

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2255

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a king, queen or emperor.

Mr. Spurgeon's sermons have been issued weekly since 1855, and are still continued. No. 2,500 appeared last month, and the forty-second yearly volume is now completed.

It is stated that **Mr. Victor Burton**, of a celebrated brewers' firm in London, having become a teetotaler, has withdrawn from the firm, and forfeited thereby his right to £1,000,000.

Cremation is more extensively practiced in Italy than in any other country. The first crematorium was established in Milan in 1876, and there are now fifty in operation in Italian territory.

Dr. Graves, city physician of Austin, Tex., in a report to the grand jury of that place, calls attention to the alarming extent to which cocaine, morphine and other narcotics are being used, rendering the victims incapable of work or caring for themselves or families, and in some instances leading to robbery and other crimes, and occasionally suicide. He recommends that application be made to the legislature to remedy the evil. He is advised that the Texas Pharmaceutical Association will submit a bill to the legislature providing for some stringent regulations of the sale of such narcotics.

Niagara Falls has been harnessed at last. Recently, along a small wire twenty-seven miles in length, five thousand horse power was transmitted to Buffalo and made to propel all the street cars in the city. This is but a trifle of the real power of the falls, which is said to equal 7,000,000. It is sufficient to run all machinery, all street cars, and light every city and house within a radius of two hundred miles of the falls. The power of the falls is equal to that produced by all the coal mined in the world, and yet until now the vast power of Niagara has been allowed to go to waste.

One of the most curious developments of parental ingenuity is to be found in the Alps, where the mother is obliged to attend to the work of the little farm, and cannot be ever with the babe. There a string is carried from the cradle through a hole in the window to a little water-wheel with a crank, that is kept revolving by the stream that flows into the trough at which the cattle drink. This crank gives to the string the necessary alternate tension and relaxation to keep the cradle rocking all the while the mother is away, haymaking or driving the cows to pasture, and the poor little innocent sleeps content, in full belief that it is being rocked by its mother's foot.

The largest employer of labor in the world is said to be Herr Frederick Alfred Krupp, of Essen, Germany. More than 25,000 men are on the pay rolls of his great establishment, employed in making cannon and other munitions of war, while thirty-four Governments have purchased over 25,000 guns of various sizes from him. The development of the establishment has made war more costly and improbable every year, so that it seems to be true that the great company advances civilization rather than barbarism. Herr Krupp is forty-two years of age and the son and successor of the great Krupp. His employees live in model houses and are supplied with all the improved conditions for workingmen, such as schools, baths, libraries, hospitals and old age pensions. The present head of the establishment has been a member of the Reichstag, but, like his sturdy father, has always refused to receive any title or decoration from the Government; which has added greatly to his popularity.

Labor-saving devices are now making inroads in a new direction. The Chicago Record is authority for the statement that the talking machine is now used in Chicago as an aid in the teaching of foreign languages. An instructor in Spanish has a large number of cylinders, or records, which are intended to assist to a correct pronunciation.

The student sits down with the talking machine and listens to its repeated pronunciation of a certain word, and then tries it for himself. There are also special lessons in reading and spelling. The editor of 'N. Y. Advocate' says that about twenty-five years ago the writer saw a talking machine operate. Its performances were of a rudimentary character, and it required the attention of at least two persons, who seemed to have a definite understanding of the limited capabilities of the machine, as they used the same set of questions and answers repeatedly. The products of inventive genius for the last quarter of a century are quite as marvelous as those of any previous quarter of a century, and if dependence can be placed upon the claims of men who are devoting themselves to investigations and inventions in the various fields of scientific inquiry, the next quarter of a century may eclipse the present in the number, character and value of its inventions.

The India Famine.

Rev. J. S. Chandler, a missionary of the American Board, writing in the 'Independent,' of the Famine, says,—The victims of Turkish cruelty may run up to the hundred thousands, but the victims of Indian famines are counted by millions. In the great famine of 1876-78 it is said that they numbered 5,500,000. And that means untold miseries and horrors; for people do not starve quickly, but slowly, as they flesh until they become so emaciated as to look like moving skeletons.

The present famine has fallen upon three great stretches of country that are noted for previous famines. First, all the region southwest of the Himalayas, which suffered in 1837-38, there being ninety-five deaths daily in the Jabalpur district; secondly, a strip through the center of India, including Orissa, the scene of the great famine of 1866; and thirdly the ceded districts of the Madras Presidency. This Presidency was the great sufferer in 1876-78, and these districts were the only ones that for twelve years thereafter failed to recover the population they had lost by starvation.

The rains that have recently fallen, too late to be of much benefit as earlier rains would have been, will mitigate the severity of the present famine, the English Government is better prepared to cope with it than it has ever been before, and the appearance of American wheat and corn will help some. But after all the half-starved people are so numerous that multitudes are not reached in time, if at all; and after their bodies are greatly reduced money does not help them, for they have not strength to go and purchase food, and grain does not nourish them, for they have no means of cooking it, and often are so voracious as to devour it raw and suffer worse pangs from eating than they did from starving. Only cooked food can avail, and even that often fails to restore them to health. So they die off rapidly. Nothing is more heart-rending than to take little children and give them the utmost care only to see them suddenly die from sheer lack of vitality.

Then the moral wretchedness is equally distressing. The poor victims become half-crazed and seem to sink into an animal state of selfish desire to seize and grab all they can, even at each other's expense; and they lose all shame and all compunction about truth even when they get nothing by deceiving. Such a howling, unreasoning and disorderly crowd as one gets into, when he tries by himself to distribute a little relief, he prays never to see again. Then when the famine is over and their wants are supplied, some of the survivors prefer the roving habits they have formed to a regular life in home or school. You may clothe and feed them, and they will walk off with the clothes you give them and choose to get their food by stealing in the Bazaar to having it regularly in school or elsewhere.

Thus the community suffers for years after in the looser morals engendered by the famine.

COL. W. T. BAIRD, long a resident and business man of Woodstock, and prominently connected with the Militia, died on Tuesday of last week. Col. Baird was widely known, and much respected.

The Preacher and Missions.

The preacher ought to be first and foremost of the men of God in the grave and business of missions. His conscience should test him in a severe self-examination over the discharge of this duty. Does he pray habitually over the world-wide mission of the Gospel? Does he preach regularly on this uppermost theme? Would he be ashamed for some one else to be compelled to stir him up on this matter? Does he candidly feel that, in the collection of money for missions, more depends upon him than upon any one else?

The preacher has here a superlative privilege. By a profound study of the Word, in fervent prayer, in a skillful homiletic, the world-wide mission of the gospel may become the dominant, the fascinating, the entrancing note of the pulpit. "I exhort, therefore, first of all, that supplications, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings, be made for all men"—this prayer in the heart of the preacher, leading the heart of the congregation, may so bring down the grace of God upon all, that the preacher will be divinely led to preach and exhort and plan with reference to the free and liberal offering of the congregation. A missionary pulpit is a safeguard against heresy in the ministry. A missionary pulpit is a remedy of worldliness among church members. A missionary pulpit is a cure of chronic devilism in the congregation. A missionary pulpit is a converting power over the prodigal sons of God. A missionary pulpit is an edifying force among the obedient sons of God. A missionary pulpit engenders the finest intelligence, stimulates the noblest piety, promotes the largest serviceableness in the Churches of Christ. A missionary pulpit gives breadth, depth, power, unity, in all of one's preaching. A missionary pulpit is the secret of an endlessly fresh and fruitful ministry. Let the preacher transform the duty of a missionary pulpit into the privilege of the missionary prayer, sermon, service, until from every congregation in Christendom sounds forth the Word of the Lord to the ends of the earth.—'Christian Standard.'

Two Cases of Longevity.

The 'Rambler' in the N. Y. 'Examiner,' saying it has long been known that there is no surer way to insure a long life than to be ill of an incurable disease' cites this instance: Rev. Jeremiah Day, when a graduate of Yale College, was given up by his physician as far advanced in consumption, and was sent to the West Indies as a last resort, it being thought that at any rate the mild climate would enable him to draw his last breath with comparative comfort. He lived to be president of Yale College for twenty-four years, outlived all his contemporaries and most of his juniors, and died at ninety-four.

No one has ever prescribed a sentence to be hanged as a guarantee of long life. But the 'Rambler' cites this curious case: In Rhode Island one Robert Crowe, now an inmate of the State Prison, was found guilty of murder on the high seas, and was sentenced to be hanged on December 1, 1867. President Johnson commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. The judge who sentenced him is dead; the district attorney who prosecuted him is dead; the two lawyers who defended him are dead; the United States marshal who had him in custody is dead; nearly all the members of the grand jury which indicted him, as well as of the jury which convicted him, are dead; all the prison inspectors are dead; the prison physician is dead, as is also the prison chaplain; two wardens who had charge of the prison are dead; the clerk of the court by which he was convicted is dead. It seems superfluous to mention that the gentleman whom he murdered has also ceased from among us. But Robert Crowe survives, an illustration of the influence of a capital sentence in promoting longevity.

An Equal Standard of Morals.

"I believe absolutely in an equal standard of men and women," writes Edward W. Bok in the March Ladies' Home Journal, replying to an inquirer. "Nor is this an ideal condition because it does not now exist. It is not at all unlikely that such equality will be the standard of the future. At all events, for yourself live a pure life, so that you may be able to look every woman in the world in the face and have the greatest satisfaction that can come to a man: that when you marry you can give to the girl of your heart what you

expect that she will bring to you: moral purity. It is the most solid of all foundation stones on which a man and a woman can begin a life of perfect understanding and happiness."

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE AND PROHIBITION.—A strong prohibition delegation, representing the different temperance organizations and societies of the province, had a lengthy hearing before a number of the members of the legislature last Thursday evening. Mr. Killam occupied the chair and other members present were: Dr. Stockton, Messrs. Howe, Pitts, Pinder, Black, Porter, Barnes, Russell, Carpenter, Morrow, Scovil, Lockhart and Osmen. The delegation consisted of Rev. Dr. McLeod, H. C. Creed, W. L. McFarlane, J. T. Clark, Rev. J. D. Freeman, J. D. Phinney, W. T. L. Reed, E. J. Payson, W. B. Coulthard, J. C. Rieteen, J. W. Merrithew and Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. Sampson, representing the W. C. T. U. Dr. McLeod introduced the subject and stated the object of the meeting to be to ascertain the views of the members present upon the advisability of passing a prohibitory law up to the powers of the province as laid down in the recent decision of the privy council. Dr. Stockton said the province could pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the province. Each member present expressed his opinion on the question, all favoring prohibition but some with certain restrictions. Some thought it of little use to pass a law prohibiting the sale when the province could not prohibit the manufacturers as well, but with one or two exceptions those present promised their support to any measure that might be introduced. The meeting appointed Dr. McLeod, Rev. J. D. Freeman, H. C. Creed, Dr. Stockton, Messrs. Russell, Wells and Killam a committee to draft resolutions to be introduced into the legislature and to interview the government in the premises.—Daily Sun.

Death of a Minister's Son.

The death of Mr. Arthur W. Miller, son of Rev. Wm. Miller, of Shag Harbour was learned with much regret in Yarmouth by a large circle of friends of the deceased. Mr. Miller had been in the employ of Messrs. Parker, Ebbas & Co., for about two years, and subsequently of the Yarmouth Steamship Co., as purser of steamer Alpha, and had endeavored himself to all by promptness and faithfulness, and by strict attention to his business. He contracted a cold some time ago, which developed into consumption, compelling him to resign his position and return home with his parents. He gradually grew worse, and on Saturday morning, 19th Feb., he passed away. Mr. Miller was 27 years of age, and was highly esteemed. Mr. Miller leaves a widow, a daughter of Mr. James Mosses, of Port Maitland.—Yarmouth Herald.

The deceased young man was brother Miller's only son, we think. The sympathy of many friends, in which the INTELLIGENCER joins, will be with brother and sister Miller, and the young widow in their sore bereavement.

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.]

The Secret of Her Work.

To do the duty that lies nearest at hand, and to do it as well as we know how, is the secret of good and successful work, whatever may be the field in which we are laboring. Miss Barton, the famous Red Cross worker, tells the same story in a few brief words, which we quote.

Expressing surprise that her work should have attracted such wide-spread interest, she said: "I have no mission. I have never had a mission. But I have always had more work than I could do lying around my feet, and I try hard to get it out of the way so as to go on and do the next thing."

Girls in India.

All girls in India are very fond of pretty and bright-colored dresses. The dress is simply five yards of muslin. When only three or four years old, a little girl begins to learn how to wind it gracefully around the body and over the shoulder. When she goes into the street she slips one end over the head as a veil. A little short-sleeved jacket is the only other garment she wears. This is a very cool and comfortable costume for the hot climate. Every family has a jewel-box full of little "cubby-holes," for each ornament.

This is often buried in the mud floor of the woman's inner apartment. If you want to see their jewelry you must make an appointment beforehand, so that they can dig it up. Once in eight days the girls and women wash and comb and oil their hair, and have it nicely braided. They also take off and brighten the jewelry at this time. They would rather starve than give up their jewelry, they are so fond of it. The poorest people make theirs of tin, brass, lead and glass, sealing-wax and shells.

Gleanings.

[Sent by Miss Lydia J. Fullerton.]
The Fiji Islands have given \$25,000 to foreign missions the past year.

It is stated that there are as many missionaries working among the 4,000,000 of London as there are among the 200,000,000 Mohammedans and 800,000,000 heathen in the world. London needs all she has, but how fares the unconverted world, the great army for which the Master is waiting?

Missionary Mackay of Uganda, Africa, says "Nothing could be better for rousing the spiritual life of a congregation, and leading it on to a higher life, than cultivating the spirit of missions. The progress of the kingdom of God in the world is a study well calculated to enlarge the mind and soul, and rescue torpid congregations from their self-satisfied ease. What a power for good would be our home millions of Christians, if really alive to their privilege and duty in helping forward the work of God in all lands.

The late Dr. J. A. Gordon once said, and his words ought to be read carefully by every friend of missions: "I have long since ceased to pray, Lord Jesus have compassion upon a lost world; I remember the day and the hour when I seemed to hear the Lord rebuking me for making such a prayer. He seemed to say to me, I have had compassion upon a lost world and now it is time for you to have compassion. I have left you to fill up that which is behind in mine afflictions for the body's sake, which is the church. I have given my heart, now give your hearts."—Miss. Helper.

But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand. So thou, O Son of Man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the words of my mouth and warn them from me." Bible.

A "MIRACLE."—Among the many Roman Catholic "Miracles," the 'Independent' thinks one "the most charming" in all the history of this kind of thing, is that claimed to have been done by the Right Rev. John Nepomuk Neumann, the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, who died as lately as 1860, and who it is expected will soon be beatified, a miracle being necessary for that honor. An old nun had lost her hearing, and was grieved that she could no longer teach. She begged the venerable bishop to obtain her the gift of hearing during class hours. His prayer was heard, and during five years she heard during class hours, but was quite deaf during the rest of the day; and when she became too infirm to teach any longer she lost her hearing completely. There is a close economy about this miracle, not paralleled in Gospel story.

Among Exchanges.

THEY DO NOT EXPECT HIM.
Eucher-playing churchmembers may enjoy the game, possibly; but it is not because they believe that Christ is present and looking with approval on the game. They never expect him to do that.—Rel. Telescope.

LET IT BE SETTLED.
There is nothing to be gained by staving off the question who rules Canada. If the Hierarchy of Quebec rule the sooner we know it the better. If the people rule let the fact be known. The question may just as well be settled now as any other time.—Can. Presbyterian.

USUALLY.
It is usually the persons who have no affairs of their own who are the most assiduous in their attention to the affairs of other people. The busy man or woman has neither time nor inclination for small gossip or needless meddling. The surest way to keep a

church out of fusses is to keep it in the line of well-directed activity.—The Lookout.

INTO LIQUIDATION.

It would be a blessing to the world if the Turkish Empire in Europe should go into liquidation, though it might be preliminary to a fearful international struggle. An operation, though in the highest degree serious, is deemed both allowable and advisable in the case of a malignant cancer.—N. Y. Advocate.

REV. A. C. THOMPSON.—We learn from a letter in the 'Morning Star' from Rev. A. C. Thompson, formerly of this Province, but now living at Caribou, Me., that he has not been well since Christmas, having been suffering from rheumatism and other diseases. He is not now settled with any church, having been doing mission work till his health compelled him to rest. He thinks, however, that in the spring it will be his duty to take charge of a church, if the way is open. He recently was given a donation by his friends at Caribou.

Literary Notes.

The 'Canadian Home Journal,' for February is of special interest to Canadians, containing among other bright features a half-tone portrait and sketch of Mr. Alexander Muir, as well as his popular patriotic song 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' words and music complete. Sample copy 10 cents, yearly subscription \$1.00.

The Ewls Publishing House of St. John, N. B., are issuing a Memorial edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, illustrated with a large number of engravings. The book is to be sold only by subscription through their authorized agents.

An article of timely interest in the February number of the Methodist Magazine is one of sixteen pages on the Armenian persecutions in Constantinople, with illustrations. "In the Black Belt" contains illustrated sketches of life in the South. The "Gold Boom in Caribou," is a graphic sketch. "Prison Reform," is by Rev. Dr. Lohrman. "Missions: the Politics of God," will be read with interest. In Recent Science there are 'Harness Niagara,' 'The Horseless Carriage,' and 'The Antiquity of Man on the Planet.' The serial story, 'Phillip Strong,' is worth the subscription for one year. New subscribers will receive the last two numbers of 1896, \$2.00 a year. Wm. Briggs, publisher, Toronto.

The Century was never more popular than at present; its January and February numbers went out of print within a week of issue. The March number has three frontispieces—two of President-elect McKinley, and one of President Cleveland at his desk. Captain Alfred T. Mahan writes of Nelson's most famous battle, Trafalgar, and among the illustrations is one showing the arrangement of the signal flags, spelling out the sentence. These articles, with short stories, chapters in the serials, poems, editorials, etc., make up a number which has seldom been surpassed.

The leading feature of Harper's for March is 'The Awakening of a Nation,' the account of a series of illustrated papers on the Mexico of to-day. The paper deals mainly with the religious, charitable, and political institutions. The 'Astronomical Progress of the Century,' an illustrated article, traces the development of our modern knowledge and theories of the universe. 'Decadence of the New England Deep-Sea Fisheries' describes the passing away of the most picturesque and adventuresome of American vocations. 'The Last of a Great Black Nation' describes English rule among the Bautas, and narrates the life of Mosheh, their national hero.

The March number of the Missionary Review of the World is good. 'Some Striking Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century' deals especially with the work of God at Newport, England. The story of this awakening is one of interest and suggestiveness. The Christian work among the foreigners in the United States is described in an article on 'Taking Strangers Home.' The 'Gospel to the Distant,' narrates the story of the founding and workings of the New York City Mission; and there is an account of the work for the Chinese in New York. Dr. Storrs' address on 'The Waning Interest in Foreign Missions,' and Dr. Diaz' description of 'The War and the Gospel in Cuba,' are among the interesting contents. The Field of Survey gives interesting facts regarding mission work in Mexico and Central America.

Published by Funk & Wagnall Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

The Grip-sack for February is clad in a new dress, and looks well. It has a number of illustrations of St. John, and portraits of the Mayor and some other citizens. An 'Up-to-date map of the Maritime Provinces' will be found convenient, especially for commercial travellers. The 'men of the road' like the grip-sack. Others interested in trade and travel will find helpful facts and hints in its pages. It is published in St. John.