

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2513

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

empire to which Victoria acced-
ed as Queen in 1837 covered one-
half of the land of the world; that of
Edward covers nearly one-
half.

London's fire brigade puts out a
fire at an average cost of £40. New
York pays £138 for the same service.
Connecticut, Ohio, holds the re-
cord with £295 per fire.

There are forty counties in Texas
which have to seek legal advice out-
side their limits as they have not a
lawyer of their own.

paid well. Mrs. Eddy, the head
of the Christian Scientists, is 84 years
old, and is said to have made over
million dollars out of the business.

Congo is one of the widest
countries in the globe, if not the
largest. In some parts it is so wide
that vessels may pass one another and
be out of sight.

Young Scotch lady desirous of
becoming a solicitor in Scotland has
refused permission to attend the
necessary preliminary examinations.
Court of Session decided that un-
der existing law a lady could not be-
come a solicitor in Scotland.

Drapery store in a Connecticut
city is said to be run by three men
from England, Ireland and Scotland.
They met for the first time in
America. Scotland married England's
son, and Ireland is engaged to an-
other sister. The son of the first
is called Ireland England Scot-

the middle of the seventeenth
century it was the custom in certain
parts of England, says George Red-
fern, for children going to school to
carry their satchel with their books
and tobacco which their mother
filled. At the accustomed hour,
the satchel was laid aside, pipes were
lighted and smoked under the teacher's
eye.

the crown which adorns the brow
of Queen Wilhelmina is said to have
cost £1,500. In 1829 it was stolen by
a thief, and for nearly two years re-
mained in their possession, says Home
and Bailey. Some of the stones were
discovered in America, and the
remainder were recovered from
Spain.

the countries that make up the
British Empire, England has pro-
duced the greatest number of eminent
men, with a total of 1,754, as against
Scotland, 254 from Ireland,
45 from Wales; but when, adds a
contemporary, the contributions of the
various nationalities are compared with
respective populations, it is found
that Scotland takes the lead, while
Ireland is ousted from the third posi-
tion by Wales.

large number of deaths are now
being due to the chemicals
used in preserving food. Many canned
goods are put up with "preservatives,"
and a considerable portion of the
food in cities has been preserved
with salicylic acid or other drugs. In-
stead of furnishing fresh milk, the
canned "preserve it," and sell it at
convenience. Many deaths
are supposed to be due to alcoh-
ol, and are now believed to be due to
preservatives.

Visitor returned from Brazil
that the whole country is per-
fectly intoxicated by coffee. It is
said that to the bedside the moment of
sleeping and just before dropping
off to sleep, and between meals,
and coming in. Men,
women and children drink it with the
liberality, and it is given to
them in arms. The effect is appar-
ent in trembling hands, twitching
lips, yellow, dry skins, and ex-
actly worse than produced by
drinking.

many has 21 universities with
100 students and 2,777 teachers.
The largest is the University of Ber-
lin with more than 5,000 students
and staff of 414 teachers, and the
University of Rostock,

with less than 500 students. The
four Austrian universities have
7,346 students and 698 teachers.
More than half of these students be-
long to the University of Vienna,
with 4,669 students and 413 teachers.
Little Switzerland has not fewer than
seven universities, with nearly 4,000
students and 708 teachers. In the
University of Neuchatel there are not
three students for each teacher. Swiss
professors and tutors can hardly grow
rich on college fees.

THE VALUE OF A DENOMINATIONAL PAPER.

A pastor, writing in the Baptist
Commonwealth, says some things
about the denominational paper which
all members of the denomination
would do well to ponder:

A subscriber should be a person that
will take the paper for principle's sake
and not give it up if the editor does
not agree with him in all matters, or
if the article he sends is not inserted.
He should pay for his paper. He
should have in mind Psalm cxix. 165.

The necessity for a denominational
paper proves its value. If papers are
necessary for the consideration of the
affairs of this world, surely the affairs
of God's kingdom should be known by
its sons. If saloon-keepers, prize-
fighters and other emissaries of the
devil have their papers, surely Chris-
tians need theirs. A denominational
paper is next to a man's Bible. As a
Christian he is interested in the pro-
gress of truth and looks beyond his own
church. He thanks God he has
brethren in the faith and desires to
know more about them and how he
may work with them for the common
cause.

A denominational paper is valued
because it edifies. We can learn much
from each other. A paper like this is
a common forum. People see the
truth as it is appreciated by others.
Truth is not only local. The strength
of a denomination is in its people's
intelligence of its faith.

A denominational paper clarifies. A
poor religion can not stand the light
of day. Truth can show herself in a
true denomination paper. If any
brethren are wrong, those that love
them may correct them. "Faithful
are the wounds of a friend."

A denominational paper verifies.
The voice of people that dare look
each text of the Bible in the face will,
by the aid of the Holy Spirit, give
truth its place. And at times, when
a special doctrine needs emphasizing
the value of a denominational paper is
evident.

A denominational paper diversifies.
The many writers for a denomina-
tional paper bring such varied and diverse
articles before the people that old doc-
trines have a new application, and
present-day matters receive the atten-
tion they deserve.

A denominational paper fortifies.
With each man a jealous sentinel on
the ramparts of the fortress of truth,
the enemy is immediately seen and the
soldiers are aroused to do battle. In
what better way can we be informed
of the doings of the enemies of liberty,
of the public schools, of Christ's cause,
than by the denominational paper?
"Forewarned is forearmed."

A denominational paper vivifies. It
stirs up the fires. It encourages pas-
tors and people. It prepares the young
men and women of our churches for
the positions of trust that will fall to
them some day. We pastors know
that the wide-awake people of our
churches are those that take the de-
nominational paper; they become ac-
quainted with Baptist usage—a thing
not so well understood as it might be.

A denominational paper glorifies
God, and this is its reason for its ex-
istence. In making people and
churches better and more intelligent
in their work for God it establishes
the fact of its priceless value.

CHINESE TRAITS.

While China is as autocratic as
Russia, she is, says the Hon. Charles
Denby in the 'Forum,' at the same
time the most democratic country in
the world. This may seem a paradox,
but at the worst, the Chinese Govern-
ment is a patriarchal despotism. In
the village the head man rules as a
father would rule a family. Law suits
are abhorred. There are no lawyers,
no jury trials. Equity governs the

judgment of the Courts. I knew of a
case in Shanghai in which there was a
finding for the plaintiff; but because
his conduct had not been perfectly
just, the amount assessed in his favor
was ordered to be paid to a charitable
institution. If a magistrate fails of
his duty, he is set upon by a mob and
dragged from his chair, and the insignia
of his office are removed, especially his
official boots. The gods are treated in
like manner. They are put out in the
sunshine in times of drought that they
may see for themselves the inconveni-
ence of the hot weather, and during
rains which last too long they are
lashed with whips as a punishment.

High and low are imbued with super-
stition. No two houses in Pekin are
set on the same line. One is always
farther back or farther forward than
its neighbor. The reason for this
allocation is that it is believed that the
evil spirit cannot turn a corner, and
then when they get started they must
continue in a straight line, and so go
out into space and be lost. Little clay
dogs are placed on all the ridges of the
houses, with wide open mouths, to
catch the evil spirits as they approach
them. The chief function of the great
Almanac, which is published by the
Government every year, and controls
Chinese action in every particular, is to
name the lucky days for doing every
act of life—particularly for marriages.
A dog is supposed to be eating up the
moon at the time of its eclipse; and the
population of the empire turns out,
beating gongs and tin pans to drive
him away. Several years ago at Tien-
sin a wretched little water snake was
caught in the Peiho River, and the
populace took it to a temple and
worshipped it as the water God Li
Hung Chang attended and worshipped
with the others. When asked if he
really believed that the snake was a
water god, he said that weather he did
or not, the people did, and it was best
to humor them. After all, in consid-
ering the subject of superstition, we
must remember that it prevails to
some extent in all nations. In our
own country, people generally prefer
to see the new moon over their right
shoulder, and to have at that time
some silver in their pockets. If the
salt is upset, some of it is thrown
over the left shoulder to do away with
the bad omen. It is bad luck to pass
a funeral, and ill-fate also threatens
if a black cat crosses your path. The
theatre proprietor implicitly believes
that if a cross-eyed man enters the
house early in the evening, there will
be no audience that night. We have
a large religious society based on faith
cure; and in the West, ladies of this
faith recently wrecked drug stores be-
cause they believed that drugs were
deleterious.

THE RELIGIOUS MAVERICK

In the western cattle country it
sometimes happens that a cow deserts
her calf, or some accident happens to
her and the calf is allowed to grow up
as best it can, if it can keep clear of
the wolves. At branting time there
is no mother to claim the orphan, and
as it cannot be determined to what out-
fit this particular belongs, it is allowed
to go unbranded, and is dubbed a
"maverick."

There are a good many mavericks
in the religious herd today. Every
young missionary is familiar with the
words, "I don't belong to any Church
Would just as soon go to yours as to
any other." The missionary, if it is
not his first field, will not put his
brand on that man or woman for some
considerable time. The man who says
this is rather proud of it, and will get
off something about the need of union
especially in our missionary work.
This sounds so good that the young
man thinks he has come across a broad-
minded helper, and begins to build up
on him. He puts him into office, and
the people elect him to responsible
positions. As a rule such a man is
too narrow to hold a brick. One
section of it will find no support, and
will break off before the summer is
over.

The man of strong conviction is the
man upon whom to build. He may be
too honest to say, "I would just as
soon go to the Baptist Church as to
the Presbyterian." He may not be so
narrow to worship with his Baptist or
Methodist brethren, if there is no con-
gregation of his own denomination
within reach. He may become one of

the best props of the Church of his
adoption. But at heart he is a Presby-
terian and will gravitate there in-
stinctively if the Church of his fathers
is brought within reach.

But the religious maverick is some-
times found within the Church. We
came across one in a session of one of
our strong congregations recently.
After a plain Gospel sermon by a young
minister who was preaching for a call,
(the church had no minister at the time
he came forward and entered into
conversation. In the course of it he
remarked that he enjoyed the sermon.
The young minister began to murmur
some acknowledgement, but the worthy
man continued—"But then I can sit
down and enjoy a sermon by Dowie, of
Chicago, or Mrs. Eddy of Boston.
That man is one of the elders in an
important congregation. Nominally
he is an elder, really he is a religious
maverick."

Such men do not enrich the Church.
They can never be counted in when
you are estimating your strength. If
you put them in an important position
as was done with this man, they are a
serious source of weakness. They in-
variably yield when the slightest pres-
sure is brought to bear at that point.
Imagine a young man coming to the
elder of whom we have spoken with a
difficulty about the church he ought
to join! The maverick would say
"There is really no difference—take
your choice!"

We are not inculcating narrowness,
or advocating denominationalism. We
are simply asking that the men chosen
for important position, or indeed any
position in the Church, shall be men
of honest conviction. If a man in-
clines to the Congregationalist Church
we would give him the most cordial
commendation to the nearest minister
of that Church. We should lose none
of our strength, and the Church to
which he really belongs would gain
something by the fact that we had
driven the maverick over to the head
to which he really belonged. We
could not put our brand upon him; they
might brand him immediately. There
is no place for the maverick in the
religious life of this intense age. We
want to know where a man belongs.—
Dom. Presbyterian.

"MEGALOMANIA."—This is a new
disease, or rather a new name for an
old trouble. One of the daily papers
has a statement about a professional
man in Paris who was lately sent to a
place of confinement because he had
become a victim of the mental disease
known as megalomania. "As to the sym-
ptoms of the disease it was told that the
man "would not tolerate the slightest
opposition." Commenting on the case,
the Interior says the mental aberration
translated into modern English is
simply "big-headedness." And it is a
very serious ailment in grown people.
In children it is cured by the repeated
applications of a slipper. Employees
in minor situations can be cured when
they get it, by firing them promptly
from their jobs. Pugilists are very apt
to contract it but a knock-out blow
from the other fellow is a good correc-
tive. But when a professional man, a
minister or a college president, we
may say, is subject to it, the disease
must run its own course. We only
wish that the dispatch above alluded
to had told us the character of the
confinement to which this party was
subjected, and who passed sentence;
because we have some pretty bad cases
of it in this country, and it is likely to
spread. In view of confessed inability
to deal with it, it is hoped the readers
will be on their guard and deal with it
promptly should they discover any
symptoms manifest themselves in in-
tolerance of other people's opinions,
unwillingness to accept other people's
plan and a general inability to fit
themselves cheerfully into their envi-
ronment. In its first stages "megaloma-
nia" is easy to deal with, but in its
advanced conditions incurable.

ROBBING THE CHURCHES.

The evils of cards, dancing, and all
kinds of sinful amusements were em-
phatically portrayed by eminent
speakers at the Cincinnati Christian
Endeavor convention. The churches
are being robbed of time, talent and
spiritual power by these things, and
individual Christians are many of them
missing the secret of a happy and
spiritual life by indulging in them.—
Free Baptist.

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.]

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M. A. VINCE,
Treas. W. M. S.

Woodstock,
Aug. 3rd, 1901.

India Letter.

Balalore, June 11th, 1901.

DEAR MRS. McLEOD,—I have many
times during the past months thought
of writing, and on several occasions
put it off with the thought that next
week I would perhaps have more time
to write a longer letter. But week
after week has gone by until it must
be nearly six months since my last
letter to you. I have received few
letters from the members of the Board.
I reply to all letters received, and not
infrequently have written when a re-
ply was not due. I am not finding fault,
but I wonder if I have failed in my
duty, and whether I am expected to
write.

There has lately been considerable
sickness in the Orphanage. It has
been months since my dressing-room
has been without a patient. First one
of the babies—Rani, was very ill; at
one time her life was despaired of, but
she is now better, although I have not
yet sent her out to the girls' house,
neither has she eaten their food. It
seems to me she is adding flesh (there
is every need for it) daily, and I hope
when Dr. Shirley returns she will notice
great improvement in her.

About three weeks ago Martha, one
of the famine children, developed symp-
toms of dropsy. Mrs. Hamlen said
she had such a case in the Boys' Or-
phanage, and told me what to do for
her, which I did and thought the child
was improving, but she took a change
for the worse, and a week ago last Sun-
day evening passed away. She had
been so restless Saturday night and
Sunday that I could not help feeling
thankful that she was at rest. A few
days later Mary, who had been for
some time in ill health, became worse,
and I had her brought to my room,
where she still remains. At first she
was a very disagreeable patient, and
did not wish to be left alone but she
is getting over that, and I think is this
morning somewhat better. Poor child!
she is very much handicapped—has de-
fective vision, an impediment in her
speech, not much wit and has poor
health in general. In the girls' house
are two cases of measles; they give me
very little extra work. It has been
months since measles first appeared.

On account of sickness I have not
been able to take the children for a
change, and this is the last week of
their vacation. I would very much
like for them to get away from the
place for a few days, at least. Dr.
Shirley Smith has not yet returned
from her vacation; I expect her the
end of this week or first of next. She
has kindly offered to look after the
children and housekeeping, in order to
allow me to get away. On her return
I hope to go to Puri for a fortnight.
Mrs. Howells, formerly Miss Bubee
Phillips, is there and I shall be with
her. There is good sea-bathing there,
and I will be very much disappointed
if I do not profit by the vacation. To-
day promises to be another hot day.
It is not yet 9 o'clock, and the wind is
so hot that I shall soon have to close
all the doors.

Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Hamlen, with
their two children, have gone to
Chandipore for their vacation. The
Loughers were there for six weeks.
They and the Hamlens have built a
very nice little bungalow there. It is
only a few yards from the beach, and
is a very quiet place. Some of the
other missionaries are talking of pur-
chasing a site and putting up a bungal-
ow as a resort during the hot season.

The Quarterly meeting last week
convened with the church at Chand-
ipore. I expect Mr. Coldren will be
leaving for America this week. He
will be much missed by those who

know him. One of his favorite songs
is,—"Always cheerful, always cheer-
ful" and I believe he lives it. He will
make the fifth missionary from among
us who has this year gone on furlough.
I think we all look forward to the
"home going," and yet Miss Phillips
before leaving told me that she thought
she would be as glad to return to
India as she was to go on furlough.

I wonder if you ever hear from Miss
Hooper? She is in Bombay, working
among the famine children. She
writes that she could tell some thrill-
ing experiences. About Bombay she
writes: "This is the most wicked
city I ever was in; it is as bad as
Chicago."

Since my last letter to you I have
been three or four times out to Uj-
da. I do not expect to go again until
after the rains. I shall try and write
later about the work there. Perhaps
it is because I hear all their tales of
woe, that at times, I am very disap-
pointed. They certainly need the
effectual fervent prayers of God's chil-
dren. The monsoons have not yet
broken, or rather reached us, we ex-
pect it before many days. The farm-
ers are busy ploughing and sowing.
Considerable rain has fallen this year,
but one of the tanks which is used by
the girls for cooking purposes is low;
I never knew it to have so little water.
On account of the scarcity of water I
have had to send their washing out.
I hope to take time to write you from
Puri. I will be there during the Car
Festival, one of the great festivals of
Jaggernath, attended by thousands
and thousands of Hindus.

Yours sincerely,

L. E. GAUNCE.

SUFFERING IN RUSSIA.—A recent
despatch from St. Petersburg says:—
In the district of Elizabethgrad, pro-
vince of Kherson, South Russia, men
and women, endowed with visual
powers as long as the sun is visible,
become totally blind the moment the
twilight sets in. This is one of the
queerest diseases known to medical
science, and is one of the camp-
followers of the famine. The
mistake of the interior has
repeatedly declared the famine con-
quered, food distributed and corn pro-
vided. A trust-worthy young agent
sent to Elizabethgrad reports that the
city and district of Elizabethgrad, with
a population of 600,000, were suffer-
ing, towards the end of July, from
famine, and disease incident upon
famine. The investigator found
general destitution, many cases of
acute starvation, some people dying
of starvation, and "spotted" or
hunger-typhus prevalent, which is an
unfailing indication that poverty has
sharpened into want. Whole families
are attempting to exist on rations al-
lotted for a single child. There is
little or no work to be found. The
government gave minium quantities in
the first place and delivered supplies
of seed corn and foodstuffs to the near-
by railway stations. The peasant, hav-
ing already been forced to sell their
horses, were unable to secure the sup-
plies without giving a large part to
draymen.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The practical les-
sons of the late great congress on
Tuberculosis held in London are
briefly summed up thus: 1. Establish
sanatoria, not large and costly ones,
but small and cheap so that they may
be numerous and often renewed.

2. Large cases that may become
centres of contagion be registered and
carefully treated.

3. Disinfect with scrupulous care
all houses in which consumptives have
lived or died.

For the maritime provinces, the
Presbyterian Witness suggests that
there ought to be three cheap estab-
lishments. For Quebec, there ought
to be an equal number, and for On-
tario there ought to be five. But
make a beginning however humble and
incomplete.

HE SOLVED IT.—Says the Free Bas-
tist: In any paper, there is apt to ap-
pear, from time to time, something not
agreeable to every reader. A southern
editor has solved the problem of how
still to maintain the peace, by printing
at the head of his editorial column the
following statement:

"It is not our purpose or desire to
offend any one. Should any reader of
this paper feel aggrieved at anything
which appears in our columns, if he
will bring his copy of the paper to our
office and point out the offending para-
graph, we will cheerfully take our
scissors and cut it out for him."