionable."

It is no wonder, says Bishop Newman, that Rome is troubled. Her temporal power gone; her political influence in the councils of the nations a thing of the past; the education of the childhood of the Church in the hands of the State; the right to solemn marriage accorded to the civil magistrate; and the people demanding the privilege to read the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, all indicate that the Pope is but the ghost of Caesar, and that Roman paganism is fading from the visions of the world as pagan Rome bowed to the beards of the Cross.

In the low-roofed house where Blucher met Wellington, there still lives a venerable blind woman who was twelve years of age when the din of Waterloo sounded in her terrified ears. Marie Françoise Roque is the old woman's name, and she has told over and over again the story of the fight, and how she hid herself behind a door and tried to shut out the sound of the cannon's roar. She herself helped to tend the wounded in the house.

A sensational case has been brought before the courts of Rome. It appears that several French adventurers started the rumor that the present occupant of St Peter's chair is not the real Leo XIII., but a substitute, put into the Vatican to destroy the power of the Catholic Church. The adventurers succeeded in convincing numerous persons that the real Pope is a prisoner in the vaults beneath the Vatican and the dupes, among whom are several nobles of high rank, parted with large sums to bribe the supposed jailers of his Holiness to give him back to the world. Four persons have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each by the court, for alleged swindling.

Of the fever ravages in Persia the *Reval* says, the terrible floods in the Tigris near Bagdad last spring destroyed nearly all the crops on the plains, leaving the peasant population in a destitute condition. Fevers have followed through the entire flooded region, caused by the refuse drifted to

hollow places and the stagnant water still remaining in every depression of the land. From present indications, a large part of the population must perish from fever; and even if they are fortunate enough to survive the disease, they are liable to perish from hunger, since the food supply is utterly cut off and there are no means of conveyance adequate to meet the demands of a whole people. In all those regions the population depends upon local supplies, and when these fail in a land without railroads and without public enterprise great suffering is inevitable. The United States consul at Bagdad gives a horrible picture of the condition of the district.

Quebec Again Disgraced.

How constantly during the discussion of the Manitoba and North-West Territories school acts and during the recent general election campaign in Ontario, when the Protestant Protective Association's policy was being debated, have the British people had dinned in their ears long encoignements concerning the tolerance of the French-Canadian Roman Catholics of this province Quebec. Certain politicians were never tired of asserting that the majority in this province always showed respect for the rights and privileges of the minority. A chivalrous French-Canadian statesman of this province, went on a mission to Ontario, where he told the people, that the English people of this province had nothing, or next to nothing, to complain of concerning their treatment by the French. The ecclesiastics of the North-West have based their plea for special privileges in the North-West upon the alleged tolerance of the French Roman Catholics in this province. There is no foundation for the general belief which has gained ground outside of the province that the Quebec Catholics are specially tolerant. When one recalls the Gavazzi riots, the Chiniquy persecutions, the Russell Hall attacks and more recently assaults upon the Salvation Army and the threatening of the Christian Endeavor convention, one stands amazed at the hardihood with which it is iterated and reiterated that the French Roman Catholics are tolerant. It has been claimed for them that they are specially tolerant in the matter of religion. Yet in each and all these cases the Protestant religion was the thing attacked. The Protestants, who are held intolerant by the French-Canadian ecclesiastics, seldom or never attack a Roman Catholic place of worship or a Roman Catholic religious assembly or procession. Can anyone recall an instance in which they did so? Then why all this talk about Roman Catholic tolerance. Look at the latest instance at Quebec of Roman Catholic tolerance. A mob of three or four thousand people surrounded a place of worship where Protestant services are being held and stoned it and the missionaries to the danger of life and the destruction of property. What protection afforded? Are the missionaries protected in their right to hold services? No. They are hustled away by the police and the mob is left to work its own sweet will. When one mission place is thoroughly wrecked then the unopposed, victorious mob of sweetly tolerant people march off unopposed and destroy another mission house where apparently no services were being held. Still they were unopposed by the authorities, encouraged by their triumphs and by the passiveness of the police the charitable, tolerant people march off to the Salvation Army barracks and destroy it, compelling the inmates to flee for their lives. This is the tolerance the Protestants enjoy at the hands of the French-Canadians, and this is the protection the Roman Catholic police afford to Protestants.

As in the recent infamous case in Sorel, so in every case, it is the party attacked who is by the authorities treated as the criminal. In an English-speaking city the police would fight the mob, not hustle away the victims; and if the police were not capable of restoring order the militia would be called upon and the mob, and not the persecuted, would be punished and made to disperse. In Montreal it has become the regular course of the law authorities to arrest the victims and leave the mob at liberty. So thoroughly is this understood that the militia, knowing they will not be

called out as militia, turn out in citizens' dress and do as citizens what they are not called upon to do as soldiers, namely, their duty in defending those who are mobbed. Their action has taught the police of Montreal a lesson for when the police authorities grasped the hard fact that the militia would defend the Christian Endeavor convention against the mob they for once in their history attacked the mob instead of their victims, and the mob fled as they had never done before. Was it for doing this that General Herbert has attempted to wipe out our best regiments? It is high time that all the humbug about Catholic tolerance was laughed to scorn and the truth recognized, so that a check may be administered to such riots and persecutions as those of the Quebec mob. If such attacks were made on British missions in China and Japan the Chinese and Japanese governments would be taken to book pretty sharply about it and would be compelled to pay heavy damages. It appears that it is in British cities where British laws are administered by those who appreciate their spirit only when they invoke them for their own protection that Protestant missions are left unprotected to fanatical mobs.—*M. W. News*.

Superstition—Catholic and Protestant.

At the Church of Ste. Anne de Beau Pre, in Quebec, one of the inscriptions on the outer wall is: "Ste. ANNE, grandmother of the divine Saviour, pray for us." This is a famous place to which thousands of pilgrims go. The excitement is kept up by public reports of miraculous cures. It is now claimed that spinal disease and paralysis of the legs, heart disease, and many other maladies, have been cured. Five and six thousand arrive sometimes by steamboats and railways. The church is filled with paintings representing many miracles wrought. Many go there year after year, persisting though they are not healed. Some make the rounds of the various altars every day. Multitudes go away unhealed. Some, no doubt, are healed, but none can say what disease will not in some instances succumb to the mental influences exerted.

There is a church of this sort in New York where sufferers are being healed by the relics of Ste. ANNE to-day. The *New York Times* recently investigated a case of a child declared to be cured that was not, whose mother fanatically compelled it to walk without crutches, when the infirmity was perfectly visible naked eye.

At Asbury Park the anti-medicine faith curist, A. B. Simpson, has been at work. On Friday of last week one of his helpers spoke in the morning on the "Scriptural Foundation of Divine Healing." Afterward one of the women whom Mr. Simpson has under his peculiar influence, and from whom he has gotten considerable money for the prosecution of his work spoke on the "Spiritual Preparation for Divine Healing," and then Mr. Funk, a minister—not the vigorous and clear-headed I. K. Funk—spoke on the "Principle of Faith in Divine Healing." Afterward some one else spoke on the "Difficulties and Hindrances of Divine Healing." In the evening the first exercise was testimony as to faith cure. Many rose to tell of wonderful cures that had been effected.

The way they testify in these meetings is amusing to anyone who understands human nature. The longer they talk the more wonderful their testimony. In one family, whose members were known to us, the wife publicly and constantly testified that under Mr. Simpson's teachings and by the exercise of faith she had been cured of rheumatism, when at the time she was so bent and stiffened by the disease as to be unable to lift her hands to her head, and had to rely upon friends to comb her hair every day. Her husband, a sufferer from Bright's disease, claimed to be cured, associated himself with Mr. Simpson, became such an enthusiast that he went about telling sick people that symptoms were of the devil, that God had cured them, and that they must act as if they were well, though they might not for a while feel so. Meanwhile his disease steadily grew worse, and though he kept declaring that he was cured, was at last obliged to take to his bed, where he suffered excruciatingly for several weeks.

fanatically declaring, "I am healed! I am healed!" until he died, these being the last words that he uttered. Mr. Simpson called upon those who had any manner of sickness, who had faith to believe that they would be cured, to present themselves for anointing. In response to the invitations, according to the daily papers, forty-four persons responded and presented themselves to be cured, several of whom said they were victims of the opium habit. We have personally known so many who have professed to be cured of chronic diseases under him and his helpers, to die of the very disease that they declared they had been cured of, that the only interest his performances have to us is a phase of human nature; and we recur to them here to show our readers that so long as such notions arise among Protestants the cures of Ste. ANNE's and the healings performed by the Mormons are not to be scoffed at. The whole business is a superstition, contrary to true faith, originating sometimes in honest fanaticism; in others, by the cunning of priests or individual workers. From whatever end of the route that lies between imposture and credulity at which it arises, it travels steadily toward the other. The sincere fanatic who makes a specialty of it gravitates toward the condition of mind and heart of cunning priest; and the cunning priest, becoming surprised at the effects produced by purely natural causes, begins to believe in his own tricks, and may die in the belief that God helped him, when he began only with the belief that he was bound to help himself by his impostures.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

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.]

A Faithful Witness.

Dr. Powell, a Baptist missionary in Mexico, writes the persecutions which Christians have to endure. The following incident illustrates what believers have to endure, and how one woman was faithful unto death:

I have just spent several days preaching in Tasco and neighboring towns. I found that a believer who had been received for baptism on a previous visit, had been called out of his house and stabbed to death, only a few days before. I baptized his aged wife, who seemed resolute to follow in our Lord's appointed ways. Two families have received notices so often from their relatives of their intention to kill them, that they were moving away.

One member has died. Her brothers are very fanatical. They insisted that she should send for a priest. She and her husband told them that she did not need a priest; that she had confessed to God. When they found their entreaties in vain they went to the Jefe Politico and he, contrary to the law, sent two policemen at ten o'clock at night to take the dying woman to the home of the brothers, where they hoped to force her to confess. But the husband chanced to be in the kitchen, and hearing the statements of the police, he slipped away to the house of an ex-priest, who is a member of our church. Brother Higuera advised him not to return home that night. The police, unable to find him, left word for him to appear at court next morning at ten o'clock. He did so; but the spirit of the dear woman had gone to be with God, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." She is said to have been the first woman who had died in Tasco without having confessed to a priest.

I baptized twelve on this visit, and several others stand approved for baptism. Persecution only seems to put life into the work.

An India Girl's Letter.

In the June *Helper* was printed the following letter from a Christian girl in our mission in India to Mrs. S. P. Bachelor. Its quaint style, the writer's love for the missionary, and her evident deep concern for the work, will, we think, interest the readers of this column:

"MY DEAR MOTHER:—A great many days have passed since I have given

you a letter. Please forgive me. Dear mother, you are always remaining in my mind. Your love and instructions can never be forgotten now we are orphans; our minds are heavy with sadness; when I look at your photograph I think you are with us really. And when we look at the different things you have given us our minds are immersed in loving remembrance. The school children all say, if mamma would come back to us, how full of joy our mind would be. May the Lord's blessing grant it that we may again have you! For this our minds have a great wish.

"At the present time our school's care and superintendence no one takes. The Missi Baba's (Dr. Mary's) work is of so many kinds and in so many directions that she has not even a little time for us. Some days to eat properly she has not opportunity. Since you went away to the present time the school has had no superintendence. At the present time the school numbers 58. The second class is now in the first class. The others are the same. All the children send loving salutations, and mine too. Through God's blessing all among us are well. Pray for us all that we may remain steady in the Lord and his work. For two weeks they have been having special meetings. Hallam Sahib has conducted them. Many people have received much spiritual good. All the school children attended every day. All the village people are well. "Your friend the head mistress gives this.

"PHULMUNI."

ZENANAS.—"If there were nothing in foreign missions but the zenana work," says the *Interior* "it would be worth to the future of the Eastern millions many fold what it costs."

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN.—It is said that there are 5,000 more men in the churches of Japan than women. This is not because the women are less impressive than men, but because the customs of that country make it harder to reach them. A woman is a mere chattel, "pent up and hired out."

Roman Catholic Church and Marriages.

The Roman Catholic Church is opposed to the marriage of any of its followers with Protestants except when ante-nuptial agreements have been entered into that the children born of the marriage shall be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Some Protestants have thought that this ante-nuptial contract or promise can be set aside, but it has been decided by the courts that it is valid. In the Surrogate Court, Brooklyn, Judge Abbott gave the decision of the court in a case where a couple had entered into an agreement that the issue of their marriage should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The wife, a Roman Catholic, died soon after giving birth to a child, and the father thought he was free to bring up the child in his own Protestant faith. But the Roman Catholic grandparents objected, and when the father died the child was handed over to them by order of the court, though by his will he declared it as his wish that the child's Protestant grandparents should have charge of it.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.—The poet Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,000—that's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money.

The mechanic can take a material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100—that's skill.

The merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for \$3.75, but she prefers one that costs \$27—that's foolishness. The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and so earns three or four tons of earth for \$2—that's labor.

The editor of this paper can write a check for \$30,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's rough.

BANK NOTES.—The paper from the Bank of England notes is always made of new white linen—never from rags or anything that has been used before. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on an automatic dial.

IF THE SHOE FITS.—The preacher had preached plainly, but tenderly and lovingly. He had presented some practical truths and hit some sins which he knew needed to be hit. After the sermon there was a prayer, a tender song, and the benediction. Then, while the congregation was retiring, an old liquor seller, who happened to be present, came forward, extended his hand to the preacher, eyed him sharply, with fire in his eyes, and said: "Sir, you were rather personal in your remarks this evening." "Personal, personal," said the preacher; "the Lord knows I did not mean to be personal; but," and he spoke with firmness and deliberation, "if the shoe fits you put it on." "Aye, aye," said the man, "if the shoe fits you, put it on." I understand that. Good-night, sir." The old man was angry, left the house, and for aught we know, never came to hear us preach again; but the sermon completely broke up the prevailing custom there of church members signing petitions praying the court to license certain men to sell liquor. In the years that have since elapsed the preacher has never had occasion to regret his course on that occasion.—*Telescope*.

FLIES.—A medical journal recommends the following fashion of turning a cold shoulder to a summer visitor: Expose a little oil of bay in a saucer on your window sill, or coat your doors and windows with any color of paint your like, containing as little as 4 per cent of oil of bay, which is far from expensive, and can be had anywhere, and not a single fly will enter your house.

Among Exchanges.

WOULD BE SURPRISED.—How many people would be wonderfully amazed to get an answer to the prayers they make in prayer-meeting.—*Ram's Horn*.

BUSINESS METHODS.—Consecrated common-sense applied to aggressive business methods will insure the success of church work as certainly as of secular enterprises.—*Cumb. Presbyterian*.

A FIGHTING FAITH.—This is what the mighty Paul had. He did not count that sort of faith worth anything which was non-combative. He was a lover of true peace, but he well knew that, as a rule, it is obtained only as the result of hard fighting. Paul's faith saw that if the "peace on earth," of which the angel sang at Christ's birth, were to be a glad reality in men's hearts, there must needs be a good deal of clever fighting, and he wanted to be foremost in the fight. Oh, for more who have a holy fighting faith!—*Elton's Herald*.

WIRE-PULLERS.—Some men think they can, by laying wires and manipulating matters years in advance, gain their points and carry selfish schemes in church affairs so slyly that no one except their confidants knows that they did it. But how sadly such persons deceive themselves. Better, far better, be open, frank, candid, unselfish, and in that way advocate and defend the interests of the Church and the cause of God and humanity.—*Telescope*.

OCEAN CABLE.—Those were astonishing figures given by Sir John Pender at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir John, who is the English pioneer of submarine telegraphy, said that the cable company's nucleus twenty-five years ago was 900 miles of cables and \$260,000 pounds sterling capital. Now it is 51,325 miles of cables and a capital representing nearly 15,000,000 pounds sterling. At present the total mileage of submarine cables is, in round numbers, 152,000 miles, of which 90 per cent have been provided by private enterprise, costing altogether over 40,000,000 pounds sterling. The total length of the land wires throughout the world is over 2,000,000 miles, estimated to have cost about 65,000,000 pounds sterling. If the cables and land lines are added together a combined capital is represented of 106,000,000 pounds sterling.

A ROYAL BICYCLIST.—The latest recruit, in the army of bicyclists is the Queen of Italy. Her Majesty is fat and forty, but the fact deters her not from becoming an enthusiastic wheel-woman. A couple of hours each day Her Majesty practices in the gardens of the Quirinal, and she will soon be sufficiently expert to join a club and go spinning over the magnificent Roman roads, provided etiquette is agreeable.