

Religious Intelligencer.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B. SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1805

VOL. XXXV.—No. 39.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

TRANSACTIONS.—The Penitentiaries of the United States contain 85,000 men and 5,000 women.

COIN.—It is estimated that there are \$5,000,000,000 of coin in the present circulation of the world or available for circulation. Of this magnificent total \$3,200,000,000 are in gold and \$1,800,000,000 are in silver.

BANKRUPT.—Turkey, it would seem, is in a bad way. It is said she is actually bankrupt, that the treasury is empty. Three German generals, Hobe, Riston and Kamphorner, who were employed by the Sultan in the War Office, have been forced to retire unpaid. The German officers have shared the same fate as the Port's Ministers at European Courts and have never got a penny of their salaries. Meanwhile the Sultan continues to live in his prodigal course of personal expenses, being the most highly paid sovereign in Europe.

KIDNAPING.—According to a Chicago paper the kidnapping of children is quite common. The motive of those guilty of this heartless crime are varied. Some steal a child for the sake of the reward for recovery. Begging by an adult accompanied by a child is common, and little children are taken for that purpose. Spite is another motive, while mere wantonness is sometimes a reason for the awful theft.

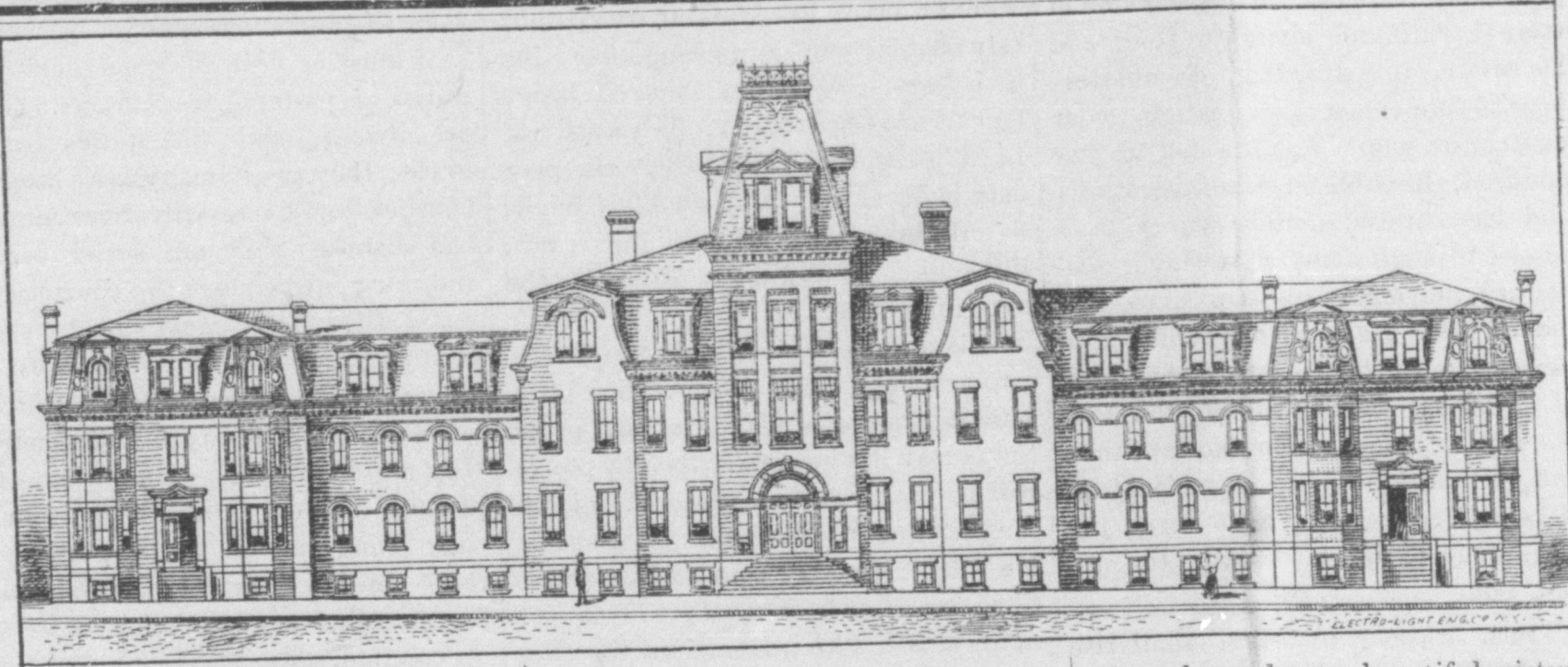
A BLESSED CHARITY.—The sending mothers and children and young women into the Country for a holiday is a good work which has been much done in the last two or three years. The number sent is increasing each year. It is impossible to estimate the good done in this way. Speaking of the effect on children of the week in the country the Chicago News says:—"Not only are they benefited physically by the change of air and regular, ample, and wholesome food, but their intellectual and spiritual natures are refreshed and invigorated. Imagine the effect on the child who gazed on the sea with such a satisfied expression, and explained her emotion to her questioners, 'I never seed em' of anythin' at wunst before'; or of the other who saw the cows milked, and 'never knew before where the milk come from'; or the little fellow who saw the tree cut down and hauled to the saw-mill, and so first learned that 'boards come out of trees'; or the little German girl who saw the corn waving in the wind, and sat down and cried so that her friend was seriously distressed until he got from her the stammered 'It is so pretty, and mamma never saw it, her mother having died a week or two before, just as Louise had been promised the trip to the farm.'"

A REFORM SOCIETY.—The American Reform Society has commenced a series of services in the People's church on Columbia Avenue, Boston, the object of which is announced to be "the evangelization of Roman Catholics, and the preservation of our national and constitutional liberties and institutions."

THE POPE.—Says *Zion Herald*: The latest offer of a home to the Pope in the event of his quitting Rome comes from Belgium. King Leopold offers, through Cardinal Saffiano, a residence of his domains to the "prisoner of the Vatican." There is no probability of the offer being accepted, however. No doubt, there is much in his relations with the Italian government which, from the Pope's point of view, seems to him insupportable; but he would endure far more rather than yield the prestige of a residence in the Eternal City. He may yet recede from his antinational attitude toward the government. When he does so, his position will become more tolerable. Signor Crispi said, in a recent speech before the Italian Chamber: "We are prepared to make the concessions demanded by the church, but not just yet—not in fact until the Vatican raises its voice to bless our Italy instead of cursing it as hitherto; not till the Holy See assumes an attitude towards us which is at once kindly, peaceful and human, and abandons that of undisguised antagonism, which has characterized it until now." Such words as these convey a meaning which even the Pope need not mistake.

Mean Height of Land.

The mean height of the land above the sea level, according to Mr. John Murray, is 2,500 feet, and the mean depth of the ocean is 12,480 feet. Only 2 per cent of the sea is included inside the depth of 500 fathoms, while 75 per cent lies between 500 and 3,000 fathoms. If the land should be filled in to the hollows the sea would roll over the earth's crust to a uniform depth of two miles.



THE NEW HOME SCHOOL.
Built by the Baptists and Free Baptists at St. Martins.

To the Baptists of these provinces, indeed to all who are interested in the educational advancement of the country, the coming month will be notable as witnessing the opening of the new seminary at St. Martins.

Formerly, the Baptist seminary was under the control of the Baptist Education society and located at Fredericton. The late Dr. J. W. Hart was its first principal and among his successors were Dr. Spurden, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, Rev. C. Goodspeed and Rev. Dr. J. E. Hopper. Scores of men who have since won distinction or honor in various walks of life were trained by these teachers. Old students name among them J. E. Hopper, D. D.; the editor of the *Messenger and Visitor*; Rev. C. Goodspeed, A. M.; Rev. Jos. McLeod, D. D., editor of the *Intelligencer*; Rev. E. M. Kierstead, professor at Acadia; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, D. C. L., minister of finance; Dr. Currie of Fredericton; Dr. Foster Macfarlane; Dr. G. A. Hetherington; Dr. M. C. McDonald of Cambridge, Queens county; Hon. A. G. Blair, attorney-general of New Brunswick; Mr. C. A. Everett, of St. John; Dr. Jonah, Eastport; Dr. Robert Limond, Campbellton; Dr. Silas Alward; Dr. Scott, Moncton; Prof. Wortman; Dr. Provost, South Boston, Mass.; Mr. L. A. White, now a barrister in the west; Mr. Moses Prescott, Eastport; Messrs. C. M. Bostwick, J. A. Belyea, A. A. Wilson, J. J. Forrest and James Charles and Frederick Harding, of St. John. A list that might be extended to even greater proportions. It may be added however that as the institution was always under the control of the Baptist association of New Brunswick, many of the Baptist ministers of this province were educated there. That the institution was not exclusive in its tendencies, however, is apparent from the fact that other denominations have been enriched by its students, one of whom, Rev. Dr. Connolly, is now a professor in one of the chief colleges at Rome.

Shortly after the introduction of the free school system, it was resolved to suspend operations, sell the property and invest the proceeds, until such time as the denomination should deem it advisable to resuscitate it. In 1884 the Baptists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia united in educational work. In 1886 it was considered advisable to erect, at St. Martins, suitable buildings (an engraving of which is here shown), and remove the seminary to that place. Accordingly, 75 acres of land, in a central and beautifully-located site, was purchased, and a contract was entered into with Messrs. Causey & Maxwell to build a home for the institute.

The seminary is one of the handsomest buildings in the province. Built of brick and stone, it consists of three departments, viz., the centre building for scholastic purposes, and wings at each side for male and female departments, connected with the centre building. The centre building is 77 feet long by 66 feet deep. The wings at either side are 35½ feet wide by 73 feet deep. The connections at either side between the centre building and the wings are 31½ feet long by 25 feet deep, making a total frontage of 217 feet. The entrance to the centre building is through a tower 22 feet wide by 80 feet high, projecting from line of centre building 12 feet. The front of the wings, accommodating the male and female departments, is each finished with an entrance for students, on either side of which are bay windows, extending up through each story and finishing a top deck roof. The connections between the centre building

ing and wings, as well as the wings are finished with mansard slate roof. The walls of the centre building are five feet higher than those of the others. The roof of the main building is finished with a glass dome in the centre 36x20 feet, which lights the main staircase, hall, etc. The ell work of the main building is 66 feet deep by 39 feet wide, the central part of which is finished in three stories, the remainder in two stories with a truss roof.

The ground floor of the centre building contains two class rooms, library, museum, general reception room and the principal's apartments. The ground floor of the male and female departments contains music and reception rooms for each department and eighteen students' rooms and bath rooms. The ground floor of the centre ell contains dining room 30x40 feet, with 14 feet ceiling, also kitchen, scullery, pantries and entrance to janitor's rooms. The second floor of the main building contains four ordinary class rooms, two large class rooms and a studio. Twenty students' rooms are supplied by the second floors of the male and female departments. The centre ell contains academic hall, 36x50 feet and 15 feet ceiling, with janitor's apartments in the rear. The third story contains 33 rooms to be used as dormitories and study rooms, with the necessary provision for water supply and bath rooms.

The Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilating has been introduced into this building, a fact which shows that the directors of this institution are fully alive to the importance of attending to the health and comfort of the pupils.

The seminary will be opened on the 27th inst. with Rev. J. A. Gordon, as superintendent, and Rev. B. F. Simpson, as principal. Mr. Geo. Downey B. A., as second teacher, Miss Thomas, as Preceptress, who will be assisted by other accomplished teachers, capable of taking charge of every branch taught in a first-class academy and ladies' seminary. It is to be conducted upon the principle of the government of a home, purely under Christian influence and as cheaply as is at all consistent with thorough instruction and good accommodation.

The prospects of a large number of students attending this year, as well as of financial support, are most encouraging and growing brighter day by day, and if hard work can make it a success, it certainly will not fail. We see before this institution the grandest possibilities.

The present directorate is composed as follows:

President—Mont. McDonald.
Treasurer—J. March.
Secretary—Amon A. Wilson.
Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, Foster Macfarlane, M. D., D. McLeod Vince, J. A. Vanwart, William Vaughan, G. W. Musgrave, M. D., David Vaughan, R. C. Elkin, T. L. Hay, A. C. Smith, John McGinty, Wm. Peters and Jas. Paterson—as well as all the ordained ministers of the Baptist and Free Baptist churches.

Mohammedanism.

Not long since, it became rather fashionable to talk tenderly of Mohammedanism, and to attempt to point out features in which it was held to be superior to Christianity. We were told how it had elevated and disenthralled woman; how it had saved its votaries from the curse of rum; how it had delivered the slave, and how much more easily it can be commended to the heathen savage than could Christianity—how much more simple and more readily comprehended it is. Mr. Bosworth Smith, Canon Isaac Taylor and

others have drawn beautiful pictures which they have told us represent Mohammedanism, and they have asked us to join them in admiration of that which they have thus painted. And were there no other sources of knowledge than the writings of these men, we might be led to believe that after all, it is possible for some other religion to take a place close beside Christianity, even if, indeed, it might not supersede it. But none of those to whom reference is had has a monopoly of knowledge in the field to which his investigations have been ostensibly directed.

Morocco, Tunis, Cairo, Symma, Constantinople and other cities are too well known, the condition of women, of slaves, the use of intoxicants, the effect of the koran upon those who accept it, are too well known and are too patent for one who has traveled in those countries or has kept pace with the current history of his own times, to be led far astray by these trifles. In his lectures on "Christianity and Islam" Prebendary Stephens has given us the contrasts between the two in such a manner as to remove the misconception which may have been produced by the gloss of the others, and in "Mohammedanism a Pseudo-Christianity," John C. Clyde, D. D., has so compared the two systems as to show that, as he claims, Mohammedanism owes to Christianity all that is really good in it, while, at the same time, its aversion to the pure and holy doctrines of the Man of Nazareth has led to the corruption and perversion of everything that it has touched. And as to the future of that false faith, Malcolm McCall, in the *Contemporary Review*, declares that "as a spiritual force, in so far as it ever was one, Islam is not advancing, but retrograding."

"The Musselman world," he says, "contains no longer a single center from which radiates any intellectual light or any sign of material progress. There is not one Musselman State in the world which yields independent sway—which, in fact, does not exist solely by the sufferance of Christendom. A creeping paralysis has fastened upon Islam. How stands the case of Christianity in comparison? Its Pattern Man is not only to the Christian, but to the great mass of intelligent and educated unbelievers, the highest and noblest ideal of humanity that history records or the human mind can conceive. His teaching and example are the most perfect exhibition of human virtue that the world has seen."—*Journal and Messenger*.

Platform and Home.

"O woman, woman!" shrieked an orator in a speech the other night, "thou art the light, the life, the salvation of the world! I shudder when I think of what this world would be without thy gentle, refining, ennobling influence. I bow at thy shrine, acknowledging thy purity and truth. There is nothing, no, nothing, so beautiful, so true, so perfect, as a woman! I reverence and bow down before thee!"

And when he went home he said to the woman who was so unfortunate as to be his wife:

"What did you let the fire get so low for? You knew I'd come home half froze. You're just like the rest of the women, you haven't a thought beyond your nose. Stir around, and get me a cup of hot tea, can't you? See if you can do that much for a fellow. I'd just like to know what you women think you're good for anyhow!"

Soul-Stirring Facts.

Here are three paragraphs on missions, which ought to "stir the soul like a trumpet":—
The fact that the number of converts in China has more than doubled

within ten years, and now exceeds 30,000, is proof that Christian work is eminently successful there, and should act as a stimulus to more abundant labors.

The London Missionary Society, with only thirty English missionaries at Madagascar, reports the astounding number of 823 native ordained ministers and 4,395 native preachers, with 61,000 Church members and 230,000 "adherents."

We are nearing the close of a century of missions, during which more doors of access have been opened, more missionary organizations formed, more laborers sent forth, more new translations of the Bible made and more copies scattered, more converts gathered from Pagan, Papal, and Moslem communities, more evangelists raised up, and more evangelizing agencies set in motion than during a thousand years preceding.

CIGARETTE POISON.—The growing evil of cigarette-smoking by boys is one which ought to be counteracted in every possible way. The *Youth's Companion* states that near its office is a boys' school that "the bright young fellows troop into it every morning, with their books in a strap, and give each other jolly greetings as they meet"; that "as they come out of school, a few hours later, many of them stop at the door, pull out their bunch of cigarettes, from which one is selected, and then start away, puffing the smoke from their mouth and nostrils"; and it adds: "The use of tobacco in any form is bad enough, and it is a constant wonder why it is that nearly every boy smokes at least once in his life. But cigarette-smoking is regarded by those who know of what material the cigarette is made, as the most objectional and injurious way in which the poisonous weed can be used." In several States laws have been passed against the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors under sixteen, but to a large extent they are a dead letter. *Temperance Advocate*.

Geo. Muller's new "Narrative of Facts concerning the Orphan Houses at Bristol," shows that his dependence on "prayer and faith" for his supply of means to provide for his orphans has been again successful. Upwards of fifty years ago he received his first orphan in his house at Wilson-street, and without canvassing, annual dinners, regular list of subscribers, or publish the names of donors, he has received voluntarily upwards of £1,163,000. Over £100,000 has been spent in providing accommodations for lodging and educating the orphans, and the current expenses are upwards of £25,000 per annum, in addition to £10,000 yearly spent in educational and missionary work, and the distribution of tracts and Bibles. The average cost of each orphan is £13 7s. 6d. After preaching for forty-three years he has traveled 150,000 miles in Europe, Canada, United States, Palestine, Asia Minor, Australia, China, and Japan. After all these labours Mr. Muller still enjoys excellent health, and apparently addresses congregations of two to even five thousand persons as easily as he did sixty years ago.

THE LAST OF A GREAT SHIP.—No vessel that has ever plowed the ocean attracted so wide attention as the Great Eastern. When she was built she was the largest vessel that had gone into the perils of the deep. Her building and the difficulty of her first landing and her long struggles in laying the Atlantic cable gave her a notoriety which it was hoped should have continued to grow into fame. But her life withal has been a failure. At last, after many efforts to make her career successful, it has been determined by her owner to take her to pieces. A recent dispatch from London says, "Thousands of persons assembled along the banks of the Mersey on Saturday to witness the end of the Great Eastern's last voyage. The mammoth hulk was towed by two powerful tugs, to which she rendered great assistance by propelling herself by the use of the small engines remaining on board. Even with this combined power her progress was slow. The big ship was finally beached at Waunmere, where she will be broken up. This work will be begun in a few days, and her owners expect to realize from the sale, piece-meal, much more than the \$20,000 they paid for her." Even with the many mighty ships which now grace the briny deep, to hear of the destruction of the Great Eastern is like tidings of the loss of a great city. The Atlantic cable, the Great Eastern, and Cyrus W. Field—these names go down in history together.

DOUBTFUL COMFORT.—Nurses in hospitals are rather apt to lay too much stress on the advantages received by the patients and their duty of thankfulness; but still it is the poor soldier who suffers most from always having his causes to be grateful flung in his teeth. Witness the following story:—*Chaplain*: So poor Hopkins is dead. I should have liked to speak to him once again and soothe his last moments; why didn't you call me? *Hospital orderly*: I didn't think you ought to be disturbed for 'Opkins. Sir, so I just sooth'd him as best I could myself. *Chaplain*: Why, what did you say to him? *Orderly*: 'Opkins, sez I, 'you're mortal bad.' 'I am, sez e.' 'Opkins, sez I, 'I don't think you'll get better.' 'No, sez e.' 'Opkins, sez I, 'you're going fast.' 'Yes, sez e.' 'Opkins, sez I, 'I don't think you can hope to go to 'eaven.' 'I don't think I can,' sez e. 'Well then, 'Opkins, sez I, 'you'll go to 'ell.' 'I suppose so,' sez e. 'Opkins, sez I, 'you ought to be werry grateful as there's a place provided for you, and that you've got somewhere to go.' And I think 'e 'eard, sir, and then he died.—*Hospital*.

IT KILLS THEM.—While one of those men who represent prominently the high-pressure methods in business characteristic of the times, namely, Jay Gould, is said to be recovering from the effects of "overwork," another Mr. Robert Garrett, has become, it is feared, a confirmed lunatic. The opinion of an inexperienced person may be of little account; yet it occurs to us that if the men who toil night and day in making these great accumulations, would more often vary the excitement they live under by testing the truth of the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," the result might be even good for health of body and the prolongation of life. The title to a well-known sermon by Dr. Chalmers might be varied to read, in behalf of such men, "The Life-Saving Power of a New Affection."—*Standard*.

Among Exchanges.

WHOSE FAULT?

Your preacher seems "too anxious about his pay," did you say? Well, we don't blame him. If you were a little more anxious about it, it wouldn't be necessary for him to be.—*Michigan Advocate*.

DEAD-HEADS.

"Dead-heads" in the Church! How large the number embraced in this class! They seldom come to the prayer or class-meeting, and only occasionally attend public worship on the Sabbath, contributing only to the support of the gospel. In the line of finding fault and stirring up strife they seem to be quite active. The Church cannot afford to carry them; but how to get rid of them is the next question. Get them converted, and then they will be all right. Dead in head they are dead in heart; they need conversion; none need the work of grace more.—*Home Journal*.

COMMON SENSE.

After all the conditions of success in religious work are largely human. Without common sense, and pluck, and courtesy, no church can be developed into very high usefulness. "Lord, give us a baptism of common sense," was the homely prayer of a simple rustic—and it was a very commonsensical prayer. Without neglecting the supernatural sources of spiritual strength, the essentials of success in everyday life should be scrupulously conserved.—*Advocate*.

LACK OF REVERENCE.

Want of reverence is the curse of this age. Reverence for parents, superiors, God's day, God's word, God's house and God himself is everywhere wanting. It is said that an old painter of the fifteenth century, Fra Angelico, used to paint the head of Christ on bended knees. What a happy state of things would there be if there was a corresponding reverence in our land everywhere to-day for all things divine! Not until there is a holy reverence for God and things pertaining to him can it be expected that there will be any reverence on the part of children to their parents or of young men to their elders.—*Christian Inquirer*.

ABOUT RIGHT.

"The Buffalo Express" recently hit the mark when it said: "A good man gone wrong is usually a bad man, found out." But there are cases of good men overcome by sudden temptation, who commit crimes of impulse. Such was Peter. From his fundamental goodness sprang repentance; while from the essential villainy of Judas arose only remorse. "Godly sorrow worketh repentance unto salvation." Remorse drives to the rope, the prison, or the mad-house.—*Advocate*.

A BIGOT.

The man who arrogates to himself superior intelligence or righteousness is usually a bigot. He holds to his own opinions as though they were infallible, and treats other people as though their opinions were only valuable as so much worthless trash upon which to heap contempt. His vanity makes him tyrannical and dictatorial. From such would-be teachers and guides turn away. They are untrustworthy.