

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2200

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The governors of only three States of the Union receive salaries of \$10,000 each; namely, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The least is \$1,000, paid by the State of Rhode Island.

A strange story comes from the Gold Coast of a race of white men, with light hair and blue eyes, dwelling in caves to the northeast of the Koranza country, through which the Ashantee expedition is to march.

The farm once owned by John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, in Essex County, New York, where his body now lies under an immense boulder, was on Thursday turned over to the State of New York to be preserved as a public park. Arrangements will be made with funds already in hand to erect a suitable monument over John Brown's grave.

The latest "communion" fad is the scalloped communion cup—each communicant taking the wine from his own particular little scallop. Probably the next suggestion will be a bi-chloride spray on the bread, as a bacillicide. Loving cups from which one drinks are in demand in social circles. But the loving cup at the Lord's table must go—that is, if one *fin de siècle* fad is to prevail.

It is said of Rev. Peter McKenzie, the eccentric Methodist preacher, that on one occasion he prayed: "Lord, save the Methodists for they are running after the Independents; Lord, save the Independents, for they are running after the Church of England; Lord, save the Church of England, for she is running after the Church of Rome; Lord, save the Church of Rome for she is running after the devil."

The fact has been brought to light that in Belgium, during forty years, the number of public houses has increased from 53,000 to 175,000, and the excise revenue from \$800,000 to 6,600,000. In view of this appalling showing, the ex-minister of justice in Belgium is moved to declare that "the nation is returning to a new form of barbarism." From the record it would appear that there are some strong eddies in the world's onward flowing temperance current. Rum is ruder yet in numerous quarters.

Requests for the offering of masses are void in New York State, and will always be declared so as long as New York has its existing Constitution. This has been repeatedly affirmed; and recently the same decision was delivered by Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie. Miss Mary Tynan left \$300 to a Roman Catholic Church for masses for the repose of her soul. Now her soul must repose without masses, or the Church must offer them without receiving a money consideration therefor.

Dr. Lyman Abbott advises agnostics to pray the following revised version of the Lord's Prayer: "Our brethren who are upon the earth, hallowed be our names. Our kingdom come, our will be done on earth as there is no heaven. We will get us this day our daily bread. We will forgive no trespasses, for there is no forgiveness. We will fear no temptation, for we can deliver ourselves from evil. And ours is the kingdom, and ours is the power; and there is no glory and no forever. Amen."

A citizen in an Ohio town of 5,000 inhabitants, recently investigated and found that it contains twenty-eight secret societies, with a total membership of 2,394. The first cost of entrance into these societies, was \$31.079, and the annual dues amount to \$9,132. The investigator naturally concludes that the community "is becoming a people of societies, guilds, unions and organizations of various kinds." The effect upon the churches when this immense tax of time and money is made upon the community for these other organizations, is also obvious.

A really great discovery is announced, that of a kind of light which will pass through substances opaque to ordinary light, and by which photographs can be taken of bones inside the flesh, or of objects hidden in a box. There seems to be no doubt of the fact of the discovery, of which the first apparent useful application will be the

location of tumors and lesions within the body. But what use the mesmerist will make of this discovery, declaring that their eyes can see just as the camera does! We presume this discovery will open a whole new line of investigations and will throw light on the permeability of matter to other forces.

Hypnotism was used in a recent surgical case in a Baltimore Hospital, and with satisfactory results, it is said. The patient was put under hypnotic influence, and a most delicate operation performed without the aid of anesthetics. An incision was made in the side, and a diseased kidney treated directly, without causing pain. The case in question is the first of the kind in the history of the institution. The doctor who performed the operation thinks that hypnotism is not wholly available, and that it is a science that must be used with the finest discrimination. If it is to be developed that the use of drugs for deadening pain can be dispensed with that would be a distinct gain in the healing art, as there is always more or less danger in the preparations now available for suspending sensibility.

The annual budget of the Sultan's kitchen amounts to £40,000, an amount which quite justifies the Turkish proverb that 1,500 persons satisfy themselves with the crumbs which fall from the Padishah's table. The kitchens cover a space of 4,000 square yards, and here work a confused crowd of cooks, scullions and soldiers. There are hundreds of *atchi* (cooks), *yamaks* (washers-up), *tablaklar* (waiters), *soufada* (dressers of dishes), the favorite dish of his Majesty is *tchitchikabab*, pieces of mutton strung on a stick and roasted, and *tasse-kebab*, meat fried in a pan. He is likewise very fond of vegetables selected from the most favoured portions of his dominions. Pumpkin prepared in a variety of ways finds favour in the harem, and a large staff of confectioners find constant occupation in making confectionery, the greater part of which is consumed by the ladies and eunuchs. Among the fancy names bestowed on these delicacies we have "Delights of Heaven" and "Scented Lips," as the favourites. When he is not dining officially—that is to say, in the presence of strangers—the Sultan dines alone at a low silver table. As soon as he wishes to eat the chief cook carries in this table, and in a long procession follow bearers with the various dishes, which are all placed at once before him. The dishes come on the table with sealed covers. Until quite recently they were sealed in the kitchen in the presence of Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna.

## My Vacation.

No. 3.

The evening after hearing the Spiritualist spiritualize, I heard Mrs. Leland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," deliver a sermon, or lecture, on the "Modern novel—its use and abuse." The lecture was delivered in the Shawmut Avenue Congregational church; but why it should have been delivered in a church, Sabbath evening is to me a conundrum. The lecturer read her lecture, which was well written and delivered, and the forty minutes occupied in delivering it seemed short. I was introduced to Mrs. Leland, and thanked her for her book, and suggested another, one on the same subject. She was evidently pleased, for "John Ward, Preacher" is very dear to the author's heart; it gave her fame and fortune, and what is better, a chance to utter into appreciative ears the burning thoughts of a life-time.

And there are few of us who cannot preach one sermon, or sing one song, or write one book, out of hearts that have been throbbing with the desires and longings, and tragedies of the passing years. But if we only knew enough after singing our song, or preaching our sermon, or writing our book, to stop, and give other people a chance, "of books" and songs and sermons there would "be an end;" the world would have a rest, and we would not outlive our reputation and usefulness.

The next Sabbath, in Boston, I attended Park St. church. Dr. Lansing, the pastor, was absent, but I heard an excellent missionary sermon by a preacher whose name I have forgotten. The Saturday before, Dr. Smith, the

author of America's national hymn, "America," had died. The hymn was first sung in public in Park St. church, and fitting and appropriate reference was made to the fact, and the congregation were invited out of respect to the authors memory to unite in singing the hymn. I always sing "God save the Queen" when America is being sung; it is our tune, and I wanted to express my patriotism; but that morning I joined with the rest in singing, "My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing," but I thought more of the dead poet, not far away, than I did of the "sweet land of liberty," for the McKinley bill, the anti-chinese bill, and other discriminating bills have taken the "sweetness" out of the "land of liberty," for me.

That evening I attended "Peoples church," to see the crowd, hear the music, and see "Father Brady," and (perhaps) hear the gospel preached. I saw the crowd, listened to the music that was "addressed to us," and then "Father" Brady arranged us and posed us, to have our pictures taken. A photographer came on to the platform, the lights were turned off, a button was pressed, and the "flash light" did the rest.

Dr. Brady is a large man, with a large amount of energy, and considerable ability; he is determined to fill the church, and he does it. The methods used are various. Lectures, concerts, skilful advertising, and fairly good preaching do it. The night I heard him, he was, perhaps, not at his best, the sermon was a very ordinary one, and the gospel, it seemed to me, was administered homeopathically.

The next Sabbath I heard bro. Lowden. I have written of his ability as a preacher before. I enjoyed his sermon very much, and spent a pleasant evening with him at his home. He has since resigned his pastorate, to accept a call to another important church, in Rhode Island, I think.

My last Sabbath in Boston, I heard, in the morning, an old acquaintance of mine from New Brunswick. I could have heard some one else with more profit. His name was Phillips. In the evening I went to Ruggles St. Baptist church and heard the pastor, Dr. Budd, preach an excellent sermon. His church was packed to the doors, and the gospel was preached in love and with power. The singing of the large choir I enjoyed better than that of the famous quartette of that church. They certainly sing with understanding; I think it may be a debatable question if they sing with the spirit.

In my next and last letter I will give an account of the preachers I heard in New York and Philadelphia.

I could write letters concerning my trip all winter, "but it is not for me to take up the time, brethren."

C. T. PHILLIPS.

## England's Alleged "Greediness."

One reason which is constantly given for the dislike of England which seems to be manifest in both Europe and America, is her alleged "greediness." She is represented as a persistent land-grabber, seizing on vacant territory wherever she can put her hands on it, in every part of the world. There is much to be said about this charge, from various points of view. Is Great Britain wholly a free agent in this matter? Is it her fault that the home of the nation is in two or three small islands in the Atlantic Ocean? Is it her fault that, as a result of this, she is essentially a trading nation, with her ships in every sea? Is it her fault that, whether as a result of this natural condition, or of hereditary traits, her people are foremost in the discovery and use of opportunities for the extension of trade and commerce among the savage and the civilized, in all parts of the earth? Is she to blame for following and protecting her sons, wherever they may have settled, whether for trading or for missionary purposes? Then, again, we might ask, is it her fault that her free institutions and wise methods have made her the most successful of all colonizing nations? Are the barbarous and semi-civilized peoples among whom she plants her colonies the better or the worse for her rule? What has she done for India? For Egypt? Would Venezuela be the better or the worse if it had been transformed half-a-century ago into a colony like Canada? Returned missionaries from Africa tell

us that Great Britain is the only trading nation which refuses to sell liquor to the natives, or, in other words, to doom them to perdition for the sake of present gain? Evidently there are two sides to this question of greed.—*Canadian 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.]

## India as a Bible Commentary.

Mrs. Stiles, who spent some years in India, writes interestingly in the August *Helper* about India as a Bible commentary:

The Bible is an Oriental book, and so is readily comprehensible to all Oriental peoples. In India we found that, instead of a book whose scenes and characters require an explanation, as they do with us, we had a book whose scenes the people of that country were more at home than we.

Very many of their ways and customs are similar to those which we read about in the Bible. The whole system of Hindu idolatry, with its images and temples, resembles that which was so hateful to the holy God of the Israelites. 1 Kings 14: 23 tells us, concerning the people of Gad, "that they built them high places and images and groves on every high hill and under every green tree." The idol under a green tree, and especially under a tree on a hillside, was a familiar sight in India, and sometimes we saw a priest sacrificing a goat there.

We saw the travelers going long distances on foot, as Jesus and his disciples were accustomed to do, thus showing that they belonged to the common people. The women were always at the wells at noon, and about sunset, filling their waterpots with water. The wells, with their curbing of brick covered with water, afford a convenient sitting-place for travelers, and show how our Lord probably "sat on the well," an act which, I remember, was quite unintelligible to me in my childhood days. The one people having no dealings with another, as related in John 4: 9, was exemplified to us by the various Hindu castes, who cannot take water or any other thing from one of a lower caste.

The fig-tree is common there. When the new fruit has not yet appeared, the tree is still expected to be bearing some of the last year's fruit; and this fact may throw some light on the account, in Mark 11: 13, of Christ's cursing the barren fig-tree.

The presentation of gifts to newborn kings, as was done at the time of our Saviour's birth, is so prevalent in India that there is a special word, current among the people, naming that kind of a gift, and this word has of course been used in the translation of the Bible.

We were often invited to eat at houses in the village. The host not only sent us an invitation, but just at supper-time he sent a servant (or, if he had none, some neighbor) to say that supper was ready. This custom naturally brought to mind Luke 14: 17.

In the windowless houses it was evident that a lost piece of money could not be found without the aid of a light, as in the case of the woman whom Jesus mentioned in the parable in Luke 15: 8.

The outward manifestations of grief and joy are much stronger with the people of India than with us. We were often startled by the loud sound of weeping from some house in the village to which death had come. And, when the dead body was carried out for burning, we heard the same mournful sound again. This is recalled to us the weeping of Jesus at the death of Lazarus (John 11: 33), and also those who "wept and bewailed" the daughter of Jairus (Luke 8: 52). Our lack of such demonstrations at the loss of friends no doubt seemed unfeeling to the native people at first.

(Concluded next week.)

## Among Exchanges.

THE GREATER COST.

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.—*Lookout.*

## "EVEN THOUGH," &c.

There is joy in heaven over the sinner that repents, even though he may have been a member of the church for years.—*Ram's Horn.*

## WHAT HE IS LIKE.

The selfish man is like the greedy hog which becomes entangled in its own fat: for the more self is fed, the more burdensome life becomes, and the completest gratification marks the last stage of his bondage to lust.—*The Standard.*

PUBLISH THEM.—The temperance people of St. John are intending, if possible, to publish this year the names of those who sign petitions for liquor licenses. They, certainly, ought to do so, that the citizens generally may know who are responsible for the licenses. The petitioners ought not to object.

## Parliament.

Monday.—Mr. McMullen introduced a bill to amend the customs tariff by providing for the free admission of corn, whether for human or animal food.

Mr. Montague informed Mr. Grieve that in 1890 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 14,981,584 lbs., an increase of 51,000,000 in ten years. Of butter the product in 1890 amounted to 116,145,165 lbs., increase 8,000,000 lbs.

Mr. Martin moved for papers relating to the territorial exhibition of Regina last summer and all papers showing the connection of Lieut. Governor Mackintosh therewith. He read a number of extracts from territorial newspapers to show the alleged unpopularity of the lieutenant governor and condemned the manner in which he had mismanaged the affairs of the exhibition.

Mr. Montague said the government assumed no responsibility whatever for the exhibition. All that they did was to vote \$25,000 towards assisting the enterprise.

Mr. McMullan of Huron moved a resolution that Canada should take the advantage of the American offer of reciprocity in certain kinds of agricultural implements and remove the duty on raw materials to enable the Canadian manufacturers to compete in the American market.

The resolution was lost on division.

## THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to parliament and show a net decrease of \$170,241. Among the items are:

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Halifax Drill Hall.....                       | \$100,000  |
| Linenburg Post Office, Custom House, etc..... | 1,000      |
| Marysville public building.....               | 8,000      |
| Tracadie Lazaretto.....                       | 1,000      |
| Arnis repairs wharf.....                      | 800        |
| Dugby pier.....                               | 2,800      |
| Georgetown wharf extension.....               | 3,000      |
| Grand Etang.....                              | 5,000      |
| Margaree beach protection.....                | 200        |
| Seaside wharf.....                            | 2,000      |
| Brent Narcho wharf.....                       | 2,000      |
| Cardar's Creek, new wharf.....                | 3,150      |
| Negro Point breakwater, St. John harbor.....  | 20,000     |
| River St. John, including tributaries.....    | 16,000     |
| Mt. Litta, estimates increased.....           | 411,000    |
| Mail service, increase.....                   | 211,000    |
| Total vote for immigration is                 | \$130,000. |

Twenty-five hundred is to be voted for experimental fruit stations. Fifteen hundred for dominion crop reports and \$1,500 for experiments in fall wheat growing.

Twenty thousand is to be spent in the construction of light houses. Tuesday.—Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Foster read an acknowledgment of the resolution of condolence passed by the house with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

Mr. Foster proposed that the house should go into supply, but the liberals objected on the ground that the auditor general's report was not before the house.

Mr. Foster said the civil service votes could be taken up without the auditor general's report, but the liberals would not agree.

The government was attacked for not having brought the remedial bill down through the house in a session over a month, and also disputed the right of the government to deal with estimates this session.

The government contended it was proper to pass the estimates this session in order to save the expense of a second session, and that the promise of remedial legislation did not say the session was to be a special one.

Messrs. Foster, Cartwright, Davies, Mulock, Laidlaw, Hazen, Flint, Campbell took part in debate. The discussion continued until eleven thirty, when Mr. Foster suggested the house go into supply and pass one item and then adjourn. Sir Richard Cartwright consented.

Mr. Foster announced the budget for Friday and the house adjourned. Wednesday.—In the house this afternoon Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to prohibit citizens of the United States from performing labor in Canada under contract or agreement. Several members commended the

scope of the measure, and thought the government should take hold of it.

Mr. McLennan moved the second reading of his bill designed to make the government responsible for the wages of laborers employed by contractors on public works. The purpose of the bill was to protect the laborers from unscrupulous contractors, who so often leave the country without paying the laborers' wages. It provided that the government shall recoup itself from a deposit of the company concerned and from plant, etc.

Mr. Haggart said if the bill was sent to a committee means might be devised to get over these difficulties. Both sides of the house seemed to consider a bill for the purpose aimed at was highly desirable.

Thursday.—Mr. Foster laid on the table of the house further papers relating to the Manitoba school question. They include only the dominion order in council of July 27th last and the reply thereto of the provincial government of Manitoba of last month.

The house went into committee on Mr. Mulock's bill respecting the senate and house of commons. The bill was thrown out.

The annual report of the militia department was presented to the house. The total expenditure last year was \$1,574,013. The permanent force has been reduced to 800 by the release of some of the rank and file. The establishment list shows a total authorized strength of 28,962. The number of officers and men who drilled twelve days was 20,877.

Friday.—The Finance Minister delivered the Budget speech. Dealing with the expenditure for 1894-95, he had, he said, estimated the amount at \$38,300,000, the actual expenditure being \$38,132,000, this being one of the largest the country ever had. The average expenditure for the last eight years was \$36,908,362, so that last year was considerably above the average. The charges on the debt had of course largely increased during the period and the subsidies to the provinces also increased by \$300,000. The deficit last year was \$4,153,875. Looking at that deficit it must be remembered that \$2,002,311 was accounted for by the amount laid up in the sinking fund, so that the real result of last year's operations, so far as the consolidated revenues and expenditures were concerned, left a net deficit of \$2,151,564.

The deficit was less by \$350,000 than he had anticipated. Adding to the deficit that of the previous year, the total was \$5,364,270. It should be remembered, however, that last year there was remitted to the people in taxation on sugar alone to the value of \$5,475,000, so that had this money been collected it would have wiped out the deficit of the past two years and have left a slight surplus of \$100,000 to \$200,000.

In 1894-95 the per capita amount of interest paid on the debt was \$1.83 per head and in 1887-88, \$1.90 per head, so that notwithstanding the increase in the debt the burthen fell less heavily last year than it did years ago.

Dealing with the financial outlook for the current fiscal year, he estimated revenue and expenditure at \$37,000,000 or that they would about balance each other. Taking into consideration that the period of world wide depression was about over and counting upon a small increase in the receipts for the balance of the present fiscal year over the same period last year to balance the revenues and expenditure for the current fiscal year, he thought the time for deficits was about over and the time for surpluses was fast approaching.

Proceeding he quoted figures to show that the dominion had come through the commercial depressions of 1890-1891 up to the present most satisfactorily. Trade, traffic, shipping, savings, etc., all showing increases, while there was a deficit of only a million and a half net, and during the same time the debt increased but \$15,000,000 despite a reduction in the tariff on raw sugar alone of nearly \$19,000,000. He also quoted statistics to show that during this period industries not only were maintained but made advances, as was shown by export returns. New industries were established.

Referring to the condition of the farm during this period, he showed the exports of wheat, cheese and nearly all agricultural products increased. Not only did the foreign trade in farm products increase, but the home market also. The farmer not only got the benefit of the extension of the market at home through increase of population during the period, but he also took away from the American farmer the Canadian trade that Americans formerly held. In 1889-90 we imported 33,000,000 lbs. of meat, while in 1894-95 we imported but 6,000,000 pounds. The same was true of flour and other products. The mining trade had emerged from a period of depression larger than when it entered. Canada's credit was better than ever.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed in a vigorous criticism. He declared no other country was more unfit than Canada to try an experiment of protection. He held its vast area and sparse settlement and its geographical position out to it from every market but that to the south. He had not finished when the debate was adjourned.