

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Let every friend of the paper and the cause it represents try to get one or more new subscribers. The work can be done better now than later in the year.

A January Offer.

To any one sending us two new names (and \$3.00) we will give one year's credit on his own subscription.

This offer will continue through January only. We hope a great many subscribers will make use of it to introduce the INTELLIGENCER into the homes of their neighbours.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

An idea of the size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparison: All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe except Russia, and all of the United States including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet the uncovered space would be equal to a country containing an area of 300,000 square miles.

There has been recently discovered in Central America, near the foot of a volcano a buried village. It is covered to the depth of fifteen to twenty feet, and explorers have found great quantities of domestic utensils. It is said that glass vases are found of most skillful workmanship, with most beautiful inscriptions. Many skeletons have been found which average seven feet in length.

Incendiarism in the United States and Canada is responsible, according to the calculation of the New York Journal of Commerce from estimates furnished by insurance companies, for an annual property loss of \$39,000,000, or one-fourth of the entire loss by this destructive agent. No mention is made of lives imperilled or involved in this frightful aggregate, of the interruption to business, or of the tax levied upon the community at large by premiums to replace this loss.

There has been a great development of manufacturing in the Southern States within a few years. Taking cotton as an illustration, it is said that there is scarcely a large town in either North or South Carolina which does not boast of at least one cotton mill. In a single decade—from 1880 to 1890—the capital invested in this single industry in the Southern States increased from \$21,900,000 to \$97,000,000; and the establishments now under construction will in a few months swell this amount to \$108,000,000. At this rate the North will soon realize that a very successful competitor in a part of its work—the manufacture of the coarser cottons—is in the field.

Siberian reindeer have been successfully domesticated in Alaska. This is of great moment to the natives, whose food supplies were shortened by the whaling, sealing and fishing operations of civilized men. Starvation threatened them, when Rev. S. Jackson, missionary, introduced reindeer at his own cost, and, finding his small experiment prospered, obtained aid from the Government for a large undertaking. This has gone so well that the condition of the natives is likely to be greatly improved. It is time for the people who sneer at missions to barbarians to try their hand at something as sensible.

A writer recently came over from Europe to New York on one of the great ocean steamers, and declares that at least half of the five hundred well educated and well-to-do passengers were planning to break the laws and defraud the Government by evading the payment of duties, even though success involved deliberate lying. The writer goes on to say: "I can not find in the poorest and vilest parts of the city any block where the percentage of liars, thieves and bribe-givers is as large as was that among the first-class passengers of that floating palace."

A trade journal contains a warning note concerning the practices of certain travellers who go about the country pretending to sell bankrupt stocks. The plan is to issue circulars stating

that they have been commissioned by Messrs. So-and-so, "the well-known firm" to sell a bankrupt's stock valued at an amount running into tens of thousands of pounds. This kind of bait tempts the bargain-hunter, especially when it is added that the goods must be sold within eighteen days, and are, therefore, offered at about one-third of the prime cost. The circular quotes ridiculously low prices for such goods as flannels, sheeting, twill, &c., but the fact is that the stuff offered by the salesman who follows in the wake of the circular does not in any way correspond with the description given, being the veriest rubbish, that would be dear at any price.

The Case Settled.

The agitation about the dismissal of an official of the C. P. R. because of his connection with temperance work has not been in vain. After much correspondence a conference was held between a representative of the C. P. R. and a delegation of leading temperance men in Montreal. After a thorough consideration of the whole matter, the following memorandum was drawn up and adopted by the delegation on behalf of the temperance people of Canada, and by Mr. Thos. Tait on behalf of the C. P. Railway:

Memorandum of conference between Mr. Thos. Tait, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a committee representing the temperance organizations of Canada in respect to the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. W. W. Smith from the service of the company.

The Canadian Pacific Railway distinctly repudiates—as they have done from the commencement of the discussion—the expressions used by assistant superintendent Brady when demanding Mr. Smith's resignation, which expressions have been taken exception to by the temperance people.

The Canadian Pacific Railway admit the right of employees to identify themselves with the temperance movement, and work for the same, provided such work is done outside official hours, and always with due consideration to the interests of the company. The committee accept such declaration as satisfactory.

The committee claim that the hasty and ill-considered language used in Assistant Superintendent Brady's correspondence, and otherwise, has caused grave dissatisfaction on the part of the temperance people of Canada. The committee disclaim any attempt to coerce or dictate to the Canadian Pacific in the management of the company's affairs, but under the circumstances look to the Canadian Pacific Railway to place on record some substantial mark of their disapproval of the expressions of one of their staff, they having been the means of causing offence to a large portion of the community.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, acknowledging that cause for dissatisfaction has existed, claim the responsibility of dealing with and will deal with the matter in such manner as they consider deserving in the premises.

With this the committee concur. The C. P. R. claims that if for no other reason Mr. Smith's discharge was justifiable on the ground of neglect of duty.

It will be remembered that Superintendent Brady, who dismissed Mr. Smith, told him that he must give up his temperance work or leave the company's service. The company distinctly repudiates Brady's position and expressions, and declares the right of its employees to identify themselves with the temperance movement. It is not clear to us that the company has made quite so complete a capitulation as those who participated in the conference seem to think. But it is a good sign that the company has given the matter consideration at all and goes even so far as to set out in the above memorandum. It shows the power of temperance sentiment when it asserts itself, and points to the greater things which may be accomplished in business and in legislation when the temperance people of the country stand courageously for what they believe.

Ingersoll Scored.

In a recent speech in Cincinnati, Ingersoll, ridiculing the account of the ascension of Christ, said:

Where was he going? The story fitted the astronomy and scientific knowledge of that time. They thought heaven was right up there—there was where Jehovah lived. They did not know the nearest fixed star was more than thirty billions of miles distant; that it would take five million years and over for light coming at the rate of 180,000 miles per second to reach it—they did not know that. Where

was Christ going? Five miles high he would have been frozen to death.

Concerning which the Standard, of that city, remarks:

The old heathen has as little regard for arithmetic as he has for logic or the Bible. If it would take light five millions of years to travel thirty billions of miles, it is a slow coach; for this is only 6,000 miles a year. At that rate a man on a mule could make the trip, traveling only about twenty miles a day and resting on Sundays. But the heathen forgets himself before he gets through the sentence, and says that light travels at the rate of 180,000 miles a second, and at this rate of speed it would take us five millions of years to get to heaven, if heaven is above the stars. Any school-boy who has gone as far as division can correct him on these figures. Divide thirty billions by 180,000, and you get 166,666 as the number of seconds, which equal 2,777 minutes, or a fraction over forty-six hours. So Bob's five millions of years simmer down to about two days; and it will be no tedious journey according to his own figures if we travel with the speed of light.

Really, however, I don't see why Bob should concern himself about the distance to heaven, seeing that he has not the least thought of going in that direction. And then, if it is really as cold as he says it is between here and there, this is no concern of his. He is certain not to find it very cold where he is going, either on the journey, or after he gets there.

Rum Traffic Notes.

A QUACK REMEDY.

Mr. W. S. Caine, member of the English Parliament, in a recent address said: "The Gothenburg system was a quack remedy, as useful in getting rid of this evil of drunkenness as a smell of eau de cologne for bilious headache."

MAKES HIM BLUSH.

John G. Wooley says: When I realize that the saloon business is as lawful as the church, the school, or any of our institutions, I blush for my country.

SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE.

According to the Brewers' Journal, seventy-five times as much beer is consumed in high license Nebraska as there is in prohibition Kansas.

OPIMUM IN IT.

A prominent physician of San Francisco says, "No cigarette that I have ever heard of is free from opium. Beyond question the boy who smokes cigarettes stunts his growth, wrecks his nerves, and weakens his heart and kidneys long before he reaches manhood."

STARTLING FIGURES.

It is said that 80,000 persons die prematurely in Great Britain, every year, by the indirect influence of intoxicating drinks—i. e., from destitution, accident, violence and disease; and that 40,000 are annually killed by the direct influence of intemperance—die as drunkards.

A CURSE ALWAYS.

Taking the profits of liquor-selling from individuals and giving them to a State, or to a company of individuals, or to public charity, does not take the poison out of the cup or take away the curse of the drink. Drunkenness comes from drinking, and woe, misery, crime and death come from drunkenness.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VOICE.

Bishop Watterson, in an address in Chicago, used the following language in reference to saloons:

"If the liquor traffic in particular places becomes so bold, so outrageous, so overmastering and defiant that it cannot be controlled in any other way than the legal wiping out of the saloons, then let the saloons be legally wiped out; and I say, in God's name, and in the name of an outraged community, the sooner they are legally wiped out in that case, the better for the community."

SHORTENS LIFE.

On an average, according to the statistics of life insurance companies, the man who drinks, even moderately, cuts thirteen years off his life, that being the difference between the aver-

age age attained by drinkers and total abstainers. This does not take into the account the loss of efficiency, time character, influence, health and happiness during the lifetime shortened by thirteen years. And yet with the knowledge of this deterioration and this shortening, men deliberately take up a habit by means of which they go on to death.

WHAT HE HAD MADE.

"I have made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon-keeper boastfully to a crowd of his townsmen.

"You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener.

"What is that?"

"You have made wretched homes—women and children poor and sick and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards," continued the speaker with trembling earnestness. "You made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made my mother a broken-hearted woman. O, yes, you have made much—more than I can reckon up—but you'll get the full account some day."

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOOK.

The Bible is a total abstinence book. Five times it totally prohibits wine drinking; twelve times it refers to wine as a poison—poison of asps and of dragons. There are 121 warnings and reproofs against wine. There is no word of approval in the Bible of wines that intoxicate, and which at last "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder." The wine which is an "emblem of salvation" is not the kind of wine which is an "emblem of damnation." There is as clear a line of distinction between them as there is between good and bad men or white and black horses, and "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

What They Teach.

The Catholic Church is identically the same in doctrine in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. The priests all teach absolutely the same creed, neither more nor less, and differ not even by a hair's breadth from one another in defined dogmas. This marvellous unity is due to the presence of the Holy Ghost, who makes known the truth clearly and gives his clergy the grace to adhere to it perfectly.

So says the Catholic Telegraph. Possibly it says the truth; though the declaration of a native Indian priest, quoted by us two or three weeks ago, would seem to contradict it. But, if it teaches the same dogmas, does the Catholic Church teach the same ethics all the world over? We do not say no; but we are no better pleased with its ethics than with its dogmas. Here is a specimen, as told by a missionary in Brazil, and published in the Christian Observer, of Louisville, Ky. It is from a tract entitled "Questions and Answers about Protestantism," put into the hands of natives of that country to put them on their guard against the Protestant missionaries, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist, who are making converts to the truth of God. The tract says:

"What does Protestantism mean?"

"It means a rebellion of vain men against Jesus Christ and his Church."

"Who originated Protestantism?"

"Martin Luther, a native of Alta Saxony, who rebelled against the Pope, Leo X, in 1517."

"What was said of Luther?"

"That he was most depraved, brutal and inhuman, without piety, more of a Jew than a Christian."

"Who was Calvin?"

"Calvin was a beneficiary of the Church, son of a cooper. He was tried and condemned for the sin of sodomy."

"What was his sentence?"

"That he should be branded on the back with a red-hot iron."

"What was the end of Calvin?"

"He died (in despair blaspheming and calling on the devil) of a disease the most revolting—eatn of worms. Speaking then, of Henry VIII, of England, and of those he put to death, the questions continue:

"Were there other executions?"

"Yes, during the thirty eight years of his reign, there were executed only two cardinals, two arch bishops, eighteen bishops, thirteen abbots, 500 priors and monks, thirty-eight doctors, twelve dukes, 164 gentlemen, 124 burghers, and 110 women."

"Were such monsters the founders of Protestantism?"

Yes they were the great saints, so praised and held up by the Protestants as more virtuous than the Apostles, the holy fathers and doctors of the Church; more holy than all the popes, bishops and priests of Catholicism."

Petty Jealousies.

Jealousy appropriates exclusively the "one another."

Jealousy loiters, then is mad because the fellow who runs gets ahead.

The time spent in obstructing a rival's way, loses the race to thyself.

Jealousy wants all there is and is unhappy when someone else gets the remainder.

Your jealousy is a compliment to the judgment that preferred another to thee, for it demonstrates your unfitness for the position.

Jealousy is a vermin hatched from the nit of egotism; while humanity, when brooded by grace, is the egg from which angels spring.

A jealous soul may wear a big hat, but will never be a great person. A swelled head always contains a small brain.

He who builds himself up on the debris of a brother that his jealousy has pulled down, builds upon shifting sand and with untempered mortar.

Jealousy is like a spoiled child that kicks aside a whole box of playthings, and sulks in a corner because it can't have the toy secured by its fellow.

Jealousy may be strong enough to break the pillars that support the roof on which our neighbor stands; but Sampson-like, our own hopes will perish in the catastrophe.

Shake a basket of apples and the large ones will come to the top. Fret not, brother, the affairs of life will not cease jostling till thou hast reached the proper place. If thou wouldst rise, grow.

We look at our own merits through a magnifying glass, and would have others do the same; but at the merits of our competitors through the reverse end, which makes them appear small and far away.

If another gets the round in the ladder of success that you deserve, one of two things will issue: he will share his place with you, or you will be lifted to the round above him. But if you do not deserve success, you could not hold the round if you reached it. You cannot keep merit down nor demerit up.—Free Baptist.

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 Worthy Gift.

That was a choice and appropriate gift which the ten thousand Protestant Christian women in China sent to the Empress Dowager on her sixtieth birthday. It was a "Complete New Testament," royal quarto, printed for the purpose in Shanghai, on the finest paper; its pages bordered with gold; its binding of solid silver boards exquisitely ornamented with birds and bamboo, a gold plate in the centre containing the inscription, "Classic of Salvation for the World." The whole was enclosed in a solid silver, plush-lined casket. Nearly every missionary organization in China took part in this grateful act. The cost was \$1,200. Accompanying the gift was a fitting address, in which the Book was alluded to as "the principal classic of our holy religion, namely, the religion of Jesus Christ, which is the only religion which practically aims at the salvation of the world from sin and suffering." The address also stated that "the truths in this Volume have brought peace of heart and purity of life, with hope of everlasting happiness, to countless millions. It has also given to Christian nations the just laws and stable government which are the root of their temporal prosperity and power." The gift was graciously received.—Herald.

The Hindu women have many forms of idolatry, and among them the worship of snakes and trees is a prominent one. Outside of many of the houses

in most of the villages are great slabs of stone, propped up against tall trees, and facing the rising sun. On these slabs are traced many figures of snakes, some most terrible to behold, and the snakes and trees are worshipped together.

—It is said that the leaders of Hinduism in India are greatly disturbed by the work of the Zenana missionaries and Christian teachers for girls, since they realize that the stronghold of religion is in the household, and if they lose the women the citadel of their religion is captured for Christianity.

—The pure heathen idea of women is expressed in the Calabar Proverb—"A woman is nothing." But heathenism touched by Christian mission work takes the motto of a society of native women in Bombay—"The world was made for women, too."

THIRTY YEARS.—"For thirty successive years I have been a subscriber; and my family think they could not do without the INTELLIGENCER."

WOMEN DELEGATES.—The appearance of a woman delegate at a recent Wesleyan conference in England was the occasion of great consternation. Commenting thereon, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: In Australia they are accustomed to that sort of thing. At the Congregational Union which was holding its meetings in Sydney when last mail left, there were no fewer than 19 women delegates, and their presence caused no surprise whatever. The number included 5 single and 14 married women, and though the proportion—19 out of 174 lay and 60 ministerial delegates—is small, it shows that women are "beating ahead" at the Antipodes.

BROWNING.—Concerning the obscurity of Browning, even to himself, this story illustrates perhaps less the obscurity of the poet than a prevailing tendency to literary cant. A gentleman read aloud a passage from "Sordello," requesting a lady present, an enthusiastic disciple of the Browning cult, to paraphrase it for him. She would have been very glad to do so, said she, but it was one of those bits that baffle those who try to explain them in mere prose. She knew exactly what he meant; in fact, the expression fitted the idea so exactly that no other form was adequate; it was the spirit of the thing that one had to get hold of, and so on. Two more selections were read, but in each case she excused herself on similar grounds from explaining them. Then came the sceptic's innings. "The first passage," he said, "consisted of half a page read backwards; the second was arrived at by reading 'alternate words; and in the third instance the 'reading was done straight across the page' 'irrespective of the binding.' It is rumoured that they do not read Browning together now.

DR. PARKHURST'S NEW WORD.—Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new word, and its aptness and clever construction are quite likely to make it famous. The eminent reformer's word is "Andromania," and of it he says: "There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call 'Andromania.' The word is not an English one, for the reason, I suppose, that the English language makers never supposed that we should need such a term. It is constructed on the same principle as the word 'Anglomania,' which means a passionate aping of everything that is English. 'Andromania' means similarly, a passionate aping of everything that is mannish." Dr. Parkhurst makes his new word serve as the title for his first article in the next issue of The Ladies Home Journal, and uses it for a vigorous treatment of the type of women for whom he invented it.

Quite Dead.

A lady belonging to a community called "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," in New York city, was spending a month, not long since, in one of our backwoods districts. Going to the post office shortly after her arrival, she asked if any letter had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered for a moment. "Sister who?" he asked.

"Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a Sister of St. John the Baptist." "Well, I should rather think not," replied the man, with an uproarious laugh; "I guess he's been dead pretty near a hundred years now."