

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2087

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

At a church fair in Savannah, Ga., lately, among the schemes was a punchbowl, awarded by vote to the most popular saloon keeper. We do not tell what church it was, but no one would guess wrong.

At the five Swiss universities 275 women have been matriculated, and 162 who had not been examined were admitted to the lectures last term. Of these only five studied law, the rest, belonging to the medical and philosophical schools. Among the matriculated students 138 came from Russia and nineteen were Americans.

The loftiest scientific station in Europe is Sonnblick's Observatory in the Austrian Alps. The keeper, Peter Lechner, has hitherto led a hermit life, but has recently found a peasant girl who will share his lofty and silent abode. The wedding took place at a village at the foot of the mountain, and among the wedding gifts were presents from the Emperor and from several native and foreign scientific societies.

There are in the British Empire to-day about 385,000,000 of inhabitants; and the British flag floats over more than 11,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface. None of these millions of human beings but are better for being in the Empire. "Slaves cannot breathe in England,"—and to-day slaves cannot breathe in any spot of the earth's surface where British law is supreme.

The English Government report of an investigation into the influenza epidemic of the past four years, regards the proof of the contagiousness of the disease from person to person as overwhelming, and denies that it is transported through the atmosphere; another warning of the folly of unnecessary contact with the sick, or contact without precautions. An eminent laryngologist attributes the contagiousness to the breath.

France has the largest debt in the world. It amounts to about \$1,611,000,000 francs, equal to about \$6,120,000,000. The public debt of the United States amounts to about one-fifth that of France, \$585,689,310, not including about \$2,000,000 of matured debt and the greenbacks, Treasury notes, etc. The formal debt of the United States amounts to \$1,567,923,341.13.

Two hundred women and children have been suffocated in a Chinese temple at Ningpo. The occasion was the celebration of the birthday of an ancient hero. While a theatrical performance was proceeding a boy threw a cigarette into the grass fuel and a great conflagration was the result. Rev. Dr. Swallow feared that some of the Free Methodist Mission scholars might have gone to the temple, but found to his delight that the teacher, thinking the celebration idolatrous, had kept the scholars to their lessons. The Mission hospital was put at the disposal of the sufferers.

It is well known that the Czar of Russia is a man of enormous strength. Many stories are told of him, the latest of which is that he and his wife, while on a return journey to St. Petersburg, a short time ago, stopped at a small station for luncheon. The daughter of the mayor of the village brought a bouquet of flowers to the Empress, but forgot to dry the stems. The Empress not wishing to soil her gloves, hesitated a moment about taking the flowers. The Czar, seeing a heavy pewter plate on the table, picked it up, twisted it into a holder, placed the bouquet in it and handed it to his wife.

European nations blame England because she does not take a more decided stand in regard to the Anarchists. She is also endangering her own people, since Anarchists feel comparatively safe in her territory. But, for that matter, the United States welcomes them with open arms, and rounds them up as voters in a few months. Who, in the United States, cares for the future so that we can get all the criminals of this world into our country to vote a party ticket?—*Journal & Messenger.*

A summary of lynching in the United States for 1893, made by the *Chicago Tribune*, shows that two hundred persons suffered death by such violence. Of these thirty were whites, five Mexicans, seven Indians, and one hundred and fifty negroes, four of them women. The number is one less than was reported for 1892. The crimes charged against those lynched were: rape 52, murder 57, incendiarism 8, and the rest various miscellaneous crimes. This brings up the list to about 2,000 negro men and women that are known to have been shot, hanged or burned to death by mobs during the last twelve years.

The British Government's reduction of the hours of labor in the Ordnance Department to eight hours a day has been received with great satisfaction by labour organizations in Britain and elsewhere. This reduction will apply to more than 20,000 employees who will continue to receive the same wages as when they worked nine hours. This action of the Government is all the more significant, coming as it did so shortly after the declaration by the same government that no "swearers" or middle-men would get any Government contracts, so that all tendering for Government supplies and work must pay standard or union wages to their work-people. The labor organizations regard this step as a preliminary one to the virtual adoption before long of eight hours as a standard day's labor in Britain.

A remittance as soon as you read this will oblige us.

Rational Memory Training.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Physiological Basis of Memory.

"The leading enquiry in the art of education is how to strengthen the memory."—Prof. Bain.

In former times men looked upon memory as a purely intellectual activity, having little relation to bodily conditions. To-day, through the fuller study of the brain and nervous system in their relations to mental phenomena, the tendency among a large class of writers is to consider memory a department of physiology. The intimate relations between the growth and development of memory and the cultivation of the organs of sense, is now admitted by all. If, as Sir Wm. Hamilton holds, the soul feels at the finger tips, and if, as most eminent physiologists now believe, the whole body is the organ of the mind, there seems good reason for accepting Kay's doctrine, that memory has its seat, not only in the brain, but also in the organs of sense and in the muscles.

It is known to-day that no mental activity takes place without a corresponding and definite change in the bodily structure. Not only is this the case in regard to sensation and perception, but also in recollection, imagination and fantasy. A change of brain structure accompanies every thought, and it is now asserted that in recalling any idea that has come to us through the senses, we use the senses again and in much the same way as when first we received the idea. Wundt observes that nerve action is the same in sense perception and in memory.

Prof. Bain declares that, "the organ of the mind is not the brain by itself, it is the brain, nerves, muscles, organs of sense, viscera," and if every sensation and thought leaves permanent traces in our physical structure, it naturally follows that memory is closely allied with the education of our senses and the training of our bodily powers. Memory writes its record, not alone upon the brain, but upon the organs of sense, the nerves, the muscles and the entire body. From this fact it may be inferred that the record of all our past lives may be found in our bodies. A man becomes a part of all he has seen and heard and thought about. The record of every man's life is in every man's body. Memory is in this sense eternal. Nothing we have ever heard, or known, or felt, is ever lost. We carry its trace within us. It is true we may not be

able to recall all of our experiences and bring them again into consciousness, but the consciousness as we shall see a little further on, is but a small part of our mental life. If we "feel at the finger tips," it is quite evident we remember at the finger tips as well, and very much of the musician's memory is in the muscles of the hand and arm. Memory is, therefore, not one faculty, but a condition of activity of all the faculties.

The fact that memory very largely depends on physical conditions has been noted from the earliest times. The memory is more active in health than in sickness, in vigor and strength than it is in physical weakness. Memory is more active and reliable in the morning than in the evening, because the physical nature is then recreated by sleep and rest. "Fatigue in any form" says Herbert Spencer, "is fatal to memory."

Not only is this the case, but it is also an admitted fact that our physical condition, when we receive an impression through the senses, very largely determines the depth and permanence of the impression itself. If the powers of the body are fresh and vigorous, the senses active, the attention fixed, the impression is deep and lasting—and every one knows how faint the impression upon the mind when the body is wearied, the senses dull and the attention wandering.

Ribot declares that the physiological conditions of the memory are: 1. A special modification impressed on the nerve elements. 2. An association, a special connection established between a certain number of these elements.

In support of this view attention is called: 1. To the fact that an acquired movement well fixed in the organism and firmly retained for a time, is displaced only with great difficulty by another having nearly the same seat, but requiring a different mechanism. For example, anyone who has learned the American system of fingering in piano playing will find it very difficult to adopt the German system. 2. To the fact that sometimes, in lieu of one accustomed movement, we involuntarily perform another—a related movement. Knowing three doctors whose names begin with B., how natural to speak one when we intended to speak another, not because of any mental confusion, but because the one element B, being common, had excited the wrong group of nerve elements. From these and similar facts Ribot concludes that memory is a biological fact, and deduces the conclusion that "a rich and well-stored memory is not a collection of impressions, but an assemblage of dynamic associations, very stable and very readily called forth."

These facts are suggestive to every one who would improve his powers of memory. They suggest that sound and vigorous health is a condition of rational memory training. They also suggest that in proportion as we educate and train the senses we improve and enrich the memory. It is also obvious that the more we accustom the senses to accurate observation, to careful discrimination and the more frequently and vividly we recall past impressions, the more we develop the powers of memory.

No inference is more obvious from the preceding statements than the necessity of the frequent repetition of the sensation by which the idea at first entered the mind. If an idea, which we wish to remember, comes through the sense of sight, we cannot too often see the object which produced it, or scan it too attentively, or too frequently call up its mental image.

In recalling ideas we should endeavor to call to our aid the senses through which these ideas entered the mind, that is, we should hear and see again, as vividly as possible, the objects which created the original sensations of sight or sound. Recollection should not be a purely psychical act. Vivid and frequent recall to the consciousness of these mental images resulting from sensation, will develop the picture-making power of the mind and stimulate and strengthen the general memory. Another inference from the preceding statements is quite obvious: the morning is the proper time both for acquiring new ideas and for mem-

ory training. The student should make his first attempt at memorizing difficult lessons in the morning, and select this as the period for that daily and regular exercise of the powers of recollection, without which he will fail to effectually strengthen his memory.

You intend to pay. Do it now.

Rum Traffic Notes.

WOMEN DRUNKARDS.

Lady Henry Somerset is raising funds to establish in England an inebriates' home for women.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

According to Mr. Gladstone the liquor traffic ruins more that is dear to humanity than the three curses of war, famine and pestilence.

ASK HER.

"Let whiskey alone and it will let you alone." If you doubt it, ask the drunkard's widow. She did not drink, and is she not left alone?

HOW THEY HELP.

"I can't help you, my poor fellow," said a maudlin peer of England to a drunkard lying in the gutter; "but I'll (hic) do better, I'll lie down by your side." That's the way some "moral leaders" are trying to elevate political sentiment on the drink question.

THE COURT SAYS.

The U. States Supreme Court says: The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons, than to any other source.

THEY BREED DEATH.

A French statistician has ascertained that there are in the entire 51,000 breweries of which 26,240 are in Germany, 12,874 in England, 2,300 in the United States, 1,942 in Austria, 1,270 in Belgium and 1,044 in France.

RUM CURSED IRELAND.

The town of Killybeg, in Ireland, with a population of 5,510, has no fewer than 79 public houses. This population includes 397 inmates of the lunatic asylum, 339 paupers, and 1,636 children under fifteen years of age, which leaves a balance of 3,136 individuals to support the 79 drinking-houses.

BRIEF, BUT POINTED.

About as brief a statistical lecture on temperance as we have seen is the following: "The British war department received a record of certain regiments in India numbering 5,510 men. It was found that the death rate among free-drinkers was 44 per 1,000; among moderate drinkers, 23 per 1,000, and among total-abstainers, 11 per 1,000." Alcohol is a good article to let alone.

THE POOR VICTIM.

A law in Denmark provides that all drunken persons shall be taken to their homes in carriages at the expense of the publican who supplied them with liquor. In the Argentine Republic, instead of fining a drunkard, they sentence him to sweep the streets for eight days, and a similar punishment exists in St. Petersburg.

THE DIFFERENCE.

According to estimates and deductions furnished by one of our English exchanges, the public spends £140,000,000 a year on strong drink and about £2,000,000 a year on books. As a large portion of the expenditure on books is compulsory, parents being obliged to purchase school-books for their children, our contemporary feels that Great Britain has nothing to be proud of in the national drink bill. We feel that the comparison between books and beer in our own country would not be encouraging.

A VAIN DEMAND.

The *Chicago Tribune*, which is by no means a temperance paper, says that the seven thousand saloons of that city took in twelve million dollars during the Fair, three million of which it says are profits. It then demands that these saloons support their patrons who are now out of work. One would think the *Tribune* was as guileless as a baby. Who ever heard of saloons

making restitution by yielding up any part of their ill-gotten gains? Most of these profits are already far on their way to England as dividends to the British syndicates that own the Chicago and Milwaukee breweries.

BOYS, REMEMBER.

A gentleman unexpectedly subpoenaed as a witness lost sight of his little four year old son who accompanied him. The child strayed into a saloon. "Come and have some beer," said the saloon-keeper. "No. I don't want any," was the reply. "Oh! come, it won't hurt you." The child again refused. "But why not? What's the reason you won't drink it?" persisted the saloon-keeper. I would make my mother feel bad, and the little voice vibrated with tender thoughtfulness of the mother at home. Does a similar thoughtfulness influence your decisions when you are tried and tempted?

THEY ARE ALARMED.

The organized action of the liquor party of Ontario, and their publication of an organ to counteract the current of public feeling for prohibitory legislation, are the *Guardian* says, significant signs of the time. There is work to be done and battles to be fought by the friends of temperance in the near future, that require courage, wisdom, perseverance and unity. The opposition is not to be despised. In addition to numbers, they have money to spend. They are now roused by the knowledge that the craft by which they get their wealth is in danger. We do not fear to meet them in the arena of facts and arguments. But the appetites of the enslaved, the selfish interests of large numbers, and the weakness of the time serving and corrupt are on their side. We need more faithful, personal temperance work in the homes of the people. There is a large and urgent field for earnest temperance mission work. The strength of the Prohibition cause depends upon the amount of total abstinence sentiment behind it.

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.]

Zenana Work.

Foreign missions! Why! if there were nothing in Foreign Missions but the zenana work it would be worth to the future of the eastern millions many fold what it costs. If these missionary women did nothing but break the fetters off the wrists of their eastern sisters it would be a work worth dying for. Those heathen religionists openly confess that they are without hope and without God in the world—that the best they can offer to man is an escape from the ills of life by a long and painful struggle on to annihilation. That was what they had to offer in comparison with the light and immortality brought to light by our Lord. We have their best hopelessness; and their worst, the enslavement of woman. Carry them the light of the Gospel. Let their mothers, freed, be fitted to give birth to a generation of freemen, free in body and soul.

—No race has even risen above the condition of its women, nor can it even do so in the history of the world.

—There are perhaps 40 millions of women, who if reached at all with the gospel, must be taught by Christian women.

—There are 300 millions of Buddhist women, with no hope of immortality unless in some future transmigration they may be born again as men.

—There are one million more men than women in Japan. Hitherto a Japanese woman has been obliged by law to marry. If she did not choose a husband for herself, the government selected one for her. The emperor has now declared that women shall be allowed to remain single if they choose.

—The Kamehameha training school at Honolulu has received from Charles Reed Bishop, a banker, and probably the wealthiest man in that city, the gift of a well stocked ranch of 85,000 acres on the island of Molokai, valued

at about \$200,000. Mr. Bishop is a native American, and was born in New York State. He went to Hawaii in the early days and became a banker after a residence there of some years. He married a famous princess, the last of the Kamehamehas, and a noble Christian woman. They had no children; and when she died she devoted her large estates, valued at about \$1,000,000, to the founding of two industrial training schools in Honolulu, one for boys and one for girls.

Bright on Gladstone.

This charming tribute to Mr. Gladstone from the lips of John Bright is told by Henry M. Field, D. D., in *The Evangelist*, and is well worth relating just now when Mr. Gladstone is retiring from public office:

It was at a time when Mr. Gladstone was so unpopular in the aristocratic society of London, that the mention of his name was sure to evoke a sneer, or some bitter word of depreciation, that Mr. Bright was one day, in conversation with a lady of high rank (he told me her name), whom he surprised a little by asking if she had children? And being answered in the affirmative, he surprised her still more by adding very earnestly, as one who would direct her to what would be for them a precious memory: When you have an opportunity take them to the House of Commons, and point out to them Mr. Gladstone; for when they grow up it will be a pleasant thing to remember that they have seen the greatest Englishman that has appeared in some centuries. The expression was so strong, and the manner so emphatic, that, as soon as I came away, I made a note of the interview, that I might preserve his exact words. But I was not quite satisfied even with that, and wished to make assurance doubly sure. And so, as he invited me to call on him again, with a friend whose name I had mentioned to him, I recalled the subject, when he corrected his former version of the story, but only in a single word, and even that doubtfully, saying: I am not sure that I spoke of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest Englishman that had appeared in some centuries, or only as the greatest in this century. "Then," I said, "you look upon him as the first of living statesmen." "Oh dear yes!" he answered, quickly: there is no one to be mentioned beside him!"

Among Exchanges.

JUST SO.

If we spend less time searching for the mistakes of Moses and more trying to avoid the mistakes of our own lives, neither Moses nor we would suffer by the change.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

WHAT THEY RESEMBLE.

A great many people's morality resembles sign posts at the corners of country roads. They point in the right direction, but they don't budge an inch themselves.—*Exchange.*

NO REAL SYMPATHY.

Those who weep over dime novel heroes and heroines never shed a tear over real suffering by which they are surrounded. Never.—*Gen. Baptist Messenger.*

DECLINE OF THE PULPIT.

An article on the decline of pulpit power is always in order with a certain kind of magazine and newspaper. The writers of such articles generally start by assuming that the pulpit has declined in power. Having assumed as true that which cannot be proved, they then moralize and draw conclusions. The fact, we believe, are that the average man in the ministry, in law, in medicine, and perhaps in every other profession, is a better equipped man than he ever was. There may be a smaller number who tower up over their fellows in these professions than formerly, but the reason is because the average fellows in law, in medicine, and perhaps in every other profession, is a better equipped man than he ever was. There may be a smaller number who tower up over their fellows in these professions than formerly, but the reason is because the average fellow stands much higher than he once did. *Can. Presbyterian.*

THE EXACT TRUTH.

How very hard a thing it is to say the exact truth even when one has no special motive to be false. How hard to avoid the unconscious biases of unrecognized prejudice, and the minute warpings and colorings of some little self-interest. How difficult to keep clear of trifling exaggerations and extenuations to which our self-love imperceptibly, perhaps, but strongly impels us. To put bare hard facts into the proper clothing and adornment which imagination can alone supply, and yet not distort in the least the aspect, who can always compass this? To state an argument with pungency and power, yet not overstate it or swerve by so much as a hair-breadth from the line of courtesy and correct representation, very few are able. In short, the exact truth is one of the rarest things known, even among the best of mankind. But all who are truly best, and are possible pains to compass it, and are grieved beyond expression if they find they have failed. —*Z. Herald.*