

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To any subscriber sending us three new names and \$1.50 we will give credit for one year's subscription.

Mr. Moody is now conducting union meetings in East Somerville, Mass.

SEVERAL MINISTERS of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church have been suspended by their conferences for becoming candidates for political offices and leaving their churches to go campaigning.

And it serves them about right.

DR. BILROTH, the eminent surgeon of Vienna, says: "The great increase of nerve and mind disease in our day is undoubtedly the result, to a great extent, of the tobacco and alcohol habit, and the straining of the nervous system caused by these poisons."

DR. DEEMS, of New York, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He is well, vigorous and happy. The secret of his preservation he states thus:

"The world is wide
In time and tide,
And God is guide,
Then—do not hurry."

"That man is blest
Who does his best
And leaves the rest,
Then—do not worry."

THERE ARE ABOUT 18,000 Armenians in the United States. They are an industrious and well-to-do people. The Christian Standard says, a syndicate has been formed in New York looking to the establishment by them of colonies for the raising of fruit and silk, that immigration of their oppressed brethren may be encouraged, and that the immigrants may have immediate employment and a chance for securing homes.

AN EXCHANGE has the following, which may be regarded as a quite broad hint to its delinquent subscribers:

"A practical revivalist in this neighborhood requested all in the congregation who paid their debts to rise. The rising was general. After taking their seats, a call was made for those who didn't pay their debts; and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was an editor, and could not, because the rest of the congregation were owing him for their subscriptions."

A CASE illustrating the peculiar character of Hindu marriage was decided last month in the Madras High Court. The mother of a little girl had married her to a suitable husband, but without the knowledge of her own husband, the girl's father. She had indeed perpetrated a fraud by stating at the time that the father consented. The latter, on hearing of the marriage, refused to recognize it, and made an attempt to find another partner for his daughter. A suit was accordingly brought to restrain him from doing so. The High Court has affirmed the ruling of the Court of first instance, which was that "a Hindu marriage is unquestionably a religious ceremony, and is not a mere contract wherein a consenting mind is necessary. The person married might be a minor or even of unsound mind, yet if the marriage rite was duly solemnized the marriage could not be set aside."

WORK ON Talmage's Tabernacle is suspended for lack of funds to pay the builder. A lien for \$70,000 has been put on the building.

ANOTHER BRANCH of the Mormon church—the third—has lately been organized in Iowa. It consists of those who accept the Book of Mormon, but do not accept the elder Joseph Smith as a prophet of the Lord. In their articles of incorporation they call themselves the Church of Christ. The new Church discards all the methods and machinery of Joseph Smith, the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the prophecies of Smith and Young and their successors, polygamy and everything of Mormonism and except what is contained in the book itself.

IT IS STATED that the Louisiana Lottery people still manage, by one means and another, to effect sales of their tickets in Northern cities, though to comparatively a limited extent. The passage of the anti-lottery bill has been a crippling blow to this enormous swindle. The stock of the company before the passage of the bill was held at \$1,350 per share. It has now sunk

to \$800, and there are no buyers for it even at that. It is safe to assume that lottery-gambling is soon to be a thing of the past.

THE METHODISTS of Germany are almost unanimous in their opposition to the proposal to admit women to the General Conference. A correspondent of the *Zion's Herald*, writing from Berlin, says that when the vote was taken in the first Methodist Church in that city, it was found to be forty-four against one in favor of the women. Whereupon the pastor cried out: "Oh, children! I am ashamed." Many of them regard the woman movement as one led by atheists and anarchists.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

There are hundreds of families that do not now get the paper who ought to have it.

Looking over the list of subscribers in the several localities where our people are in the Provinces we are satisfied that there is scarcely a congregation in which at least ten more subscribers could not be secured, and in many it ought to be possible to get even a larger number.

Will our brethren arrange to canvass all the non-subscribing homes in their congregations? What they cannot do themselves they might get some one interested, and the result is sure to be good. Let us all seek to have the paper go to every home that needs it.

And now is the time to do this work.

Ontario Letter.

THE INTELLIGENCER greeted us of late in our Ontario home. I read its contents with a good degree of pleasure as well as profit. It seemed like the face of an old familiar friend and I rejoiced to see it once more after so long an absence. But then mingled with my joy there was a vein of sadness when I read the obituary notice of our youthful Bro. Herbert Martin, son of our esteemed Bro. Darius L. Martin, deacon of the church in Northern Harbor, Deer Island. He upon whom he looked with a father's pride, has crossed the dark and mysterious river, while he with burdened heart and bowed head still walks the hither shore. The boy he loved so well whose voice was so often heard in the prayer and social meetings now quietly sleeps beneath the lingering snows of winter. But out of the cold and dreary grave there comes in an after hour, a memory and a vision at once a consolation and a benediction that remains with us always. In the midst of our grief it is cheering to know that those who die in the Lord, and who go to the grave in the bloom of their young years are clothed with immortal youth. Like the affection of a mother they never grow old. Those who live to become old will fade and wither. Time will leave its furrows upon their brow. Disease and trouble may overtake them and an old age, dark and unlovely may be theirs to endure. Not so with dear Herby. He will live in the hearts of his parents, and loved ones, forever young. I sympathize very much with Bro. and Sister Martin and family in this sad affliction. But their much loved boy and brother is better off, because he has found an entrance into those heavenly mansions. On his ears have fallen already the harmonies of heaven. On his eyes have flashed the magnificence of the golden streets, and now he breathes the balmy odor of the beautiful trees which grow on the banks of the river of life. Farewell, dear Herby, by and by we trust we shall meet you, where there shall be no tears to shed, no farewells to utter. There shall be no night there.

I have been home for the last few months enjoying the quiet and rest in the family circle. This part of Ontario, the county of Prince Edward, is among the most beautiful in the Dominion of Canada. There are many attractions along the historic bay of Quinte, upon whose shores so many of the W. E. Loyalists settled over a century ago. A quiet, pleasant sheet of water is that of Quinte, with its numerous inlets and outlets, and bays and islands. Tourists annually visit this part of the country, and take in the Lake on the Mountain and the famous sand banks near Wellington Bay on Lake Ontario.

There is also in this county the empty lake, named after his satanic majesty, the side some day having given way the waters were emptied into the river below. All through this county and along the shores the tourist will find objects of picturesque beauty, and chief among them is the Ontario sand banks whose glistening heights are visible miles away. But on near approach they are hidden by the cedar woods through which the road passes, and they stretch like a crescent along the shore, a distance of about two miles. These banks are from 600 to 4000 ft. in width and about 150 ft. in height. The like is nowhere else to be found in America, or in the Old World. The sand is almost as fine as flour, and contains no admixture of dust. The foot sinks only an inch or two in walking over it. The whole surface of this gradually undulating mountain desert is ribbed by the little wavelets a few inches apart, but the general aspect is one of perfect smoothness. This great body of sand is washed out of the waters of Lake Ontario and the wind continually forms these great banks of sand. There is truly something awe-inspiring in the slow, quiet, but resistless advance of the mountain front. Field and forest alike become completely submerged. About fifteen years ago a farm house was swallowed up by the onward march of the sand, and several hundred acres of land have been completely covered. But I have not time to speak of it further. Suffice it to say, the tourist will find this one of the most delightful summer resorts that will compare favorably with the far famed Falls of Niagara.

The times have been very good here in Ontario during the last few months. Grain, fruit and farm produce generally were in abundance, and commanded a good price. Money has been circulating freely and the people appear to have less anxiety to leave the country and go West, than they had one year ago.

The different churches are not prospering so well as formerly. There are fewer praying people and church workers than there were ten years ago. The number of preachers have increased, but there is a great indifference, on the part of church members, to work individually for the prosperity of Zion.

There are no F. O. Baptist churches in Ontario. There was one some years ago, but it united with the regular Baptist church. In this county the Methodists are in the ascendency. There are no Baptist churches and only two churches of Disciples. Since my return home I have preached for the church of Disciples in Hillier until the rainy season came on. They expressed their desires by a rising vote of the congregation, and I thought I could do no better than to do all I could to assist them in working for God, and preparing themselves for Heaven.

The Baptist churches are quite numerous in other counties throughout Ontario. They are becoming strong, wealthy and influential. I am devoting my time this winter lecturing in Ontario. I believe no person has it in his power to do more good than the lecturer during the lecture season. His work is to elevate humanity, teaching them in all the different stages of life from the cradle to the grave. It is very evident that sixty per cent. of all the sickness that there is in this world the people bring upon themselves by disobeying the laws of health. If each one were taught how to live the insane asylum would not be filled with raving maniacs. It is the greatest work in which we can engage to labor to save the people, teaching them how to live so as to grow beautifully old, and in old age like a shock of corn ready to be gathered into those heavenly mansions. A person should be taught that it is a sin to do anything that will injure his health. In this way we can all become stronger physically, intellectually and spiritually. The health of one is intimately connected with that of the other. Let us labor then so as to enjoy life here on earth, and be ready, by a joy and enjoy in heavenfulness of joy and pleasures forevermore.

W. K. BURN.
Ameliasburg, Dec. 26 '90.

Every present subscriber is asked to aid in increasing the number of INTELLIGENCER readers.

Mormon Falsehood.

As a warning indication that the new front displayed by the Mormonism of Utah is not to be trusted, we shall give our readers the result of special inquiries lately made in that Territory by Rev. Joseph Cook and others. We do so for the additional reason that this pest is trying to find a home on our Canadian soil, and any information which sets forth its character in the true colors will be of value in determining our attitude in regard to the attempted settlement of Mormons in the Northwest. People who think that the spirit of this organization is changed make a great mistake. The manifesto published by President Woodruff at Salt Lake City convinced the world for a time that polygamy would be discarded and that loyalty to the Constitution of the United States would take the place of treason. Not so, however, were the opinions of the best informed Americans residing in the Mormon settlement. They soon discovered that the manifesto was a blind, and that no chance whatever was intended by the priesthood. Rev. Joseph Cook's recent visit to Salt Lake City was specially devoted to the task of finding out the truth of the matter and his investigations result in the same opinion. So far as polygamy is concerned, there may have been many arrests made on account of it since the manifesto was published, and the Mormon press, as well as sermons by the leaders, show no change whatever in the treasonable doctrines which were said to have been renounced. Besides, the Mormons are prepared to promise any kind or degree of acquiescence in United States laws, because their religion does not recognize the sinfulness of a lie or pretence done in its behalf. Under a mask of ostentatious religiosity, there is utter callousness to all moral feeling. A false oath is not held to be such because it is taken to the God of the Gentiles. This is only one of a series of frauds by which the Mormon is ready to shirk every duty or violate any law. It is certain, however, that the new tactics will not work. Just previous to the issue of the manifesto, public opinion had risen to a pitch which threatened to destroy Mormonism from off the face of the land. Something had to be done at once; and accordingly the manifesto was published. Now that the fraud has been discovered, there is a strong revival of the feeling which frightened the Mormons into this act of compliance. Evidently the struggle will have to be renewed; and when it is, it is to be hoped that it will be hurried to a decisive issue. But we have shown enough of the true state of affairs to emphasize the warnings already given in regard to Mormon promises in the Northwest. We may depend upon it that not one iniquity of Mormonism will be voluntarily given up if it ever should gain a foothold there.—*Guardian*.

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.]

FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Bassa Tribe.

BY L. P. CLINTON.

[Our young friends will be more deeply interested in the following article, if they realize that the writer is a member of the tribe and writes from experience.—Ed.]

The tribe is one of the largest and most interesting tribes of West Central Africa. It is bounded on the north by Monrovia and the St. Paul River; east, by the Passah tribe; south, by the River Cross; west, by the Atlantic Ocean. It is difficult for one to attempt to determine the length and breadth of any portion of land ruled by savages. Looking on the map of Africa, you will see on the western coast the Kong Mountains, which pass through the Bassa tribe.

This tribe, from its early existence until about twenty years ago, has always had two reigning kings. At the present day, it is divided into counties, and each county has its own petty king. The division of counties was only brought about to lessen the responsibilities of either king without detracting one jot from his power. There are five important rivers flow-

ing through the tribe; navigable by boat from twenty-five to fifty miles, and by canoe over a hundred miles. The Bassas are engaged in most of the pursuits common to the inhabitants of the Dark Continent. As a general rule every Bassa man or family farms for himself.

Trading has become the chief business among the people; it is largely carried on by both sexes. Here are found varieties of the leading articles sold in any trade market of the country. Coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, ivory, camwood, hard wood, African rubber, and a thousand other things which are marketable in England and other European countries. There are three main seaports on the western coast of the tribe which, doubtless, in course of time when Africa shall be dug up by the plowshare of civilization and Christianity, will be of much value not only to the Bassas, but to Liberians and foreigners. Grand Bassa, the most promising harbor of these ports, is visited by twelve steamers from England and six from Germany, twice a week the year round. Numerous ships from this country, England, and other parts of Europe remain anchored here from one to two weeks. The Bassas have the honor of sending men to aid in the navigation of their own sea-coasts when white men first visited the shores of Africa.

It is generally known that the savage tribes of Africa are in danger of being pillaged by the adjacent tribes; yet judging from the present situation of the Bassa, I am free from fear of any peril of war with her sister tribes. Whereas, many of the western tribes of Africa and those in the interior are still using arrows, spears, and swords in war, the Bassas have become very skillful in the use of guns; therefore none of their fellow tribes dare to menace them with war. The people now and then have skirmishes among themselves, but I have no knowledge of one that has ever lasted over one or two days.

Mohammedanism, which has been taking a great hold of many of the African tribes, has often been introduced among the Bassas; yet I am not aware of a single Bassa man's name who can repeat the first word in the Koran, or one who has become a proselyte of the Mohammedan faith. The tyranny of ignorance and superstition still prevails over the entire tribe. The Bassas are very religious in their ways of living. They believe that the soul of any deceased relative or friend can exist in any thing or particle. When "la grippe" was very severe in your land a few months ago, I often sat and wondered over the difference between a Christian life and that of a heathen. For had it been in Africa, you would see both old and young with horns, skins, and parcels tied about their bodies. Others adorn themselves with ashes, various colors of compounded chalks, and ointments of oil. These are said to be the remedies for any sickness or diseases.

Among the religious worship of the Bassas, the worship of the Country Devil is held pre-eminent by all. There are a thousand other interesting things, that neither time nor space will permit me to mention at present. I shall endeavor to describe to you the Country Devil in my next.

Temperance Notes.

—Law and Order Leagues have been formed in over one thousand different towns in the United States and Canada.

—Georgia is the banner prohibition State of the South, having local prohibition in one hundred of its one hundred and thirty-seven counties.

—A child was frozen to death in the woods in its drunken mother's arms. The maudlin mother had carried her dead child around for nearly five days, not knowing it had perished. Shall the saloons go? or be licensed?

—The wife of a leading senator says: "Never since the days of Mrs. Hayes has so little wine been taken at public official receptions in Washington, as since the present administration." It is also true that very few official homes during this administration furnish wine, and even when it is furnished, (the example of the Harrisons, Wanamakers, Weybourns, Millers, Proctors, Hustons, Heyburns, Dorchester, Fosters, Morgans and many others, has a restraining influence. Scarcely any of the men elected by President Harrison as his advisers take wine. Blaine is now a total abstainer. President Harrison does not take wine at any of the receptions—even when only gen-

tlemen are present, and Mrs. Harrison never, under any circumstances, anywhere, takes the wine."

—There are 206,000 saloons in our country, each doing on an average, \$7,000 worth of business. In round numbers the saloons handle one and a half billion dollars per year of the people's money. That money is infinitely worse than wasted. The men and women who consume that liquor lose indirectly in time, health, and life more than they lose directly in spending the money. Think of it. Three billions lost to this country every year by reason of this business! Is there any other monopoly equal in its impoverishing ability to this one? What signifies the railway, the banking, the land monopoly, to this one, that not only robs the people of their money, physically and morally, ruins them, dispoils them of decency, ruins their lives from forty to fifty per cent. We call a man a crank who grows in earnest about this horrible monster, supported by the state and cherished by the land we live. The man who can intelligently contemplate this business and not be moved to the very inner chambers of his soul, needs the torch of humanity lit in his bosom, and it should be kept burning until he is "purified as by fire."—*The Progressive Age*.

—Nothing daunted by reverses, the friends of Temperance in the State of New York are going to try to incorporate a Prohibition amendment in the constitution. The vote is to be taken on the 14th of April next. All the preceding steps necessary to have the same measure submitted to popular vote have been successfully taken. This of itself argues great strength of Temperance opinion in that State. It is by far the most formidable contest yet entered upon by the Prohibitionists; for the notorious power of the saloon there is one of the controlling factors of evil in American politics. Money without stint will be used by the traffic. There is, perhaps, no other part of the world where such a corruption fund can be raised in the rum interest. There is a vigorous preparation being made for the contest. The Prohibitionists are beginning to organize for the campaign, and nothing will be left undone to make the best fight possible.

C. T. A. NOTES. A score of cases of violation of the Act by parties at McAdam Junction and St. Croix were before the Police Magistrate last week. Fines amounting to about \$700, were imposed. But how much will be collected remains to be seen.

Vantassel and Abbott, two Digby rum-sellers, were fined \$50 each last week.

At Salisbury, last week, Neil Patriquin, of The Mountain House, was taken to the county jail in default of payment of a Scott Act fine.

The Westmorland Co., C. T. A. Inspector's report presented to the Co. Council last week showed that 111 Scott Act cases have been tried, 65 convictions obtained, and \$3,250 imposed in fines of which \$1,750 had been collected, of the \$1,500 uncollected \$1,000 is tied up in appeals.

Patrick A. Mallory and Vincet Kelley were fined \$100 each and costs for violation of the Scott Act at Woodstock last week.

OF MINISTERS.—Rev. E. W. Kelly, Baptist Missionary in Burnah, formerly pastor of Leinster St. church, St. John, is intending to return next year for a rest. He has been in Burnah since 1882.

Rev. Mr. Brown, Episcopalian minister at Middleton, N. S., who recently brutally assaulted a Baptist divinity student, on the train has left the Province.

He might do well to also leave the ministry.

Rev. Mr. Mowatt was formerly installed pastor of Eskine Presbyterian church, Montreal, on Thursday evening.

Rev. Jos. Barker (Presbyterian) of Richmond, C. Co., was given a fine fur coat by members of his Congregation on New Year's eve.

Rev. Dr. McLea occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in this city last Sabbath.

Rev. J. F. Smith (Presbyterian) died in Halifax last Friday. He was only 32 years old and a minister of much promise.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The growth of life assurance, according to statistics recently issued, is marvellous. It is estimated that the total amount in force throughout the world is not less than \$7,255,000,000. Of this \$2,520,000,000 is held in the United States; \$2,360,000,000 in Great Britain; on the continent of Europe, \$2,040,000,000; Canada and Australia, \$335,000,000. The magnitude of these figures are so great that they almost pass comprehension.