

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2214

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give Vassar College \$160,000 towards the erection of a new dormitory or recitation hall.

It is said that Germany turns out 74,000 pianos a year, London 35,000, the United States 25,000, and France 20,000. Surely, there should be a good deal of cheery music in the world, if these figures are correct.

There is a practical hint in the following note in the *Golden Rule*: The little village of Strong, Me., makes the greater part of the tooth-picks used in the United States. That is the way for a town or a man to become strong—do one thing and do it well.

The Waterbury Watch Company, has recently cut down the number of the employees from 500 to 290, and reduced the daily output of the works from 1700 to 1000 watches, because the company's business in several foreign countries has experienced serious reverses.

President Kruger of the Transvaal, is a man with his own ideas. Some years ago he was asked to open a Jewish synagogue at Johannesburg. After a few preliminaries, he announced in his loudest voice to the amazement of all present: "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, I declare this building opened."

In anticipation of the coronation of the Czar some thousands of people have been arbitrarily arrested as suspects, a number of newspapers have been suppressed, and students ordered home from the universities. Is a Czar worth all this mischief? Yet this is normal in Russia, the country for which many Americans express profound sympathy.

The temperance movement in France is constantly finding new champions. In the provinces as well as in Paris new societies have been founded both for total abstainers and for those who, while not going quite as far, attack in the most earnest way the excessive use of wine. Among the friends of this movement are a large number of well-known physicians, some of whom, while avowedly non-Christian, acknowledge the need of moral and religious help for those enslaved by liquor.

Some of the London papers have been making extensive inquiries in regard to the length of the sermons preached at the present day. To the surprise of most people the long sermon is not yet a thing of the past, some preachers holding on for an hour and a quarter, and even longer. The eloquent Irish-French pulpit orator, Father Maturin, who is now attracting so much attention in London, preaches more than an hour, but he seems to have no difficulty in packing the church on week days.

It is said that Kafir corn is rapidly displacing Indian corn in western Kansas. It is valuable both for forage and grain. Its success in Asia Minor and in Africa led to its introduction into this country in 1891. The new corn has demonstrated its superior qualities. Last year 184,198 acres were grown, valued at over a million and a half dollars. If it will grow in arid regions where Indian corn fails, or is liable to fail, it will bring prosperity whither of late years there have been discouragement and suffering.

The following extraordinary story is credited to Captain H. D. Laymore, of the Gold Coast Constabulary. There is a region beyond the Koranzas to the northeast that is yet unexplored by white men; but the native caravans are constantly passing through the district, which is declared by those who have visited it to be inhabited by a race of white men living in caves. All accounts agree in stating that these cave-dwellers have light hair and blue eyes, and, according to a Mohammedan priest and Hadji who had seen them, they are a strong and fearless, but exclusive race, and do all in their power to prevent strangers from passing through their territory.

IN ADVANCE.—The *Interior* boasts of a subscriber with a subscription paid up to 1930. That man has taken from his posterity the privilege of using the argument, so dear to minds of a certain calibre, "Stop my paper."

## Address of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

The following address has been issued by the Executive of the Dominion Alliance:

Electors of Canada:—

You are earnestly urged to take advantage of the opportunity now offering itself, in a general Dominion election, to secure a parliament pledged to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

The judgment of the Privy Council just rendered, having in effect reaffirmed the position that the Dominion Parliament alone can pass a law for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, emphasizes the necessity of electing sound prohibitionists to the House of Commons.

The majority Report of the Royal Commission, presented to the late Parliament, estimates that the cost of intoxicating liquor annually consumed in Canada, at average retail prices, would amount to \$39,879,854, and the amount paid therefor by the consumers is considerably in excess of the amount.

This appalling outlay is, however, only a fraction of the evil with which the liquor traffic is burdening our country. It lays upon our citizens a fearful load of suffering, poverty, disease, mortality and crime. It is an aggressive, debauching, and dangerous influence in political affairs.

The overwhelming majorities in favor of prohibition in the plebiscites taken in Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the prohibition memorial unanimously adopted in the New Brunswick Legislature, clearly demonstrate that the electorate of Canada desire immediate legislation against this giant evil.

This is the most important political question before the country to-day. Earnestly we appeal to you not to allow it to be side-tracked by others, or ignored by the candidates for your suffrages.

The platform adopted at the Montreal Convention in 1894 details a plan which, if fairly carried out, will compel recognition of the prohibition reform, and secure the return of a Parliament pledged to put that reform into practical operation.

Our friends are therefore recommended everywhere to take an active part in political organization and work, doing all that is possible to secure the nomination and election of representatives who are known and avowed prohibitionists, and who will loyally support prohibitory legislation regardless of party exigencies.

There is not a moment to lose. We cannot spare the aid and influence of any friend of our cause. Earnestly we appeal to you to act unitedly, fearlessly and determinedly and at once. Do not wait for any one else to begin. Consult known friends of our cause in your locality. Question every candidate that is nominated. Work loyally and earnestly for those who will stand by our cause, and thus aid in securing the speedy triumph of our principles in practical legislation.

## Unreliability of Human Testimony.

A few weeks ago, when the United States papers were discussing a case of pulpulpit plagiarism, a gentleman wrote one of the papers commending the course of Dr. John Hall, who had, the gentleman said, on one occasion, being hard pressed for time, preached another man's sermon, telling his congregation so before he began. Promptly Dr. Hall denied ever having done anything of the kind. This incident suggested to an eminent theological teacher the question of reliance that can be placed on positive human testimony, and he cites the following incidents in the *Examiner*:

We all know the ridiculous story of the famous preacher sliding down the pulpit rail. I made one of a company in which a woman of high social position asserted that the story was true, for she herself saw him go through the performance. One of the worthiest D. S. I have ever known told me that he was in Plymouth church when the pastor began his sermon with an oath on the hot weather. Dr. Martineau, in an newspaper article, referred to his hearing Dr. Channing's celebrated sermon at the opening of the Unitarian chapel in Liverpool. The next week a correspondent showed that this was impossible, as Dr. Martineau at that

hour was himself preaching at the opening of another chapel many miles distant. Dr. Martineau gracefully acknowledged the trick his memory had played him. A woman, converted late in life, relating to the church before baptism her religious experience, referred to a statement of mine as the turning point in her spiritual change. I never made the statement; it would not have been true had I made it; it was utterly opposed to all my habits of thought and expression. In a circle of Baptist ministers a story was told in which I figured as the hero. The brightest light in the Philadelphia pulpit had previously told me the story of himself. Not a word of it was true so far as it concerned me. Two very promising young ministers, recently recalling a fowling excursion, differed very decidedly as to which one shot a particular robin. It was agreed to refer the matter to a third participant in the excursion. He was hunted up, and the question stated. "I remember the circumstance perfectly; but you are both in error; I shot the robin myself."

## The Outlook in India.

In spite of the many difficulties to be encountered in India and the lamentable lack of support on the part of the Christians at home, the outlook was never more bright than at present. The remarkable progress made during the past twenty years still continues. There is, first of all, a marked difference observable in the attitude of the people toward Christianity. Even the exponents of Hindu systems seek to make their beliefs appear as much like Christianity as possible without being Christian. Christian Hindus are also much more highly respected than formerly. Rev. J. E. Scott enumerates the following signs of promise for further advance:

1. Caste is breaking down. It is seen in the way people eat and drink, dress and work; in the way they travel, in their schools, on their trains, steamships, and in their mills.
2. The poor are coming up. The coming man in India is the converted sweeper.
3. The people are broadening out. The National Congress, the Social Congress, the newspapers, the patronage of Western science, the study of law, medicine, and engineering, all indicate that.
4. Christ is honored more. Many among all classes now look upon Him with favor. Brahmins, Brahmins and Mohammedans speak well of Him.
5. The Christian missions are succeeding. Never before in the history of India were they advancing so rapidly as now. The workers were never so numerous; the schools never so spiritual; the methods never so good; the fraternity and unity never so strong; the converts never so numerous; the Church never so spiritual as now.
6. The native Church is taking hold. Often it is becoming self-supporting. The people are appreciating their own pastors. Strong men are being raised up.
7. All feel it is worth the effort. Here are 232,000,000 people.—*Missionary Review of the World*.

## Liquor Not Needed.

The reported successful effort to reach the North pole was commanded by a practical prohibitionist. Dr. Nansen, in setting forth his plans, said: "For drinking we shall have nothing except water, which we shall get by melting snow. This water we may, however, mix with lime-juice and sugar, or with milk, or make tea, chocolate or soup of it, and thus we shall have pleasant drinks. A good drink is also water mixed with oatmeal. Spirituous drinks will not be allowed. These are his own words."

We cannot tell how much Dr. Nansen's success is attributable to his prohibition principles; in every other serious undertaking it is an element of success, and why not in a polar expedition?—*The National*.

## Typesetting Machines.

An engineering magazine states that during the last twenty years over nine million dollars have been expended in bringing typesetting machines to their present state of comparative perfection.

Now, for all plain work, typesetting machines are available. In the London Times office a curious arrangement has been adopted for the composition of the stenographic notes of the reports in the House of Commons, in which typesetting machines play an important part. The notes are read to the operators of the machines instead of being transcribed, as was formerly the case. Men at telephones in the House of Commons read these notes to men stationed at receivers in the Times composing rooms, who in turn read them to the typesetters. In this way these notes can be set up in type almost as rapidly as they could be transcribed by an expert typewriter; and it is said that the number of errors which creep in are not so numerous as to make the work of correcting proof much greater than by the old system, while a considerable saving in time and expense is effected.

## 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.]

## Past, Present and Future.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Foreign Mission society was held a few days ago at Petersburg, Ont. The reports showed marked progress in the work being done by our sisters of the Presbyterian church, in which fact we rejoice. There was present one of the society's missionaries, Miss Sinclair, now at home from India on furlough. She gave a very interesting address. We print a portion of the address, which we think will interest and stimulate our own workers in behalf of missions.

She said there was danger of their taking too limited a view of their work by confining their attention to one field or one point of time. She proposed therefore to take "Three Looks; at the Past, at the Present, at the Future." She then passed in rapid review the history of mission work in Japan beginning with 1859, contrasting its state then and now; in China and the work of the China Inland Mission whose agents at one time persecuted, found now everywhere open doors; and the mission in Honan, its early history of suspicion, riot, violence and plunder, its hopeful outlook now with numbers of earnest enquirers. In the same way she touched upon Samoa, the Fiji Islands, whose people, once the most blood-thirsty cannibals, were now Christianized and sending forth messengers of the Cross to other islands. Aneityum and the great work done there was spoken of, and lastly India. She spoke gratefully of its being ruled by the Imperial Government, under which, although there were yet evil allowed which should be righted, still the people were being taught what righteous government means. Never before in India had there been such wide open doors as at present. In this country there are now fifteen millions of men who freely use the English language. Among the women it is as yet unknown.

In Southern India, which she had visited, there were to be found immense temples, once crowded with worshippers, but now they are almost deserted. In Serampore, where was to be seen the great car of Juggernaut, a god whose festival once attracted vast crowds of worshippers, she found now but little preparation made for what was once one of the greatest of heathen festivals. There were the graves of Carey, Marshman and Ward, who began work there one hundred years ago. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and though the superstitions and heathen systems of India were being ground very slowly, they were being ground exceedingly small. There was still much to be done. There were hundreds of thousands there yet who had never heard the name of Jesus. There were missionaries who had a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 to minister to; 1,200 were every hour passing into eternity without God and without hope. This was a statement easy to make, but its real significance was something impossible for us fully to understand. So long as such things could be said, we should not speak of having done all we can or ought to do.

Work with children, Miss Sinclair considered beyond question to be the most hopeful for the future of India. and now there was no difficulty of getting hold of women and children. Living amidst polygamy, under the influence of the worship and unclear mythology of that land, even from their childhood, they breathed a tainted air. Yet they were everywhere accessible to the Christian teacher, and in her school she had children who were as bright, obedient, interesting and made as good progress as any she had ever seen. Their work was interrupted in various ways, but the Word of God was planted as a living seed in their hearts, and who could tell how the next generation would be influenced by these children. Their great and terrible difficulty in India was, what someone had called, the "maddening lack of workers." It had been said that these women were so down-trodden and oppressed that they had no voice and were powerless in their own homes. This was only partially true. Show me, said Miss Sinclair, a country in which women have no influence. Although they had much against them, yet they did influence the men and that to no small extent. Work among them might now be indefinitely extended, and missionaries were limited as to what they could do, simply because they were human, therefore limited in their capacity to do work, and because there were only twenty-four hours in the day. Their great desire was to follow the children and women into their homes which the peculiar constitution of Indian households rendered especially important, as many being found in them as from five to fifteen persons.

The ideal missionary work was, Evangelization for the soul, Education for the mind and Medical healing for the body, and only the well trained in heart, mind and spirit should go out. There was this difference between the medical and other missionaries that he did not need to go out and seek his work. The diseases of India were awful and were to be found in their most loathsome forms, hence the great need and beneficence of medical work. The evangelistic and educational workers had to go out and seek their work, and the great power which makes the missionary go and seek it out, and attracts and holds those whom they find, is love. It had been asked if the results justified the outlay made? It was true there were discouragements, sometimes many and great, but she had seen and known Christians among the converted heathen as beautiful in character and devoted as any she had ever known. Of these she mentioned instances, referring especially to the work amongst the Mangs, and spoke of the change made in their hearts and lives by the reception of the Gospel being manifestly written in the very expression of their countenances. Instances were mentioned which had come under her own notice, showing in a most remarkable way the transforming power of the gospel. In short, to her mind there was no work so important as training native Christian girls. They will ultimately make the homes of India, where there are no such things now as we understand homes to be. Native Christians can do so much more for their own people, showing their customs, manners, ideas and ways of thinking better than foreigners can ever possibly do. For after all there is and must remain a great gulf between Eastern and Western nations in many respects. Accordingly there was perhaps, no greater need of India to-day than a native Christian ministry baptized with the Holy Ghost. It still costs very much in many instances, for a native to become a Christian not only among high caste people, but even also among the lower as the Mangs. Miss Sinclair mentioned instances, which could easily be multiplied, of Christian courage, fidelity and strong faith, and patience under most trying persecution, and concluded on a note of fascinating interest, spoken in great simplicity but with an earnestness and fullness of heart which left an impression that in many cases will never be forgotten.

## A "New Woman."

A remarkable type of the "new woman" is Mrs. Mary M. Pickrell, who holds the office of Garbage Commissioner in Denver, Colorado, a city of more than 100,000 people. She was born in Arkansas, and worked on a farm till she eloped and married at the age of 16. Removing soon after to Denver, when her husband sickened she worked in a laundry for their support, and afterwards went on the stage, where she did the part of heroine in "Wild West" dramas. With her earnings she bought a ranch, and then

another. Being left a widow, she managed the ranch business herself, and runs the mowing-machine, and even the plough, with her own hands. To her other accomplishments she adds that of boxing, and has soundly pummeled an intruder on her premises. She is about thirty-eight years old, pleasant-faced, muscular, a good shot, and a strict church member. As Garbage Commissioner she is a successful administrator of the law, and does not hesitate to turn out at two in the morning to watch for sly transgressors. Her interest in it is that of a good citizen and tax-payer, intent on promoting public health and saving cost to the city treasury.

## Concerning Women.

—The chief justice of Wyoming, one of the States in which women have always had equal suffrage with the men, even while it was a Territory, gives the following important testimony as to the great utility of the provision. The judge says: It has been weighed and not found wanting. It has tended to make our women self-reliant and independent. It has made our elections quiet and orderly. It has not marred domestic harmony. It has not resulted in unsexing women. Equal suffrage brings together at the ballot box the enlightened common sense of American manhood and the unselfish moral sentiment of American womanhood.

—Prime Minister Salisbury's arrival at the belief that at an early period woman's suffrage will be conceded, as evidenced in a speech delivered by him last Wednesday, does not mean that the question is before the Cabinet. On the contrary it is improbable that the present government will even consider the question. A majority of the ministers strenuously oppose the granting of the franchise to women.

Cardinal Vaughan has written a letter to the Woman's Suffrage Committee saying that the franchise ought to be granted to them. It would be just and beneficial, he adds, and would tend to raise the character of legislation.

—Mrs. Alice E. Cram is the newest of Boston's new women. She is a railroad contractor. Nine years ago she started in business with her husband. Her business ability was most marked. She and her husband contracted for the foundation work of some of the new public buildings in Boston, including the Public Library, the Court House, the boulevard bridge and the Albany railroad, which is said to be one of the finest pieces of masonry in the country. A year and a half ago Mrs. Cram decided to set up in business all for herself, and she now has her own offices, with everything under her sole control. She employs women alone in the office, believing she gets better work from them. In addition to her business as a contractor Mrs. Cram conducts a commission business, buying and selling the material used in masonry work.

## Among Exchanges.

### ITS DIVISIONS

Life is short—only four letters in it. Some one has noticed that curiously three quarters of it is a "lie" and a half of it is an "if."—*Examiner*.

### MAKE INQUIRY.

The relation of pastor and people is a very intimate, and should be a very sacred one. No call should be extended to a stranger without full inquiry as to his reputation. Much shame and sorrow might be saved to the church by the exercise of such a precaution.—*The Examiner*.

### HOW THEY DO IT

An old colored brother said that some people seemed to take pride in telling the truth only when it was going to hurt somebody. There is a good deal of much-vaunted truth-telling which is much after this order: It is possible to tell the truth in such connection and in such unkindness as to make it the cruellest of slanders: Look out.

### BIOGRAPHIES.

When men write biographies they leave out all frailties and follies, and we are awfully impressed with the perfection of the life portrayed. When God writes the biography it is a very different matter. If some uninspired biographer had written of the Bible characters, Noah's drunkenness, David's adultery and murder, Solomon's idolatry, and Peter's denial and oaths had been concealed in silence. If God were to write our biographies none of us would care to have them published.—*Lutheran Observer*.