

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON N.B., NOVEMBER 16, 1898

WHOLE No 2347

Notes and Gleanings.

A town in the West of Ireland consists of a gaol, a court-house, a police barrack, two or three churches, a convent, two long, narrow streets and seventy-nine public-houses!

The drink question is occasioning much concern in Belgium, in which country there are 198,000 wine and beer shops, or one for every thirty-five persons, women and children included.

There are no highways in Peru. The Indian, the mule, and the llama furnish the greater part of the transportation facilities. Peru spent over £36,000,000 in building her railroads, including those ceded to Chile, and the builders performed some of the most marvelous engineering feats that the world has ever known.

The population of Russia has increased in a remarkable degree within the last forty years, going from 67,000,000 in 1857 to 130,000,000 in 1897. Should this ratio of increase continue Russia will have 150,000,000 people by 1910, and in a quarter of a century after that 200,000,000, and this number will become 300,000,000 by the close of the twentieth century.

The Lancet mentions a case in which the following articles were removed by an operation from a woman's stomach: A key, a silver teaspoon, a metal teaspoon, a fork, two wire tacks, two hairpins, two pieces of glass, one window hook, one steel pen, nine sewing needles, one piece of black lead, one shoe button, one grapestone, two small lumps of tin, and one crochet hook. The patient made a good recovery.

M. Eliseo Reclus, the geographer, is constructing a large model globe which is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900. The model will be constructed on the scale of eight miles to the inch, which will make it possible to show correctly, according to scale, the depth of rivers and seas and the height of the mountains. The globe will measure eighty-four feet in diameter, and every part of it will be constructed with the greatest scientific accuracy.

While England has destroyed the power of the Madhists in Egypt, there is substantial probability that there will be no immediate recurrence of the trouble with the Afridis on the northwest frontier of India. This is due to the fact that the British are in possession of the strategic points, and this has probably created a desire for peace among the Afridis. With the termination of the war the influence of the fanatical priests began to diminish, and the backbone of the rebellion is practically broken.

There is one Indian woman who is a practising lawyer in the United States. She is Miss Lykins, a half-blood Shawnee woman. She graduated from the law department of the Carlisle, Penn., Indian School in June last, and then went to Oklahoma City, where she has been admitted to the bar, and is said to be very popular. She is twenty-eight years old. She was born on the Shawnee reservation in Kansas. Her father was a brother of Blue-Jacket, the famous old Indian chief, who died last winter. Her mother was a white woman, and her maiden name was Lykins.

The Japanese have been paying considerable attention recently to the development of their own resources, and have achieved certain results that are startling to some of the older nations. They are evidently wedded to the principle that it is folly to depend upon others for what one can do himself. This is seen in the report of the United States consul at Nagasaki, who says that there has just been delivered at that place the largest steamship ever launched outside of American and European waters. She is the Hitachi Maru, built by the Mitsu Bishi Company at Nagasaki, and her displacement is 11,660 tons. Her sister ship will be built at once. There was also opened at Nagasaki recently a new granite dock 371 feet long, and besides a complete powerful plant the shipbuilding company which employs 2,000 men, has laid its yards for vessels up to 500 feet long, which can also be docked there.

An Angry Quebec Paper.

The Ontario W. C. T. U. in annual session at Ottawa a few days ago, took the ground that the adverse vote of Quebec Province should not prevent the government enacting a law prohibiting the liquor traffic. This expression of opinion by the ladies has greatly incensed the "Soleil," a leading French paper. And this is the violent way in which it expresses its angry feelings:

"All the provinces save Quebec have voted for prohibition. This only proves one thing—that alcoholism and drunkenness have made so much progress in all the other provinces that they see no other way of eradicating the evil but by the complete prohibition of alcohol. For why should those provinces have voted on mass for it if drunkenness is unknown among them? And because those provinces are gagged, they want absolutely to deprive their neighbor of a natural right. There is no divine law which forbids wine drinking. Only its abuse is condemned. The French-Canadians of the Province of Quebec are sober and temperate. They do not need the prohibition of intoxicating liquors to conduct themselves decently. They have declared this by their vote and have long proved it by their conduct. They voted according to their conscience and exercised their strict right. And yet in the face of all this a certain number of forces (megre) who might be easily supposed to be all the wives of drunkards, have met at Ottawa and decreed among other things that, while the French-Canadians have a right to think and act for themselves, they will resist any attempt by a province containing so many ignorant people as ours, etc., to shape the moral or social government of Canada. Just so, ladies, we are ignorant and we have no right to express our mind except it be as your minds. We might easily answer that we will not allow provinces peopled by drunkards to impose an odious law upon us, for if we are to believe these temperance associations, drunkenness is general in those provinces. We shall do so, however. But there is one thing we can assert, and which we can prove, and it is this, that if the French-Canadians give less of their attention to ethical questions than the sans culottes of the W. C. T. U., they are also to be found less in our penitentiaries and prisons. From Quebec to Gaspe there is probably at this moment not more than five prisoners all told. In all the rural districts around us, there is not one; while from the standpoint of criminality the provinces which have pronounced for prohibition have a record which does them little honor when compared with that of the Province of Quebec. We affirm that in the Province of Quebec less crime is committed in proportion to population than in any other Canadian province. Their elections have never been annulled in the province by dozens and electors disqualified in batches of fifteen to twenty, as has been just seen in a neighboring province. Those who desire prohibition are taking the wrong way to succeed. It is not by abusing those who differ from them that they are going to do so. We shall never bend our necks to the yoke by calling us ignorant and bad citizens. Further, we may say this, that we shall never allow ourselves to be bullied by people whom we believe to be in error. An effort is being made to realize a Utopia in which we do not believe. Abuse will not convince us and if the apostles of prohibition had the ultimate success of the cause at heart they would cease to insult and provoke us. Confederation will be smashed into a thousand pieces before we submit to people who not only insult us as a race but seek to impose upon us as law repugnant to our conception of individual liberty."

The "Soleil" is the paper which, while the votes were still being counted, said so much about Quebec saving the country by its large vote against prohibition. For weeks it railed against prohibition and prohibitionists in all the mood's add tenses. And nobody outside its own province cared a penny what it said. But, carried away with its own rage—a rage intensified, doubtless, by the fact that in spite of its great efforts the Quebec vote was not sufficient to overcome the prohibition vote in the other Provinces—it turns its fury upon the christian women who desire the overthrow of the liquor traffic. How perfectly in keeping with the character of the traffic of which "Soleil" is the unblushing champion, are these coars and cowardly assaults upon women—the best women of the country! The women are not likely to be disturbed by the attack. But what do the men of the country think about it? They are not accustomed to have their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters grossly insulted.

The Deadly Cigarette.

Scarcely a day passes but we see on our streets small boys smoking these deadly preparations. Are parents aware of what the habit means for their sons?

We also see scores of young men every day whiffing the smoke of the deadly cigarette in the air as they promenade our sidewalks and ride in our street cars. Why are they so blind to the best interests of their well-being? Why will they indulge in such a pernicious habit? The answer is: While small bits of boys they were enticed into smoking the vile poisonous weed, and now they are powerless in the grip of a vile, depraved appetite, rushing on to premature insanity and death.

On a recent Sunday, a man twenty-three years of age died in this city. He had been a cigarette smoker seven years. A few days prior to his death he noticed that his body had become swollen, and lumps like great hives were forming over his person. He consulted a physician and was told that it was the result of cigarette smoking—that it had seriously affected his heart, and he must stop the practice at once. But he continued to smoke and died. After he was a corpse the swelling subsided and his body dwindled away to almost a skeleton before it was buried.

In all other respects this was an exemplary young man—industrious, sober, intelligent, kind to his parents, loved and respected by all who knew him, and employed at good wages in one of the most thriving industries in our city; but the deadly cigarette killed him at the age of twenty-three.

The following is another case, the account of which is taken from the Hagerstown (Md.) Evening Globe of September 2:

Oscar Davis, nineteen years old, who had been seriously ill for a couple days with fever, said to have been brought on by excessive cigarette smoking, died at six o'clock this morning. The young man had been sick only about a week, but during that time suffered great agony. A portion of the time he was completely out of his mind, and during one of the attacks raved piteously for a cigarette. A member of the Davis family told a Globe reporter that the young man often smoked as many as six or seven packs—60 or 70 cigarettes—inside of a day. His first thought in the morning was a cigarette, and he always went to bed with one in his mouth. The first two fingers of the left hand were dyed a dark yellow, caused by holding the cigarette. The attending physician, said the young man's system was poisoned throughout with nicotine.

What are parents to do to save their boys from this deadly enemy? What can be done to save the young men from being rendered physical and mental wrecks, and from being swept into untimely graves by this foul destroyer? Laws have been enacted prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, but the police being under the control of political bosses and time-serving politicians, the law is evaded or not enforced. Dealers in the deadly stuff in some instances evade the law by selling cigarette paper-wrappers in one package and the prepared tobacco in another, and the boys, thus supplied, "make their own cigarettes."

Can not something effectual be done through the public schools of the country, the Sunday-schools, and the pulpits? Surely the children can be effectually instructed through the schools as to the pernicious, death-dealing effects of the habit, and pastors can inform the parents in their congregations of this terrible poison to which their boys are exposed. Let pastors accumulate an array of facts on the subject and at stated times spread them before their congregations in a well-prepared address. Let them take this article into their pulpits and read it to their people, making such comments as the occasion and circumstances may suggest. Surely the saving of the bright boys of our country from the clutches of this deadly, vile enemy is worthy an ardent, persistent, prayerful, super-human effort.—Rel. Telescope.

What is plagiarism? It is the using in spoken address, without credit given to the author, of ideas which have been put into form by another speaker or writer. It is the taking, in written productions, without quotation-marks, of that which has been before written or printed. In short, it is to steal the work of another man and claim it for one's own.—Chris. Register.

A Brilliant Speech.

At the farewell banquet to the Governor General by the citizens of Ottawa Hon. Gen. E. Foster was one of the speakers. The conclusion of his speech, referring to the British Empire, has received much laudatory comment from all classes. It is worth preserving. He closed a brilliant speech thus:

"It has been often said, not so often now as some years ago, that Britain was growing decrepit and infirm, that her power was waning, and that the time was rapidly approaching when Macaulay's New Zealander should take his seat on London bridge and survey the ruins of an Empire greater than Rome had ever been. I deny the assumption and I protest with all my heart against the inference. The expansive, the assimilative, the cohesive power of Britain is neither dead nor stagnant. The plastic crust from which in centuries past has burst forth that splendid energy that has ever and anon vivified the world has not stiffened to adamant. (Applause.) The typical vigour, the eruptive enterprise, the steady overflow of the higher life and potency are there still, and the march of Empire is ever forward. (Applause.) To day her drums beat sounds on the far distant Pamirs we hear the boom of her guns and see the flash of her steel in the rock passes of the Afridis. Her banners gleam at Hong Kong and Wei-Hai-Wei, and her flag floats over the vast insular continents of the Southern Pacific. In the wholen Dark Continent bugle calls to bugle from Bulawayo in the south to Omdurman in the north, and imperial outposts sentinel the Nile and the Niger, while her cannon at Halifax and cannon at Esquimaux, backed by 5,000,000 loyal subjects, stand guard and sponsor for the foremost and best of her possessions. (Tremendous applause.) Who dares to say that the Imperial eye is dimmed, the Imperial heart numbed, or that the irresistible might of her strong right arm is shattered? Rather do we affirm that the Imperial has become world-wide, that the merely national has broadened into the truly Imperial, and that the sphere of Britain's influence and the grandeur of her power are immeasurably advanced. (Applause.) Mr. Chairman, the proud citizens of Ottawa, the metropolis of so important part of so Imperial a realm, thank His Excellency for his kind sentiments and cordially unite in bidding him 'Farewell and bon voyage.' (Great applause.)"

An Experiment in Communism.

An experiment in what may be called christian communism is being tried in Georgia. It was inaugurated in January 1897. The colony is known as "The Christian Commonwealth," and its members—there are about seventy now—claim to be endeavouring to make Christ's teachings the basis of their daily lives. The Outlook's account of life in the colony says that "the practices of the outside world are exactly reversed in this Christian community. The bond which holds the association together is not self-interest but brotherly love; instead of competing with one another, they co-operate; the strongest and ablest regard their gifts, not as a means of self-aggrandizement, but as an opportunity for service. Every new member is expected to give to the association all that he has, but poor men are received without admission fee of any kind. All that is necessary is assent to the following statement of faith: 'I accept as the law of my life Christ's law that I shall love my neighbor as myself. I will use, hold, or dispose of all my property, my labor, and my income according to the dictates of love for the happiness of all who need. I will not withhold for any selfish ends aught that I have from the fullest service that love inspires.' The system is one of complete communism. Private property is limited to personal effects; all land and capital are owned by the community collectively. There is absolute equality within the association. Every member is asked to do his share in the necessary work, and receives in return all that is needful for his daily life. The colonists have several hundred acres of land, which are being rapidly brought under cultivation. There is an orchard, a nut tree garden, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and a dairy. Commonwealth has its own post-office, and a printing-press from which is issued the monthly organ of the association, the "Social Gospel."

Great Britain, France and Italy have accepted Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece high commissioner of the powers in the island of Crete. The Turkish government has assented to Germany and Austria's demand for the proposal, but the appeal has been ineffective.

Woman's Foreign Missionary 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 Letter from Cape Sable Island, N. S.

DEAR FRIENDS:—For two successive years I have been deprived of the privilege of meeting in the General Conference of Nova Scotia, and enjoying the Annual Foreign Mission meeting. Nevertheless, I am as earnest in the work as formerly, and sincerely trust my enthusiasm has not abated. I love to read the missionary column from week to week, and often wonder why some of our ladies do not contribute their mites toward this very interesting page.

Is it too much to expect that the fountain of communication may be thawed out, so that our hearts, tongues and pens will be used for the benefit of each other and for the glory of God in the missionary column of our denominational paper?

The Annual Statistical report is good; likewise an occasional letter from each local society would meet the demand, acting as a stimulus to the work. Weak societies need encouraging, discouraged presidents and secretaries need a word of cheer. What an exalted privilege to be able to speak a word in season to him that is weary, even from this standpoint.

I am glad to report progress with us. The Auxiliary in connection with the Centreville church, organized in the year 1875, by the Rev. J. L. Phillips (missionary), is still in operation and sending forth a healthy influence throughout this entire pastorate. One by one the aged members have been gathered home; a few who identified themselves with the Society in its infancy still remain, whose aim it is to see the work of the Lord prosper in their hands.

The thank offering call was strictly observed by Centreville, Newellton, Stony Island and Southside, amounting to \$11.04. One young lady who was willing to give a tithe to the Lord contributed \$1.75 of this sum. I wish we had a few more, or many more, like minded.

In a recent number of the INTELLIGENCER this question was asked through the Missionary column: "Would some of the sisters of the F. M. Society who have used the mite boxes for raising funds kindly let us know the best ways of using them? &c. So far I have not seen an answer so I venture my experience. Two years ago, in the annual business meeting of the W. F. M. S. it was voted to adopt the mite box system for raising funds. There and then a committee was appointed, and in due time the boxes were ordered, received and distributed throughout the various churches. Before ordering, the committee ascertained the exact number required from each church, and furnished each pastorate with their proportionate part. As far as possible, the distribution was through the Sabbath Schools. So far as I have learned, the results have been good, if not remarkable in some instances. Seventy-five mite boxes at the cost of 1½ cent a piece were procured and given to the boys and girls on this pastorate (Centreville, C. S. Island). The money raised since the scheme was introduced counted \$22.00. Is not this a gratifying feature of the work? One year we held two mission ary concerts, when the children marched and placed their boxes on a table or a miniature Gospel ship, arranged for the occasion; the effect was inspiring to all who had aided the juvenile work. It is well worth one's while to spend a little time in training the children.

For the encouragement of the boys and girls I will relate a true story.

In the year 1893, on a beautiful Autumn day, a number of friends came to a certain Free Baptist parsonage in Yarmouth County, N. S., and spent a few days with the family. At the close of the visit, a gentleman (who proved to be a minister of New Brunswick) was saying good-bye to the children, as he did so he placed a dime in the palm of each little hand (live in all) wishing them God speed. The

next day the mother of that big, little notable family, desirous of obtaining a keepsake, thought of buying a photograph of our missionary, (Miss Wile) and also a small bank which she presented to the children as their very own, and started a mission band where no specific number make a quorum. It would take a long time to tell you all about this mite-box; it is enough for me to say that it has fulfilled its mission, having soon become a household pet. Each year has seen this kind act rewarded. Aside from candy money, a birthday offering is dropped in by each little dimpled hand according to their respective ages; and sometimes a Christmas gift or a thank offering is added. Let us teach the children to give, and in the next generation the men and the women will be educated on the subject, and we trust the Lord's treasury will be filled to overflowing. But if we sow sparingly we must only hope to reap sparingly.

Hoping these rambling thoughts may instil into some mind the object of giving to the heathen through the means of the mite box plan, in the meantime let us hold fast the promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days."

Yours fraternally,
Mrs. G. M. WILSON.

A Fatal "Remedy."

Here is a case—an extremely sad one, and yet one illustrating thousands of cases of the worse than deadly effects of the beer mug and whiskey bottle. The New York Voice tells the story: There is now in jail in this place (New Brunswick, N. Jersey) a woman who was arrested while participating in wild drunken orgies with a gang of tramps in the woods near the town. She appears to-day nothing but a besotted hag, but was only a short time ago the dutiful wife of a respectable man and the mother of three beautiful children. Her father, who is said to be living in a village in New York state, is a highly respected minister. Her children are in an asylum, and her husband is a wanderer in the West. The cause of her ruin was beer, prescribed for her by the family physician as a tonic. At first she refused to take it, having always been a teetotaler, but persuaded to obey the physician, she soon acquired a taste for the drink that speedily developed into the overmastering appetite, which has brought her and hers to this sad condition.

Missionary Possibilities in the Philippines.

Should the archipelago of the Philippines remain under the American flag, the Christian citizens of this land will have to face the problem of what action to take toward Christianizing their brethren there. Dr. William Elliott Griffith has written for The Sunday School Times of November 19 a scholarly resume of the present conditions in that far-off land, which gives one an excellent idea of the factors that enter into the problem, from a missionary point of view. The author's long residence in, and study of, the Far East, fit him peculiarly to treat of this subject.

Among Exchanges.

A DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

No one likes to inform against a wrongdoer. It is, nevertheless, a duty incumbent on every good citizen to remonstrate with an offender, or to inform against him. Those who neglect such a duty silently consent to the continuation of an abuse, and by so consenting they offer an example to younger people that is by no means praiseworthy.—Citizen and Country.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

We scarcely pick up certain daily papers without finding things in them which could not be printed in the columns of a religious journal without justly giving offense to persons of true piety and refinement. But many of these dailies are in Christian homes, are approved by Christian parents, and read by their sons and daughters. One of our leading Boston dailies last week contained as crude and bold an attack on the truthfulness of the Bible and the historical existence of Jesus and his apostles as ever appeared in a penny issue of the Infidel Society. And yet Christian parents, and even preachers of the gospel, rarely nowadays—or less and less frequently—do anything to create a sentiment against such newspapers.—Morning Star.