

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 25, 1894.

WHOLE No. 3008

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Recently a prominent Roman Catholic died in Mobile, Ala., who had bequeathed \$2,000 to be paid for masses for "the repose of his soul." The Supreme Court of the state now holds the bequest void because there is no living beneficiary of the trust.

The insurrection in Corea has resulted in the practical deposition of the king by Japan. The latter country sent a large force of troops to occupy Ocrean territory, and the king is now virtually a prisoner in his capital city. China claims jurisdiction over Corea, and it is possible that the Chinese and Japanese empires may both become involved.

Florence Nightingale, who is quite an invalid and confined to her couch, still takes an active part in the work of the world. She has been lately organising a health crusade among the cottagers of Buckinghamshire, where she lives, for the purpose of instructing them in questions of ventilation, drainage, and the like sanitary matters.

Mr. George Grey, late Premier of New Zealand and ex-Governor of Cape Colony, prophesies that a close federation of all English-speaking people will be accomplished in the near future. The difficulties between the United States and Great Britain would soon be overcome, as an alliance would strengthen the republic on the one side and the monarchy on the other.

A system of inoculation for cholera has been tried extensively in Calcutta and elsewhere. A number of Government doctors are taking it up and European officials have such confidence in it as to have it applied in their own persons. There have been more than 1,000 inoculations of Europeans. The experiments seem to prove conclusively that absolute immunity is conferred on the person inoculated; the only doubt being whether it is permanent or temporary. The inventor claims that it is permanent.

The average number of working days per year in various countries, according to the London Engineer, is as follows: in Russia, 267; in England, 278; in Spain, 290; in Austria, 295; in Italy, 298; in Bavaria and Belgium, 300; in Saxony and France, 302; in Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, 303; in Prussia, 305; in Holland and North America, 308; and in Hungary, 312.

Sixty-two applications for new railroad concessions are under consideration by the authorities in Japan, the total length of the projected lines being about 1,400 miles. During the next twenty years the Government will build 1,264 miles of road, which, added to the mileage now in operation, will give a total of 1,815 miles. Besides this there are now 1,319 miles of road owned by private capital, the total length of roads now operating being 1,870 miles.

The largest search-light in the world is now in operation at the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to the outer bay of New York. The estimated candle-power of the light is 194,000,000. It is claimed that its rays can be seen at a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and that vessels can be detected at twenty miles. The light was made by Schuckert & Co., of Nuremberg, Germany, and was exhibited at Chicago last summer.

While some people, says the Independent, are trying to rise in the scale of being, the aim of others is simply to revert to the brute. Lieutenant Boettger, of the German army, has lately reached Honolulu on his way to find an island in the Pacific where he and his associates can subsist solely on raw fruits, and go naked like monkeys and be sheltered by grass huts. There are still, we understand, a number of islands in Melanesia where the inhabitants live much in that simple and primitive way, tempered only by occasional cannibalism. We hope he will be happy in his new life, and are sure that the mosquitoes and other vermin will be glad to see him.

It will be noticed that in the accounts of the black death, or plague, now ravaging a certain portion of

Canton, China, the conditions exactly correspond to those that prevailed in London prior to 1666; but the spark that has kindled the flame seems to be the added element of a dry season; and there is reason to believe that when unsanitary surroundings have taken away the "resistance" to disease, some new element or influence is evolved when there is a lack of rain. In a terrible sickness in the girls' school in Pitt-field, Mass., more than thirty years ago, there had been many weeks without rain, and there was strong reason to believe that this state of things had evoked some added horror that produced the final crisis.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, in calling attention to the progress made by the colored race in the United States, and especially by colored women, states that there are 1,759 colored girls studying professions in the United States; three colored women are instructors in theology—one in Indiana, one in Illinois, and one in Iowa; there is one woman enrolled as a theological student in Alabama College; in the District of Columbia a colored woman is engaged in studying law. There are eight in the United States who are studying medicine, and twenty-nine are in schools for the training of nurses.

Prof. Garner, who spent a year in the African forests for the purpose of studying the chimpanzee and gorilla languages (the most classic of all the simian dialects), announces his purpose to return to Africa for his sophomore year by and by. He is convinced that monkeys really have language, and thinks he has acquired some of its rudiments, although the world hardly takes his word seriously, and is disposed to poke fun at him. It has been suggested that the professor turn his genius for understanding inarticulate speech to good use by studying the language of the dullest, so that intelligent men may communicate with that species. In this case, however, the game would hardly be worth the candle.

Protestantism in France.

Protestantism had no show in France previously to the downfall of Napoleon III. Romanism had complete control, and would allow of no propaganda from abroad. Since then, progress has been made, as will be seen from the following summary: "Seventy hundred and eighty-one French towns possess Protestant Churches, exclusive of English places of worship. The Reformed Church (Calvinistic) has 887 pastors, 35 colleges, 55 colleges for boys, 7 colleges for girls and 12 chapels attached to garrisons. The Lutheran church has 90 ministers, the Free Church 47, the Methodist 31 and the Baptist 33. In addition there are 6 independent churches and 16 evangelical societies. The Protestant community numbers many missionary and evangelical societies, 44 orphanages, 60 hospitals, creches and homes for the aged, 20 reading rooms for soldiers, 93 Christian associations and 118 newspapers." This may seem to many an utterly inadequate force for the evangelization of forty millions of people, bound under Romish superstitions, or saturated with rationalistic and infidel teachings, both in high and low station. Nevertheless, it is not to be depreciated or despised. It has in it leavening elements, and with God's blessing will work more rapidly under increasingly favorable influences as the years go by. France is becoming missionary ground.

New York Corruption.

Dr. Parkhurst's Crusade has unearthed startling corruption. The investigations of the New York police by the Committee of State Senate has already shown that blackmail was levied on criminals and disorderly houses to the amount of \$15,000,000 a year. A large portion of this undoubtedly went to Tammany, which is an organized band for the plunder of the city. One of the interesting developments is the protection afforded by the police to the "green goods men," who, as everybody knows, offer to sell counterfeit money. They seldom take the risk of putting out any counterfeit, however, but get the victim to New York, and rob him of

the money he brings. The methods of working the game are numerous and it would be of no use to expose them for as fast as one is suspected another plan is invented. It is not generally known that the "green goods" business is usually worked by a gang and not by one or two men. There is a manager, and several "writers" who write letters and send out circulars, and "steerers" who meet the would-be purchaser of money and take him to a place where he can be safely robbed of the money he is known to have brought. One of these "steerers" testified that he was well known to the police; his photograph was in every rogue's gallery—yet he was told by the manager who engaged him that the police received a share of the robbery, and he need have no fear of them. He therefore walked with his victim under the nose of every policeman he happened to meet; although every one of them knew him and his business. A word of warning, even, from the policeman to the "guy" would have been sufficient. The investigation is not yet over.

Rum Traffic Notes.

DYNAMITE. Whiskey has been called the "dynamite of civilization."

ONLY 11,000. The statement was recently made in the German Reichstag that there are 11,000 persons in hospitals in Germany who are suffering with delirium tremens.

JUVENILE WORK. There are said to be 20,903 juvenile temperance societies in Great Britain, with a membership of 2,678,000. Nearly 1,000 societies were added.

REASONABLE DISTANCE. T. V. Powderly, when asked his opinion as to how far the nearest saloon should be from a school house, replied: "About five hundred miles would be a reasonable distance, according to my way of thinking."

MOTHERS' RIGHTS. The Illinois liquor dealers' platform says: "We have a right to demand protection for our property." The Lever responds with a cartoon, and these words from the "mothers' platform": "We have a right to demand protection for our boys."

TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA. A temperance society has been organized in St. Petersburg, Russia, which includes a brother of the reigning Czar, a high dignitary of the Greek Church, and the ministers of all the departments of government.

AN INDIA RULER. The ruler of Benares, India, is conducting a great temperance work among his people. He is an enthusiast in philanthropic work. His temperance addresses to the thousands of pilgrims who flock to the holy city are remarkable in effect.

ALASKA'S PROHIBITION. Although the importation of intoxicating liquors into Alaska is prohibited by the government, the Collector of Customs, upon whom is laid the duty of keeping the liquor out, has been furnished with only a single row boat with which to patrol and guard 3,000 miles of coast line. And then the rum men say "see how prohibition fails," and a lot of good but unthinking people believe it is no use to try to prohibit the curse.

CRUSH IT. There is a business debauching manhood, wrecking homes and draining the financial resources of the nation, that will tolerate no restraint of law. It walks red-handed through the land, and woe be to the citizen that raises his hand to enforce the statutes that have been enacted against it. The saloon is the supreme outlaw to day. It is the land pirate that demands all to the last dollar and the last drop of blood, and that gives no quarter. There is but one way to deal with it, and that is to crush it as you would crush a venomous serpent about to strike you.

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.]

First District Society.

The Annual Meeting of the First District W. M. Society was held at Bath, July 7th. The Secretary Treasurer read her report as follows: Through the Providence of God we are permitted to meet on the 8th Annual Meeting of our District W. M. Society, and on the Eighteenth since the Societies were organized by our Dear Brother, Rev. Dr. Phillips.

Dear friends, what have we done in this District during these eighteen years? Have we grown in numbers and strength as we should? Are we doing more in proportion to our numbers than we did the first year we were organized? If not, can we say we are doing our best? Shall the "Well done" be said to us, in this phase of our christian work? It is true India is far distant from us, but will that excuse avail us when called upon to render up our stewardship? When we think of our sister Boyer and sister Gaunce, who have left home and friends, and have willingly undertaken the hardships and perils of missionary life, surely we ought each one of us to do what we can to help carry on this work. We are told that "He that planteth and he that watereth are one; and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour, for we are labourers together with God."

I have written to sisters in many of the churches but regret that so few have been heard from.

Lower Perth is an object lesson for us. They report a flourishing society, meet monthly, and are strong and vigorous. They contribute for Foreign Missions.....\$ 18 24 Home Missions..... 3 86 Total..... 22 10 Arthurville..... 1 90 Bath..... 8 75 Rowina..... 1 00 Wicklow..... 5 00 Upper Kent..... 1 00 Total for Foreign Missions..... 34 99

Home Missions..... 3 86 The Woman's meeting in the afternoon of Saturday, was presided over by Mrs. Stephen Barker, who was re-elected President. Our sisters from Second District very kindly assisted. The meeting in the evening was occupied by the sisters for a short time, after which the ministering brethren had a grand Temperance meeting.

The collection in the evening amounted to \$3.24 which was to be divided evenly between Home and Foreign Missions.

MRS. N. B. MILBURY, Sec. Wicklow, Car. Co., July 16, 1894.

SHE GAVE IT ALL.

A touching story of liberal giving in a heathen country is that of the old Chinese woman in the town of Chiva, near Tokyo. She was a Christian, and her church was making great efforts to obtain a regular church building. The members were assessed moderate sums, and in most instances far surpassed the assessment, giving, as one of their number expressed it, "the double of the double." But this old woman, who had been wretchedly poor all her days, and had been saving money little by little for years to obtain for herself the fine funeral in which Chinese delight, gave to the church building fund all she had saved, the sum of fifty yen.

A COLORED WOMAN.—Harriet Hayden, who with her husband and baby escaped from slavery to Canada before the war, and who, during the rebellion, made the acquaintance of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, and especially aided him with her wise counsels in enlisting colored troops, has but recently donated to Harvard University a scholarship fund of \$5,000, the annual income to be applied to aid each year some poor and deserving colored student, the preference to be given to a medical student. How the gift of this poor woman, honors her race. Once an abject slave a chattel, to be sold and bought as a beast of burden, by her tears, and prayers, and toil, and sweat, she has

accumulated this large fund; and now, with a discernment and benevolence that would do credit to a Peabody or a Rockefeller, she bestows it where it will do most to glorify God and bless her race. Verily, "She hath done what she could."

THE FEMALE AID SOCIETY of London is described as a woman's mission to women; for the missionaries are all women, and their special work is visiting the streets at night and seeking out the lost. It was established in 1858. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-one women have received help since 1858, 7,051 have been placed in homes, and 7,198 have been given situations.

DR. DUFF once told the women of Edinburgh, Scotland, that if they would give him that portion of their silk dresses which trailed on the street, he would support all their mission schools in India.

Scientific Miscellany.

VOLCANOES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Excluding Alaska, the United States may be said to be non-volcanic, states Mr. Ralph S. Tarr, but it has not been so long. A chain of volcanoes extends from southern South America into Mexico, then there is a large break, and the interrupted chain begins again in Alaska, curves southward, and joins the chain of Japan. The intermediate non-volcanic area has just emerged from an area of stupendous activity. Future resumption of such activity is not improbable, for in the West are volcanoes so recent as, like Mt. Shasta, to retain their conical form, and some of these perhaps are no more dormant than was Vesuvius before the fateful year 79, when it buried Pompeii and Herculaneum beneath the most terrible storm of stones and ashes ever known to man. In the Canon of the Colorado, in the deserts of Nevada and Utah, and in New Mexico, exist small lava flows that must have been erupted in very recent years, probably since the white man's discovery of the continent. These seem to record the death throes of the country's latest volcanic giants. The eruptions have played a part in bringing up stores of metals, and the richest mines are found in the volcanic districts of Tertiary times.

A NEW ELECTRIC CLOCK.—The General Electric Company of Berlin, proposes to adopt the new clock of Herr von Hefner-Alteneck, which may be placed in the same circuit with incandescent lamps, and is claimed to solve the problem of providing an inexpensive yet effective system of controlling clocks electrically. The current keeps the clock wound at an annual cost, not exceeding that of one 16-candle lamp lighted for 10 hours—perhaps 8 or 10 cents. Should the circuit be broken, the clock will run without the current about 12 hours. The control can be operated by hand from the dynamo room or automatically from an observatory, and consists of a momentary lowering of the circuit potential by 6 to 10 volts once every 24 hours, the effect being to set all clocks in the circuit exactly together. The lamps are not appreciably affected.

CHILD SLAVERY.—The last United States census gives the number of children earning wages in that country as 1,118,258. There is, therefore, ample justification for the symposium on the subject of child-labour which appears in The Arena. The chief evils connected with child-labour are the damage inflicted on the physique, the moral injury of association with the depraved, the stop put to education, and the reduction which the competition of the children causes in the wages of parents. By factory labour at too early an age the child is said to become "starved in body, warped in intellect, corrupted in morals, and an impediment to all progress." The Assistant Inspector of Factories for Illinois recommends the raising of the age from fourteen years to sixteen. There are wealthy corporations and firms in Chicago to-day holding contracts with the parents or guardian of employed children, releasing the employers from liability in case of accident to the child.

The Queen's Sympathy.

Mme. Carnot, widow of the late President Carnot received the following autograph letter from Queen Victoria:

Madame: Although I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, I cannot refrain from writing you and attempting to express the deep and sincere sympathy I feel for you in this terrible moment. I cannot find words to tell you how my widow's heart bleeds for you, and what dismay, what horror, I feel at the crime that has robbed you of your beloved husband and the whole of France of its most worthy and respected President. If universal sympathy can in any measure assuage your intense grief, be assured it is yours. Madame, may God give you the strength, courage, and resignation so necessary to enable you to bear such misfortune. I am, madame, yours very sincerely, VICTORIA.

DESPAIRING.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate says despairingly: "No editor on earth can hope ever to meet expectations with respect to printing obituaries of deceased members of our church. We try to do it, but the case is hopeless. It is impossible to print a half or a quarter of that which is sent to us in the average death notice." Yes, yes, dear Doctor Edwards, your words are true. We know how to sympathize with you. One man became offended at us because we did not publish the obituary notice of the same person twice, and a good sister stopped her paper four years, without informing us of the cause, because we failed to publish an obituary notice which we never received. But we go right on, rejoicing that so very few complaints come to us.—Telegraph.

SENSATIONAL TOPICS.—In looking over a list of topics of sermons delivered in a certain church some time ago, Zion's Herald found the following: "Babyland," "That Irrepressible Boy," "This Side of Sweet Sixteen," "The Other Side of It," "The Matrimonial Outlook," "The Model Husband," "Mother-in-law and her Trials." There were others of a similar character. Now we do not know what the nature of these sermons was. They may have contained good advice, undoubtedly did. But is there any real need for sensational subjects like these in the pulpit? Do they not rather belong to the platform? It has come to a sorry pass when ministers must throw out such bait to draw an audience. The devout man of God need never lack for themes that do not savor of the world. The old gospel of Christ can furnish him with everything he needs. Be assured, pastors, that the soul lured to your church by the announcement of a sensational subject will not be long in detecting your trick, and will go away empty.

IF HE WAS PAID.—The refusal by a rector in England to bury a woman who had apparently committed suicide produced strong feeling in a village, and led the rector to think a defence from the pulpit desirable. He therefore preached a defence of his conduct, but one of his hearers was moved to interrupt him by pointing out that in other cases he had not been so scrupulous. The rector reminded his interrupter that it was the House of God, but expressed himself willing to answer questions. There followed a lively scene, in which the rector was told plainly that he would bury any one if he was paid half-a-sovereign!

EPIDEMIC.—Diphtheria has been epidemic in London for a number of years. It has more victims than any other disease among the young. Scarlet fever ranks next.

THE SOCIALISTIC OUTLOOK.—Herbert Spencer has, it is said, written the following letter to James A. Skilton, general secretary of the World's Congress of Evolutionists:

Dear Mr. Skilton.—In the United States, as here and elsewhere, the movement toward the dissolution of existing social forms, and reorganization on a socialistic basis, I believe to be irresistible. We have had times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed, and eventually military despotism of the severest type.

Yours truly, HERBERT SPENCER.