

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1866

RENEWALS!

There are many subscriptions for this year yet due. We have been waiting very patiently for them, expecting them every week.

Will those to whom this notice refers kindly forward payments at once?—Immediate remittance will greatly oblige us. We need the money now.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE has sittings for 4,880 people. Often 5000 are crowded into these seats. There is standing room for a good many more. Talmage's Tabernacle, recently burned, would seat 2,536 and about 500 more could be crowded in.

MORE THAN one half of the church property in Chicago, says the Christian Union, belongs to the Roman Catholics. Their parochial schools are attended by 43,000 children—more than one-half the school population of the city. Their church income is about \$1,000,000. Next to the Catholic are the Methodists, with church property amounting to \$1,250,000. Congregational churches come next, with a property of \$1,125,000. One Congregational church supports more missions than any other single church in the city.

STANLEY says that the current beliefs about the sources of the Nile are incorrect. He contends that the Albert Nyanza is the source of the south-west branch of the White Nile, and the Victoria Nyanza is the source of the south-east branch. He says: "After leaving Kaberaja we travelled along the base of the Snow Range Ruwenzori, and found that three sides of the lake, Nyanza of Usongora, now called Albert Edward, are about 900 feet higher than Albert Nyanza, that it receives about fifteen streams from the mountain range, and finally enters Albert Nyanza."

CANON WILBERFORCE, about whose faith-cure a good deal was said a few months ago, is evidently not quite well yet. He has just started for India for the benefit of his health.

THE RELENTLESS, implacable spirit of Mormonism, its treachery and treason, says "Zion's Herald", were never so clearly revealed as when certain "apostates" from that organization applied last week for citizenship at Salt Lake City. Objections was raised to their application on the ground that the oaths which they had taken in passing through "the endowment house" unfitted them for civic privileges. This brought out the full story of the obligations that Mormons take, and the horrible penalties attached to their violation. Obedience to the priesthood in everything temporal, spiritual, political, social and financial; sworn hostility to the United States in revenge for the blood of Joseph Smith, and the same to be preached to children and children's children; these oaths not to be broken or divulged on pain of death by cutting the throat from ear to ear, cutting out the heart and tongue, and disemboweling. It came out, also, in testimony, that this penalty had been inflicted, and that there were, or had been, three organized bands of church murderers. Such revelations as these will not hasten the admission of Utah to Statehood.

LORD DUFFEIN has been once more assuring his countrymen that India is not a mere 'jewel in the Crown.' It is, he says, by far the best friend that British commerce possesses, and could not be torn from us or cast adrift without calamitous consequences. England's trade with India during the past year exceeded that of any country in the world except the United States, and amounted to 64 million, or a tenth of the whole British trade everywhere.

IT IS HIGH TIME the Dutch powers in the Eastern Seas cleared out the nests of slave-traders that infest certain islands. The most horrible cruelties are constantly being perpetrated. The Times gives some details from the

Signapore papers. Four young slaves—two youths and two girls—escaped and were recaptured. The youths were run through the heart with a sword. The girls were tortured with fiendish ingenuity: one, after being beaten black and blue, was hung head downwards from a tree; the other was mutilated, and a mixture of chillies, lime, and tamarind rubbed into her wounds. These outrages, which by no means stand alone, were perpetrated on the island of Lombok, in spite of the protests of European and American residents, who endeavoured to purchase the recaptured slaves in order to save them. An official report is said to have been sent to the Dutch Government at Batavia, which is suzerain to the native Rajah, but has displayed hitherto extraordinary supineness.

Dangers and Death.

THE STORY OF STANLEY'S TRAVELS.

Mr MacKinnon has received another letter from Henry M. Stanley, written at Camp Kizinja Uzinja, dated August 17. Stanley says that Emin, with Selim Bey, with seven officers, and 65 people, arrived at his camp February 17. Lieut. Stairs arrived on the 18th with his column from the Ituri. At a meeting on the 18th, Selim, who had retaken Dufile from the Mahdists, killing 250, stated on behalf of the deputation that they had come to request time to allow the equatorial troops and families to assemble at Kavalli. Stanley continues: "I explained through Emin Pasha the object of my expedition and offered them a promise, written in Arabic, to wait a reasonable time for them to join me. The deputation replied that my offer was satisfactory and they started for Wabai on the 26th. Emin returned on the 27th with his little daughter, Ferida, and a caravan of 144 men. He and I agreed that 20 days would be a reasonable time. A month after Selim's departure a letter arrived from him announcing that rebels, officers, everybody, unanimously agreed to depart for Egypt under my escort." To avoid delay Stanley set April 10 as the day for marching. "Before the time came," he says, "Emin Pasha informed me that but few of his servants would go. Of 10,000 only a few were willing to accompany me. It was a farce on the part of the Wadai force. The Pasha no longer had authority and at this time I discovered conspiracies in the camp. I formed a square of rifles and assembled all the Pasha's people within it. Those who refused to come were arrested and put in irons and some were flogged. All denied any knowledge of the plot. Through the Pasha I threatened to exterminate them wholly if any more rebellious tricks were discovered, and they promised religious obedience. This muster consisted of about 600 persons. On the 10th we started, numbering about 1,500 persons, including 350 newly enrolled native couriers. On the 12th we camped at Mazamboni, and that night I was struck down with a severe illness. An intercepted letter of Selim's revealed another plot for an attack on the expedition. May 7 a letter was received from Selim containing various insolent charges against us and an appeal to wait longer for them, the rebels having again robbed them of all their ammunition. I replied, offering to go slowly so as to enable them to overtake us, but never heard more from Selim. The march was resumed on May 8. We had occasional brushes with natives who had a wholesome fear of the expedition. The greatest trouble was caused by fever. Once we had 150 cases in a single day. The July expedition lost 141 Egyptians. Many of those who lagged behind were afflicted with bowel complaints and left to the doubtful treatment of natives."

DISCOVERY AFTER DISCOVERY.

Mr. Marston, of Sampson, Low & Co., has received a letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated South End, Victoria Nyanza, Sept. 3, from which the following extracts were taken: "The rebels of the Emin government relied upon their craft and on the wiles of the 'heathen Chinese,' and it is amusing now to look back and note how punishment has fallen on them. Was it Providence, or was it luck? Traitors without camp and traitors within were watched, and the most active conspirator was discovered, tried and hanged. The traitors without fell foul of one another and ruined themselves. If it is not luck, then it is surely Providence in answer to good men's prayers. Far away, our own people, tempted by their extreme wretchedness and misery, sold our rifles and ammunition to our natural enemies, the Manyema, the slave trader's true friends, without the least grace, either of bodies or souls. What happy influence was it that restrained me from destroying all concerned in it? Each time I read the story of Nelson's and Parkes' sufferings, I feel vexed at my forbearance and yet, again, I feel thankful for a higher power than man's which severely afflicted them with cold-blooded murders, by causing them to fall upon one another a few weeks after the rescue of and relief of Nelson and Parkes. The memory of those days alternately hardens and unmans me. With the rescue of Emin Pasha, poor old Casati and those who preferred Egypt's fleshpots to the coarse plenty of the province near Nyanza, we returned, and while we were patiently waiting, the doom of the rebels was consummated. Since that time of anxiety and unhappy outlook I have been at the point of death from a dreadful illness. The strain had been too much and for 28 days I lay helpless, tended by the kindly and skillful hands of Surgeon Parkes. Then little by little I gathered strength and finally gave orders for the march for home. Discovery after discovery in this wonderful region was made—the snow ranges of the Ruwenzori, the cloud king, or rain creator, the Semliki river, the Albert Edward Nyanza, the plains of Noongora, the salt lakes of Ketive, the new peoples of the Wakonjur great mountains, the dwellers of the rich forest region, the Awamba, the fine feathered Wasanyora, the Wanyarandis, and then Lake Albert Edward, the tribes and shepherd races of the eastern uplands, the Wanyakori, beside the Wanyaruwamba and Wazinja, until at length we came to a church whose cross dominated a Christian settlement, and we knew we had reached the outskirts of blessed civilization."

Protestantism in Cuba.

A wonderful Protestant movement is in progress in Cuba; Alberto J. Diaz is the divinely chosen agent. Diaz was an officer in a Cuban insurrection, which failing to escape the Spanish soldiers, he put out to sea on some logs of wood, was picked up and carried to New York, where he commenced the study of medicine; then nearly dying with pneumonia, and meanwhile nursed and aided by a Christian woman, he recovered, and gave his heart to Christ and became an American citizen, joined the Baptist Church, and went back to Cuba a colporteur of the American Bible Society. Here Diaz preached with power in Havana, and in January, 1886, was ordained at Key West. In two years his church in Havana had 700 members. Crowds flocked to the hall and overflowed into the street. Then a theatre was hired, and 3,000 listeners filled it. To-day, so rapid is God's work moving, there are six churches, half a score of Cuban ministers, and a total membership of 1,100. Some 2,500 are in a Sunday-school, and a five-acre Protestant cemetery is opened, the Spanish Captain-General deciding it lawful.

All the while Diaz was persecuted; the Roman Catholics, having hitherto undisputed possession bitterly opposed him. He was a "heretic Baptist," the cemetery a "heretic cemetery," the Christian workers "sons of the devil." The bishop from his "palace" thundered in vain. For a year past nearly half the interments from the city were in the Baptist cemetery, and strange to say the Havana press is generally in sympathy with the Protestants.

A priest with a squad of soldiers stopped the burial of a converted Catholic in the cemetery, and ordered the corpse carried in a Roman church. Fifteen hundred enraged people surrounded it, threatened to burn the edifice and lynch the priest. Diaz, who is under the protection of the United States Consul, pacified the crowd, and said the courts would decide the case. Not an American missionary is aiding—all the workers are Cubans. The theatre is to be purchased as a cecuro. V. R. Molino, an eloquent priest, is converted. Diaz is a power. Wealthy men tell him to go ahead. His brother, A. V. Diaz, preaches to crowded congregations in the city of Mantanzas, and Cuba is moved as never before. A priest told the bishop that unless the Baptist cemetery and places of worship were closed up, "we might as well gather together our effects and return to Spain." That will be the end of the Catholic Church in Cuba. Such is the brief story of one of the most striking movements of recent times. At this within three years!—Messiah's Herald.

The Future of Africa.

Africa will tempt the avarice of every race on the globe within the next century. Within the next five centuries it may become one of the great factors of civilization, crowded with nationalities which may possibly hold the balance of political power and dictate the policy of the rest of Christendom. It is the only large area on the globe that remains unconquered. On its Mediterranean sea coast are a few tangled tassels of the robe of civilization—Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli. On the west is the struggling Republic of Liberia, which has never received the credit it so justly earned. On the south the British have captured a few square miles with valuable harbours, and on the east are scattered hardy colonists with their herds of cattle. Still, Africa is comparatively unknown as yet. Fifty years ago it was the Dark Continent; but travellers have recently explored its inner depths in part, and come back with tales of inexhaustible resources of mineral wealth, of a fertile soil capable of supplying breadstuffs to the people of the whole planet. The merely tentative commercial relations with Africa which now exist have resulted so favourably that pioneers are all agog with excitement. The dream of the future is a golden one and the prospect is alluring. The total value of exports and imports by the white men who live along its fringe of sea-coast is estimated at nearly \$400,000,000. British trade is worth \$125,000,000 of this sum, while France claims as her share something like \$100,000,000. The interest of Americans in Africa is so insignificant that it scarcely deserves mention. What bright and glorious visions will soon attract the genius of men to that last remnant of undeveloped territory. Within the next five hundred years that entire continent will become the heritage of enterprise. Great cities, huge manufacturing centres, will be found on its rivers, which resemble the Amazon and the Mississippi. Wheat fields, cotton fields, coffee plantations, will be found everywhere. Its forests of valuable timber will yield to the woodman's axe, and saw-mills on every stream will make the music of wealth and progress. Cables to the metropolis of Europe and America will record the discovery of new gold mines in the mountains and the prospects of the crops on the plains. The savage aborigines will be driven from their possessions or absorbed by the new civilization, and in the streets of some prosperous city on the Niger, the Chadda, the Congo or the Zambezi, on fete days, will be heard the "Marseillaise" and "Hail Columbia," or the stirring melody which informs us that John Brown's soul is marching on.—New York Herald.

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 MISS LYDIA J. FULLERTON, CARLETON, ST. JOHN.]

An Important Movement.

The "International Missionary Union" is one of the many recent movements in the right direction, and a useful ally in church union-work. It is composed of returned foreign missionaries, who are temporarily or permanently sojourning in their native land, and represents several denominations. Its objects are three-fold; first, to promote mutual sympathy and co-operation among missionaries; second, to hold meetings annually to discuss important questions relating to their work; third, to diffuse missionary intelligence. The movement began about five years ago, but, we believe has already had an important influence in promoting closer union or co-operation on the foreign field.

One of the most interesting features of the recent Foreign Missionary Conference in London was its relation to Christian unity. That was a gathering impressive in its proportions—and sublime in its significance. Was there ever a time when the Church thought the world so closely united for the final battle with her foes?

In this tea days meeting in London were gathered fifteen hundred men and women from the leading nations, representing nearly every protestant denomination and missionary society. Dr. Judson Smith writes of it:

"This was something new in Christian history, and full of meaning. The papers presented, the addresses made, the themes discussed, took such a range, and bore upon interests so broad and universal, as to make this Conference without a peer in the great ecclesiastical assemblies of past generations. There was no fact more interesting and commanding than the deep and pervasive unity which binds all

Christendom in living union and exalted services.

It was felt by all, and distinctly stated by many, in the evangelization of the whole world, to which God is so loudly calling this generation, there must henceforth be no clashing or rivalry of sects, no intrusion into one another's fields, no interference of labourers, with one another; but that the Church of Christ, of all names, and from all lands, must make common cause, and work in harmony as the host of the living God."—Helper

A GLIMPSE OF MISSION WORK, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Of the thirteen countries of South America there are but four, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, in which established missions are not to be found. Venezuela, however, is ready, and will soon be counted among the mission fields of the New World.

In Bolivia missionary work is done by members of the Bible Society, and occasional preachers from the adjoining republics.

There is a strong reaction here against the Romish form of faith. In Ecuador is to be found the greatest religious intolerance. It is the only country in South America where Protestants are not permitted by the government to engage in evangelization. The custom house is watched to prevent the entrance of prohibited books and Bibles, and persons who do not confess to the Romish priests and take communion are stoned. A few years ago a Presbyterian mission was commenced in Peru, but it has since been abandoned.

The Argentine Republic has flourishing mission work under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the South American Missionary Society and the American Bible Society are also here. In Patagonia and Terra del Fuego are many heathen whose paganism has been touched by Christianity, but the great majority of the people are still savages.

Several missionary societies are represented in the field of the great empire of Brazil. Rev. E. H. Soper writes from Rio de Janeiro, "Think of the twelve million of souls in this empire who are almost without any true knowledge of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The religion taught here is worse than paganism. Could you but see the sights that I see daily—of sin and degradation, of ignorance and shame, saints' days kept sacred and the Lord's day made a convenience of priests living in open adultery, drinking and gambling, etc.—the greater portion of the lower classes doing the same, because the priests will not marry them without an exorbitant fee. In the church a dead Christ, in wood, or stone, a dead form of worship, conducted in a dead language that few understand; dead saints on canvas surround you on all sides, and the 'Blessed Virgin' is given the chief place instead of the living Christ."

Pray for South America. Pray that the people of the one empire may become the subjects of the Kingdom of Christ. Pray that the people of the nine republics may enter into the larger liberty of the Gospel of Christ. Pray that the dominion of Catholicism over the faith and consciences of the people may be broken, and that the transforming power of the Gospel may be everywhere felt and witnessed. Pray for the missionaries, that they may be sustained under every trial, qualified for their work and made glad by success. Pray that more workers may be sent out into this great harvest field, and that the Christian Church everywhere may greatly increase its contributions for the support of Foreign Missions.

HELPER.

A Dog That Prints A Paper.

Printing-presses are usually run in this country by steam power, by water power, electric motors, and by main strength and awkwardness; but the machine that grinds out *The Ohio Plain City Dealer* is run by dog power. A large wheel, about ten feet in diameter and about two feet in width, is connected with the drive-wheel of the press by means of a belt. Cleats are placed about a foot apart on the inside of the wheel, where "Joe," the journalistic dog, walks his weary round, and thus causes the wheel to revolve. "Joe" has run the press for about five years, and has faithfully earned his hash every week. It is now about time for him to die and go where good dogs always go, and the

proprietor of the *Dealer* is casting around for another canine. Part of "Joe" is shepherd, and the rest is common, every-day dog.—*The Post*.

SAVINGS BANKS.—In the United Kingdom, where the system of postal savings-banks is almost the oldest in the world and where it has proven such an immense success that there is \$5 due on an average to every one of the whole population, the deposit of savings of the poor has been encouraged by means of blank forms containing twelve squares just the size of a penny postage-stamp. The poor, and the children especially, stick the penny stamps on the blank squares until the dozen spaces are filled. Then they deposit the shilling thus saved in any post-office savings-bank in the United Kingdom. The depositor gets from the postmaster a numbered book bearing credit for the shilling. The children's habit of squandering pennies for candy or the parents' habit of spending them for lager is thus corrected to such an extent that the system is admitted to confer incalculable benefit upon the people. Postal savings-banks are also in operation in Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, and with only less success than in the United Kingdom. Even Japan has long had such a system for the benefit of the masses.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

MR. H. KAVANAGH, who sat for many years in Parliament for the county of Carlow, was, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, physically speaking, the most extraordinary man that ever sat in the House of Commons. We have had, and still have, blind men in Parliament, and deaf men are more common than the constituents suspect. Mr. Kavanagh had all his senses, but he was without arms and legs. He had to be carried into his seat in Parliament. He addressed the House always sitting, and was allowed to vote without going into the lobby. He was by no means a silent member. He spoke frequently on Irish questions, and sat on a number of select committees.

THE LETTERS of George Kennan, describing the treatment of exiles in Siberia, have apparently, not produced the effect desired among the officials of the Empire. It was hoped that when the Czar should learn of the grievances of the exiles he would take steps to meliorate their condition. But the statement is now made by the *Free Russia*, published in Geneva, that there is no prospect of a change. The articles have indeed stirred the Russian authorities up to an investigation, but this is conducted by General Roussinoff, who is much more likely to side with the brutal officials than with the wretched exiles. In the meantime the articles have produced a marked effect upon European opinion, and have also penetrated all parts of Siberia, and have been read with profound gratitude and renewed hope by all classes of exiles.

Elizabeth Liske, a Russian 11 years old, already six feet six inches in height, three feet one and three-quarter inches round the waist, and three feet eleven inches round the chest, is the latest thing out in giants. The doctors say she will continue to grow in every way for some years yet.

Among Exchanges.

NO COMPLIMENT.

A man does not compliment you when he gives you some slanderous, disagreeable information, and says: "I thought you would like to know it."—*New York Picayune*.

A STUPID LAW.

That certainly is a very stupid law which makes the stupidity of a man a prime qualification to serve as a juror. And yet this is just the character of the law that excludes a person from this service, because he happens to have an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused, even though he swears positively that he could and would, notwithstanding such impression, render a verdict solely on the basis of the evidence.—*Independent*.

WHAT SHE HEARD.

A story is told of a little girl who, on her return from Sunday-school one day, said to her mother that she had learned a new song. The mother who expressed a wish to hear it was surprised when the little one sang these words:

"I am a little greenhorn,
Among a half a cheese."

These were the words which her ear had caught from the lips of her teacher. But the words which she had misunderstood were:

"I am a little gleaner,
Among the harvest sheaves."

It is not much to be wondered at that she carried away such an erroneous impression of what she had heard. Many older and more intelligent hearers who have attentively listened to the music rendered by cultivated choirs would produce a result no less ridiculous, if they should undertake to repeat what they hear on Sabbath day. It is sad that much of the singing in churches is not rendered "with the spirit, and with the understanding also."—*N. Y. Advocate*.