

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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ADVANCE PAYMENT!

Cash in advance is the principle on which this paper is published. And at the low price—\$1.50—it is impossible to carry on the work unless the advance payment principle is adhered to. Will our friends kindly have this fact in mind, and send along their renewals without delay.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

CANON WILBERFORCE who is making a tour of India, writes that he is amazed and horrified to find opium smoking so extensively practised there.

THE INVENTOR of the Type-writer died in Milwaukee a few days ago. His name was Lathan Sules, and he was a newspaper man.

ANOTHER rum murder is reported. Rev. John H. Lane, a local Methodist preacher in Georgia was found dead in the woods after three days search. The story, as told by "Zion's Herald" is that he was found with his throat cut, his head beaten in, and all the evidences of a terrible struggle were to be seen. In his first sermon he gave evidence that opposition to whiskey dealing was his strongest point. When, after a couple of weeks' service, he found that the young men were kept in a state of continued drunkenness by the illicit stills which cursed the country, he was indignant and threatened that he would take vigorous steps to see the evil rooted out. He filled the pulpit in the Choestee station last Sunday night, and when he disappeared in the darkness he was seen no more until the searchers found his dead body as described. Suspicion at once pointed to the "moonshiners" as the only enemies the preacher had. The fact that nothing was taken from his person showed that robbery was not the cause.

A STATUE of Henry-Ward Beecher, which is to be placed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is now being cast in bronze. It is to be of colossal proportions, nine feet high, and representing the great preacher in the soft felt hat and cape. The cost will be about \$35,000, and the work will be completed in about eighteen months.

A PHYSICIAN of eminence is reported as saying that he believes that the effects of the influenza upon the whole country have been as disastrous as an average epidemic of cholera would be. It is also observed that many, who have recovered from an acute attack are in a condition bordering upon nervous prostration, and that peculiar tendencies to heart failure trouble many.

NINETY-EIGHT and a half millions of dollars is this year's appropriation for pensions in the United States. It is seventeen millions in excess of the appropriation of last year. It is believed that a considerable portion of this ought not to be given. Politics has much to do with it.

REPORT says that Dom Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, wants to return to Brazil and die in the country he loves so well. He was a good ruler. His present position and condition are pathetic in the extreme. He has lost his throne and his wife, and is old and feeble.

THE EXPERIMENT of constructing a large building chiefly of paper has been successfully carried out at Hamburg, where an immense hotel, with the front and other important parts composed of that material has been erected. It is claimed that the building is absolutely fire-proof, and also impervious to the action of the elements, which render brick, stone or wood unsightly or unsafe under prolonged exposure.

THE FACT that heavy marriage expenses lead to the murder of infant daughters to save their parents from financial ruin has led the Bombay Government to frame some very sensible rules to remove this temptation. Among the Kadva Kanbi caste a bride's father must not in future, on betrothal, spend more than one rupee on a present to the bridegroom's father, instead of, as formerly, giving a sum that would involve him heavily with the money-lender. The similar gift

at the wedding must not exceed 100 rupees (about £7). The number of dinner-parties given by the bride's father must not exceed five, or the guests at each be more than twenty-six. Other expenses are fixed on a like moderate scale.

CREMATION is making progress in England, its friends claim. At various times the Duke of Bedford has contributed no less than £4,000 to the funds, and has built for himself a special family crematorium. In the three years ending in 1887 only 26 were cremated; in 1888, alone the number was 28, and last year it rose to 46, making a total of just 100. There would have been many more had the buildings been completed. The cremation fee is fixed at £6. It is proposed to erect a cloister or cloisters to be divided into enclosed compartments for the ashes of those desiring to maintain a family tomb or vault.

A CONGRESS of Brahmin priests and learned men has been called in India to consider the incorporation of the Bible among the sacred books of India, and officially recognizing Christ as the last spiritual Avatar, or incarnation of Brahma, the supreme deity.

"SERVANT of the servants of God," is what the Pope, in his arrogant humility calls himself. It is worth remembering that this "Servant" lives in a palace of over ten thousand rooms; he has sixteen hundred servants and officials about him, including five hundred chamberlains and extra and honorary chamberlains; and yet we are asked to consider him a martyr and a prisoner. Because he cannot reign as an earthly monarch, he sulkily refuses the income of £120,000 provided for him by the State, and will not show himself in the city. Gale Hamilton says in *The North American Review*, that he is serving the Government with his pettishness, for the Roman world is learning to do very well without a Pope it never sees.

A PURE NEGRO has been appointed pastor of a Baptist chapel in Birmingham. He is as black as a coal, and has a profusion of jet black hair, but speaks correct and expressive English as well as five other languages, and has a most pleasing countenance. He has made a hard fight for an English pastorate, and deserves success. His name is Rev. P. T. Stanford, and he was born a slave in 1859 in Virginia, the child of slave parents. The Civil War soon released him, and he was taken up by the Quakers. The woman who had charge of him ill-treated him, however, so much that he ran away at the age of eight. During the revival services by Messrs. Moody and Sankey of New York, in 1876, he was sent as a "delegate" by his fellow-bootblacks, receiving a coat, three buns, two cigars and twenty-five cents. A talk with Mr. Moody was the turning point of his career. Obtaining a situation as a servant, he worked his way up to the ministry.

BRAZIL has no high schools of learning, or anything which corresponds. Young men who wish to pursue their studies beyond the preparatory branches are compelled to go abroad.

Poverty-Stricken People.

"Homes of the Poor" was the subject of a recent discourse by Rev. Mr. Bushingham, of Chicago. He gave many facts about the poverty to be found in that city, and made a strong appeal for efforts to improve the condition of the thousands who are existing in the midst of the worst possible surroundings.

Some of the most abject poverty to be found in Chicago was among the foreigners resident here. The Italian quarter on the South Side had been frequently described by the daily press. The colony made up of German, Russian and Polish Jews now numbered about 60,000 members, and many of them lived in squalor and destitution as the result of oppression by a tyrannical government. Of the Bohemians resident here 57,000 lived in hovels not fit for dogs. On Ashland avenue, between Blackhawk and Division streets, there was one parish that included 24,000 Bohemians, and two small blocks which were canvassed contained 1,776 souls. Frequently twenty-five or thirty people could be found in one small house, and sixty families were crowded in twelve small houses. "The North Side is not much better," said the speaker, and he described a visit recently paid by him to a family that lived in a hovel on Kinzie street where the water from the street

poured under the floors and where the tenement hardly seemed habitable for human beings. "I have seen Irish poverty across the water," he said, "but it was nothing like this."

He referred to the deserving poor who were withheld by shame from making their wants known, and gave an account of the discovery of one of the members of his own church—a woman—who disappeared and was found dying of consumption and supported by the slender earnings of an only daughter—both mother and child unwilling to make their straitened circumstances known. "No Christian," he said, "need starve in this land if they are willing to make their hunger known, but many are too modest to do this," and he warned his hearers to search out these cases and help to give them the needed relief. "For permanent relief," he added, "true charity must help the soul as well as the body." Frequently vice and poverty go together. Close quarters, an absence of all the surroundings that tend to uplift humanity, and a lack of fresh air and breathing space tend to degradation. Statisticians tell us that 75 per cent of inmates of almshouses are degraded and vicious. To lessen these figures the causes that produced them must be operated upon.

Monks and Nuns in Mexico.

Formerly there were many convents and monasteries in Mexico. Eighty years ago, the provinces were divided among the different orders of monks; and there were 150 monasteries with about 2,000 monks. Forty years ago, there were 50 convents, with such a large amount of real estate that it yielded a net annual income of 500,000 piastres, and they had a capital, besides this, of 4,500,000 piastres. All the female orders, except the Sisters of Charity, were suppressed by the government in 1863. Formerly these orders had much to do with such education as there was in the country; but now the public schools are under the control of the State.

Gleanings About The Rum Trade.

—It is said that no liquor has ever been sold in the town of Hancock, Maine, and naturally enough, that "Hancock people have no need of an almshouse."

—At Pa-o del Norte, Mexico, recently, a drunken keeper of two bears gave them whiskey and was lacerated so terribly by one of the animals that he died.

—RUINED BY DRINK.—At Ballston, N. Y., two years ago, John McDonald died, and left to his son, who bears the father's name, \$21,000 in money and a prosperous marble business. The son took to drink, the wife took to drink, family quarrels followed, the son was frequently arrested, fined and rearrested; his property was rapidly wasted, and was recently sold to satisfy accumulated claims against him. Next the mother deserted her children and abandoned herself to drink; the family is broken up, the father and mother have become vagrants, and their children are homeless. Thus does strong drink do its merciless work of devastation and ruin!

—THE SALOON AND BOYS.—Some one has said that saloons can no more be run without boys than saw-mills without logs. Lately in Chicago "a school-teacher noticed a knot of boys counting the number of holes in some cards." He called one of them up and insisted on knowing what it meant, and the boy told him that a saloon-keeper who had his saloon near the school had given them those cards, and every time they took a drink, he punched them,—one hole for beer, two for straight drinks, and three for mixed drinks,—and each month he gave prizes. The boy who had the most holes punched in his card got a revolver, the second a life of Jesse James, and the third a meerschaum pipe." Thus does the saloon begin early to contaminate our boys and seek to bring them under its ruinous bondage.

—A ROBBERY.—The *Toledo Blade*, referring to the saloon, says:

It is clear that the saloon is a form of robbery. It robs the family of its victims of the necessities and comforts the money wasted in rum would buy, and it robs every legitimate business in the city of the money that would be paid for them. The saloon is the worst enemy of the business of any city. Consider how much money a saloon must take in daily, and multiply it by the number of saloons in the city; multiply this in turn by the 365 days in the year, and you will have before

you the sum wasted in your own town or city through the rum traffic. And it is to be remembered that the saloons prevent the earning of nearly as much money by destroying the capacity for work. The drunkard cannot do as good a day's work as a sober man, and he loses the time spent in the debauches and in the inevitable "sobering up" process. As he goes on and becomes more and more the slave of rum, he becomes more and more incapable of steady labor, until he will not work at all except when he can in no other way obtain the rum to satisfy his cravings.

A GOVERNOR'S TESTIMONY.—Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, has sent in his final message to the Legislature. When elected he did not regard Prohibition with special favor. His experience has convinced him that it "can be enforced." He declares that "the Courts show a marked improvement in dealing with this question; nearly all of the judges being now disposed to enforce the law, whether they are in sympathy with it or not." He affirms that "it is safe to say that not one-tenth, and probably not one-twentieth, as much liquor is consumed in the State now as there was five years ago;" "that the deposits in banks show an unprecedented increase;" "that the poorer classes have better fare, better clothing, better schooling, and better houses;" "that there are less paupers and less traps in the State in proportion to population than ever before." And makes this comprehensive announcement:

It is a well-recognized fact that crime is on the increase in the United States but Iowa does not contribute to that increase. While the number of convicts in the country at large rose from one in every 3,442 of population in 1850 to one in every 800 in 1880, the ratio in Iowa is at present only one to every 3,130. The jails of many countries are now empty during a good portion of the year, and the number of convicts in our penitentiaries has been reduced from 750 in March, 1886 to 604 on July 1, 1889. It is the testimony of the Judges of our Courts that criminal business has been reduced from thirty to seventy-five per cent, and that criminal expenses have diminished in like proportion.

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.]

The Moravian Mission on the Kuskowim.

A lady missionary, returning from China, says: "One does not have to be a hero any more in order to be a missionary; one goes forth prepared to endure all things heroically, and finds friends at home have so thought of and cared for every want that there is scarcely any call for heroism at the station. That is as it should be. But there are fields of labor, which, even in this day of easy and rapid communication and transportation, and in spite of the warm love of Christian friends at home, remain heroic in every sense of the word. The following simple historic narration of one of the newest missions undertaken by the Moravians proves fully that missionary heroism is still called for. In the winter of 1884 Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the Presbyterian Church appeared in Bethlehem Pa., to plead for a missionary to the Eskimos of Northwestern Alaska. He presented the cause to the Moravians in this wise: That these Eskimos were so degraded, so debased; that the conditions of missionary labour among them were so severe, so dreary, so cheerless; that these forlorn people were literally so God-forsaken, that he could find no one who was willing to carry the gospel message to them in their inhospitable regions, where they dwelt in unspeakable degradation. As a last resort he came to the Moravians. No man cared for the souls of these degraded heathen savages—would they have mercy upon them? That was an appeal which the church whose province has been to enter the most inhospitable fields—which no others were likely to choose, could not resist. Five of the students who were to graduate from the Theological Seminary

that year, expressed their willingness to go. Two were afterwards chosen.

First an exploratory tour was undertaken by a veteran missionary, accompanied by one student. They found the Eskimos living in groups, scattered over a wide stretch of dreary country. The description of their degradation had not been exaggerated in the slightest degree. Filthy and disgusting in their habits, to an extent that forbids description in public print; their morality at such a low ebb that they may practically said to have none; parents ruthlessly taking their daughter from one man and giving her to another, if they thought they could make more by it; the related crimes of killing off helpless and old people and unwelcome infants being considered the incontestable right of the persons responsible for their support. And so on through the revolting catalogue. They live principally on fish, of which in the short summer, a sufficient quantity must be caught to last through the dreary winter. The missionaries, selected a site on the Kuskowim for a mission station.

Few have any correct idea of the vast extent of this desolate territory. The mission station on the Kuskowim is as far from Sitka Alaska (the terminus of summer excursions to Alaska) as Baltimore, Md. is from Minneapolis, Minn. There are no means of communication with the station, except once a year, and then only through the "Alaska Commercial Company." When once there the missionaries are absolutely separated from all civilization, from all help, from all supplies for one whole year.

Nothing daunted by this report the little band of missionaries prepared to start. On account of the low moral condition of the people, and the unfortunate relations existing between the few white traders and the natives, in order to avoid all possible suspicions of evil, as well as for higher and nobler reasons, it was absolutely necessary for the missionaries to go out married. They were all young people—the men just a year out of the Seminary—and all leaving the refinements of civilization for a desolate country, where they would first have to build a house with their own hands, before they would have where to lay their heads. The ordination service of these young men was impressive beyond description. Their names are worthy of record: The Rev. William H. Wienland and his wife Caroline Yost; the Rev. John H. Kilbuck and his wife Edith Romig. One lay brother Hans Forgesen, leaving his family behind, accompanied them, in order to help them in building a house. (Concluded next week.)

The Cigarette.

The cigarette habit is becoming unpopular, not only because of the general dislike for the odor, which is more offensive to most people who do not use tobacco even than a cigar or pipe, but on account of its deleterious effect on the health. A writer in the *New York Press* says:

"If the committee of women which recently appeared before the ways and means committee in Washington asking for a tax of one dollar a package on cigarettes, would send out circulars to cigar and tobacco retailers over the country they could obtain almost unanimous indorsement of the request from the trade itself. At the cigar store where I get my favorite weed the proprietor was reading of the women's request the other day, when he looked up and exclaimed: 'I wish they would make the tax five dollars a package. I feel like wanting to kick myself every time I sell a package of cigarettes, and so does every decent cigar dealer. The cigarettes are soaked in opium or sprinkled with opium water, and are absolutely dangerous. With boys and girls they prevent the growth of the mind, and literally turn children into fools and idiots. Their manufacture should be taxed so high that they would be out of the reach of the children. It is their cheapness and opium sensation that makes them so enticing to young people.' I remarked that he spoke of girls as smoking cigarettes, and he said to me further: 'The habit has spread so far that girls now walk boldly into the stores and ask for cigarettes. They get it from their brothers, who let them try a few whiffs, or from boy companions. I generally refuse to sell them.'"

From the year the United States Patent Office was established up to the present time 3500 patents have been granted to females. The first woman patentee was Mary Kees, who invented a machine for weaving a mixture of silk and thread.

A WOMAN.—Last week's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mrs. Hannah H. Keith as issuer of Marriage Licenses in King's Co.

W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE.—A Conference of W. C. T. U. workers from a number of counties, will meet in the Temperance Hall on Thursday and Friday of this week, both morning and afternoon. The ladies will be glad to welcome the public to these sessions. A public meeting will be held in the City Hall on Thursday evening, and will be addressed by members of the Legislature.

CANCELLED.—The Local Government have done a proper thing in cancelling the appointment of Staples the Druggist as Liquor Vendor for medicinal purposes under the C. T. Act. He took advantage of the appointment to be a common rum seller, and was fined at least once. John M. Wiley, Druggist, has been appointed in his stead.

BEREAVED.—We are made sad by tidings that the only son of Prof. Keirstead of Acadia College died last week. Ralph was a bright little fellow, very promising, and a great joy to his parents. They are sure to have the deepest sympathy of all who know them. May the fulness of Divine comfort be theirs.

THE LEGISLATURE.—To-morrow (Thursday) the Local Legislature will be opened. There will be the usual ceremonies.

POSTPONED.—A case against Edwards of the Queen Hotel was before the Police Magistrate on Friday, but the witnesses not appearing it was postponed till next Friday. To the average on-looker it would seem that a postponement of less than a week would be more in the interests of justice. But rum cases manage to get postponements, to suit their convenience, in any of the Courts.

The charge in this case is for a fourth offence, the penalty being imprisonment without the option of a fine.

In this connection we may mention the current statement that St. John rum-sellers pay a share of the fines of the fellows here. But how will it be when they have to go to jail? There can not be any sharing penalties then.

INSANE.—From Bloomington, Ill., word comes that three women, Mrs. Smith and her sisters Julia and Emma Barnes, all prominent and highly respected young ladies, are suffering from the wildest and most affecting emotional insanity upon the question of Christian science, and have had to be locked up.

SUNDRIES.—Nothing is so reasonable and cheap as good manners. . . . There is hardly any man so friendless in this world that he hasn't at least one friend ready to tell him his faults. . . . At Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 22, the thermometer registered 156 in the open air at noon. It was the hottest weather known there for fifteen years. . . . Dr. J. L. Phillips is to work among the churches somewhat between March 1 and his departure for India next fall. . . . Massachusetts has sent 240 petitions to Congress praying that the exportation of intoxicating liquors from the United States to Africa be stopped. . . . Fashionable society no longer gives "parties," but "functions." It seems to be the function of fashion to make fools of some. . . . Newman Hall says: 'I began to smoke at eight years of age and left off the same day.' Of the tobacco habit he says that it is 'a dirty, costly, tyrannical, and unhealthy habit.'

IN PERILS BY WATER.—Rev. A. C. Thompson, in driving from Salisbury to Petitediac on Sunday, 2nd inst., had quite a watery experience. After crossing the railway at the post road crossing, one mile west of Pollet River platform, he was started to see a regular sea of water, and thinking it was not very deep he boldly drove into it, but to his surprise it grew deeper and deeper, it being over four feet deep on the main road. It was fortunate that Mr. T.'s horse was sure footed and kept on the road and did not get into the ditches on the sides, as the person could never have passed through it, muffled up as he was in his furs. The trouble was caused by the stoppage of the I. C. R. culvert, and the section man living at the platform was very careless that he did not attempt to open the culvert.—Tel.