

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THERE ARE five hundred Greeks in New York city, and some in other parts of the country. The number is increasing.

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER claims to have discovered that by mixing hot air with steam a saving of one-half can be effected.

EDISON employs two hundred women in working at the more delicate details of his electric inventions.

THE REVENUE from the sale of tobacco in England last year was £9,717,000, the largest ever received. What a waste, and worse than waste, it indicates.

FRANCE is revising its educational methods. As a preliminary step Latin and Greek have been eliminated from the curriculum of public instruction. Instead of these dead languages the German and English tongues, with their literature, will occupy the attention of future students.

THE ENLISTMENT of Indians in the United States army is declared to have proved a success. They are said to submit to discipline better than was expected, and it is said that a few months of soldiering does more for their civilization than many years of other methods.

THE AVERAGE NUMBER of pilgrims, daily, to see the "Holy Coat" is said to be about forty thousand. Two priests sit on each side of the relic to receive objects of piety, touch the coat with them, and return them to the pilgrims.

A CATHOLIC GIRL in Boston, says the Presbyterian, after reading the New Testament for a short time, was able to reply to her former priest with arguments from the New Testament. The priest said to her: "The Church rests on Peter, does it not?" She replied: "I have read that Peter lied to his Lord not less than three times in one hour—a very poor man to build the Church on!"

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OWNS the Northern Territory stretching away to the Indian Ocean. There is talk of developing this vast country, covering an area of 523,620 miles, but in 1881 inhabited by a population of only 4,554, most of them Chinese, and all but 101 males. From Adelaide a line runs northwards for 700 miles to Oodnadatta, and from Port Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a southward line 150 miles long, but 1,200 miles of unconnected country lies between. Lord Kintore, Governor of South Australia, undertook an adventurous expedition. Travelling overland to Brisbane, he went by boat thence to Port Darwin. He was received there with the greatest enthusiasm, not only by the few Europeans, but by the Chinese, who banqueted him and let off fire-works in his honour, and by the aborigines, who got up a war dance. After making full inquiries, and keeping eyes and ears open, Lord Kintore crossed the continent, between the ends of the railways, in four-in-hand traps, being 37 days on the road. He has made an interesting report, setting forth that the coast-land of the Northern Territory is admirably suited to tropical farming, while the Hinterland is rich in gold and minerals. He recommends the completion of the railway and the opening up of the country.

THE GERMAN MENNONITES of Southern Russia are emigrating to America on a large scale. These Mennonites are the followers of Mennon, a Dutch Anabaptist of Reformation times. Their intelligence, thrift, and earnest religious principles have made them an exceptional influence for good in Russia. They are now leaving, as they understand that the law exempting them from compulsory military service is to be revoked.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS at Montreal, who has had a half century's experience in the business world, and who is in constant touch with the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, says:

Canada will be richer this fall than ever before. He said that he had been thinking over the matter carefully, and he believed that when the increased prices obtained and the increase in the quantity of our products were taken into consideration it will be found that the value of our products for 1891 would show an increase over any one of the last three years of the enormous sum of \$70,000,000.

When considered that this means an additional cash value to the products of five millions and a half of people, the splendid financial standing of the country can be easily realized.

Vancouver City.

"Knoxonian," of the Canada Presbyterian, has been across the continent, and is writing some interesting sketches of places and things seen. Of Vancouver City, he says:

Vancouver City is a marvel—I almost said a miracle. Five years ago there were a few houses in the woods on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, but in July of 1886 they were all burned but one. That one solitary house was the Vancouver of five years ago. Now there is a busy, bustling, thriving city, with a population of 13,685, with imports for 1890 to the value of \$697,600, and exports for the same period of \$483,885. Solid brick blocks that compare quite favourably with the average business blocks of any eastern city line the principal streets; elegant dwelling houses adorn the hill at the west end, and, taken altogether, this youthful city of the west is as well built as if half a century had been taken to put it together. Indeed it looks much better than most old cities, for everything about it is clean, new and bright. All the modern improvements are here. Street cars propelled by electricity whirl you along the streets up and down the hills and round the corners quite as fast as any prudent man wants to go. Water is brought across the Inlet from the mountains on the other side, and I was told the pressure is so great that the pipes are constantly in danger. Possibly Vancouver might be defended against an invading army or fleet by simply turning the hose on the enemy. The city is lighted with gas and electricity, and seems to know how to take care of itself municipally much better than some older communities.

Looking at this youthful city from the deck of a steamer or the top of the C. P. R. hotel, or any other point from which you get "a conjunct view of the whole," you wonder at several things. The first thing is how they cleared up so much land in five years and took the stumps out of it. The first citizen you asked explains that mystery in a moment. They blew the trees, or at least the stumps, out with dynamite. Then you wonder how so much building could possibly be done in five years. One explanation is that they build all the year round. There is no winter on this coast. Brick can be laid and plaster put on any month in the year. There is no such thing as hurrying up before winter sets in. There is no winter to set in. There is a rainy season that serves as a mild substitute for our eastern winter, but the rain does not stop building operations. I was told several times that the rain here does not even prevent people from going to church and prayer-meeting. That is the kind of rain we should try to get in the East. The third thing a tourist wonders at is where all these people came from in such a short time. Perhaps the right reply is that they came from everywhere. Many came from Ontario. Some from Montreal and a goodly number from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I should say, however, that Ontario has the largest representation. The business of the city seems to be largely in the hands of Ontario men, though one cannot

make sure about these things in a hurried visit.

Perhaps the greatest puzzle of all for a citizen of Ontario is to find out the factors that produced this city in five years. In the East we are in the habit of thinking that unless a town or city is buttressed by a large and fertile agricultural district it cannot prosper. Here is a city that has grown up in a few years without a farming country to support it. The fact that it exists shows conclusively that there must be some reason for its existence. The fact that it prospers proves that it must have within it some of the elements of prosperity. Nine men out of every ten will tell you "the C. P. R. did it." No doubt the C. P. R. did much and is doing much in the way of making the city, but the location and the enterprise and pluck of the people must have vigorously seconded the efforts of the great railway. Whether Vancouver will yet become the great shipping port of our Pacific coast is a question on which I dare not offer an opinion, but certainly things seem to point a little that way. The Canadian Pacific steamships meet the railway at this point. I saw a vessel from Melbourne, Australia, loading with lumber there, and another from San Francisco taking on a million feet of the same product. A third vessel was discharging a cargo of raw sugar at the refinery, and here and there in the harbour were ships from different parts of the world. Of course Victoria, only seventy miles off, with her accumulated capital, is a dangerous rival, and may be expected to make a splendid struggle for the commercial supremacy of our Pacific coast. The future alone can tell which is to be the chief city and to the future and the business men the solution of the problem must be left.

"Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children."

The report for 1890 of Dr. Barnardo's London Homes for destitute children has just come to hand. It is an interesting statement of a most interesting and beneficent work. The year reported is the 25th in the history of the work. In spite of great difficulties it has increased in extent and favour each year.

During the twelve months, up to 31st December last, with which this Report deals, 6,378 fresh cases of waif children were dealt with. About 3,300 rescued boys and girls were on an average resident in the Homes throughout the year, and the actual number in residence at the close of the year was 3,699, which has since grown to over 4,000. Of the 1,555 fresh cases admitted during the twelve months, no fewer than 737 had been actually on the streets, sleeping out, or rescued from common lodging-houses, or the custody of thieves, prostitutes, and persons of abandoned life. 291 selected boys and girls were, during 1890, placed out in the Colonies, making a grand total of 4,583 emigrants since the commencement of the work, all of whom, with the exception of under 2 per cent., are doing well.

The relief, temperance, and social agencies of the Homes have struck deep root throughout the East End, as appears from the facts that about 2,300 Meetings were held during the year under review, attended by nearly half a million of persons; that 10,560 Patients and 9,655 Families were relieved and visited through the Medical Mission and Deaconess' House Branches; that 30,980 Free Lodgings were supplied to Young Women and Children in the lowest districts of London; and that nearly 100,000 Free Meals were supplied to the Destitute and Needy.

Details are supplied as to the year's working of 41 separate Branches, which appear to provide a remedy for almost every form of juvenile distress and suffering. A series of case histories strikingly illustrates the circumstances of wretchedness and misery from which many of the inmates of the Homes have been rescued.

Children were admitted throughout the year from 103 different districts in the Metropolis, from 300 cities, towns, and villages in 44 counties in the United Kingdom, and from 16 places abroad. At the present time over 4,000 boys and girls are in residence. £250 is required daily to meet the food bill alone of the Institutions.

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.]

A Call To Us.

Have our friends read the last words from the pen of Mrs. Bachelor in the Star of Sept. 24th. She says, "The late short remittances have crippled the work throughout the mission field, and caused the stoppage of some of it. The influence of this has been depressing on all the missionaries. The newly made graves, the breaking down of over-worked toilers, with no prospect of help either in money or men, has brought about a state of mind of which the people at home can have no conception. This is particularly noticeable in the senior missionary. Beyond the four and a half hours teaching in the Bible School and other duties that fall to his hands he has but little to say to any one. He goes round with a soul-troubled face and slow, tired step. When the last short remittance came he said, 'This means the closing of the Bible School.'"

Again she says, "There is at Bala-sore at this time a woman with two little children, who has just lost her husband, one of the very best missionaries that ever entered this field."

Her father, on receiving the telegram telling of his death, cabled back 'come home' she said, 'No I cannot leave this post.' I know all my husband's plans in regard to the E High School, and I must do my best to have them carried out. And so, with a crushed, bleeding heart, but a clear head, she is holding the post. For four years she and her husband worked with untiring zeal and love, without any change of climate. Now all agree that it is necessary for herself and children to have a month or two of cold in the hills. She, too, thinks it necessary, but quietly says, "How can it be? There is no money."

Dear friends, can we read these words and not feel our very soul stirred to action and effort?

I am wondering if Sunday Sept. 27th was observed throughout our churches as a day set apart for special missionary effort—a day given to the interests of our own India Mission.

There was inspiration in the thought that all across this great continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, in the thousands of our F. B. churches, our people were gathered to pray for a cause so dear. It would seem that such effort could not fail to result in much good. Oh that new life might thus be created, smouldering fires be rekindled, and the people drawn to lay their offerings for Christ and His dear cause, thus aiding in bringing about the coming of His Kingdom in the earth, and finishing the work he has given us to do. "As the Father hath sent me into the world, even so have I sent you." Precious privilege to be thus co-labourers with the Son of God. And yet how often we find ourselves labouring for the meat which perisheth. How often we find ourselves perplexed over the question of "What shall I eat, or what shall I drink, or wherewithal shall I be clothed?" while, down in our very hearts we loathe the very thought of clinging to these things that are unworthy the object of the true Christian life. We desire to be only interested in those things that Christ is interested in and loves.

I have begun to think that, after all, few of us truly know the meaning of sacrifice. Few of us have tested for ourselves its true significance.

Not long since I heard a friend of Miss Coombs, speaking of the too often short remittance say:

"I must tell you what short remittance means to her and doubtless to many more of our faithful missionaries. During the few years that she taught in America before going to India she was able to lay by some two hundred dollars. This amount she left on interest. When short remittance has often come to our mission, she has again and again supplied its needs from her own salary. Lastly, she sent to America for her little savings here, at her disposal, saying, 'I cannot see the precious work suffer. I must help supply this sad, sad lack as far as I can.'"

The other day Bro. Stacy said, I

could show you arms full of letters like these that have come to me lately—letters that should stir the hearts and reach the pockets of our people all over the land.

R. A. P.

(Continued next week.)

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD ETC."

To whom is this command addressed? Does it not come to us as a body of Christians, and also to us personally and individually?

Now in the outlook we as a denomination have gone to India. We are represented in that heathen land by a small force, with its teeming millions. No where else in any foreign land are we a power to bless the world with the light of Christianity. In no land besides our own N. B. and India have we planted the standard of the cross. Not long since a friend of mine remarked "The reason why your denomination does not prosper any better is on account of its want of liberality." There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." Let us look the matter fair in the face. Have we withheld what belonged to God and His cause? As a denomination we exist as a result of missionary labour. Must the light received be thus long circumscribed? Within our sphere lies the power to be felt in other fields lying dormant, such as Manitoba and the North West, "the future hope of Canada," and British Columbia, where there are Chinese villages worshipping idols with no one to teach them the true light. The Gospel as believed by our people should be taught by us and churches planted to grow up with those countries. Many of our people have gone to those lands, who if they had a little help in the way of missionary labour would form the nucleus of churches; and they in their turn would scatter seed which would bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God.

Buried talents there are among us. O that there would be an awakening to the mighty responsibilities upon us. O that the time would soon come when all shall say, "for the love of Christ constraineth us." We all need both old and young, rich and poor a mighty baptism of the missionary spirit. For the souls saved by the instrumentality of our people let our Heavenly Father have the praise, but how many more thousands might have known the way of salvation, how many might have been saved from eternal death had God's people been aroused to their solemn responsibilities.

The mass of heathendom is still practically untouched, and the church at home is content to live on in prosperity while doling out the crumbs of its superfluity for the perishing millions. A new sense needs to be awakened of the tremendous need of the heathen world, and the tremendous obligation resting on those who know the Lord to carry his salvation into every corner of the globe.

And here is a vast field which calls for all the diversified talent of the sisterhood to spend the energy of their precious years in something other than that which is bounded by the four walls of home. Not that we would disparage the home-keeper, rather would we exalt the office of home-maker; but when we consider the ignorance, the squalor, the degradation, the utter want of domestic comfort, the eternal death of our heathen sisters, does it not lead us with profound gratitude to thank God, that "the lines have fallen to us in such pleasant places," that our heritage here is the blessing of God, and hereafter a home in the mansions above to go no more out forever.

Temperance Briefs.

—Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons, 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

—The police report states that the licensed houses in London, England, number 14,084, giving one to every 413 of the population.

—Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, has treated 1,500 cases of inebriety, and of these he was able to trace a family history of intoxication in 746 cases.

—General Neal Dow, writing the 15th ult., and referring to the Maine law amendments of last winter, says they have "wrought wonders all over the State, especially in Portland and Lewiston," and adds: "The grog-shops are no more in these places."

—The Lord Mayor of London has recently declared that at least 90 per cent. of the cases that came before the magistrates at the Mansion House police court were due in some way to an association with drink.

—Iowa has 77 convicted criminals to the million inhabitants, Illinois has 220, Wisconsin 224, and Missouri 416. In Keokuk, before 1884, the yearly arrests averaged 1,026; since prohibition the average is 266.

—A Kansas legislator proposes to license the individual drinker at rates of from \$4 to \$10, according to the extent of liberty desired, and absolutely to prohibit intoxicating liquors for all others.

—There are upward of 20,000 public houses in London—one to every 200 people. There are nearly 4,000 private clubs for young men, such as dancing clubs, social clubs, betting clubs, all relying mainly upon drink for their financial success. These are rapidly increasing in number.

—The rum-mills are grinding day and night, and boys are jumping into hoppers to be ground. Mothers see nothing to laugh at in this fact. It makes crows' feet around their eyes and changes the color of their hair.

Threatened Starvation.

The spectre of starvation has already laid its hand upon unhappy Russia. The relief measures of the Government, stringent as they are, have not been taken soon enough. A clergyman in the province of Kazan says that in his parish there are people who have gone without bread for two or three weeks at a time, trying to live on grass and the leaves of trees. Little wonder, then, that he found in one village sixteen persons in the last stages of exhaustion, or that a postscript to his letter tells how one woman has just died of hunger. In anticipation of the degree prohibiting the export of rye merchants have been feverishly hurrying as much of this grain as they could lay their hands on over the frontier into Germany, and taxing the capacity of the railways to the utmost. At some places the peasants, in desperation at the sight of this precious grain being driven off to the station, stopped and unloaded the wagons by force, shouting that they would rather go to Siberia than die of starvation at home. When some of the ringleaders were arrested the crowd stormed the gaol and set them free, and the rioting was only stopped by the regular troops. The deepest distress of all seems to have fallen upon the Kirghese of the Ural, whose little corn crop has been devoured by locusts, and who cannot be provided for in time because there are no railways in their neighbourhood. In Germany the agitation against the corn duties seems to be making some headway, for the potato crop, on which the Government was relying to make up for the deficiency of Russian rye, is neither large nor healthy. In both empires the ungenial aspect of nature is giving powerful assistance to the advocates of revolution.

Among Exchanges.

Do It Now.

One good word of encouragement spoken to a worthy public servant while he is alive is worth more than a whole ton of fulsome praise heaped upon his name after he is dead.—*Telegraph.*

Too Often.

Too often, as a very respectable looking professor of religion dashes by in his pheton, with his wife and daughters dressed in the most costly garments, it is said: "If I had what belongs to me, he would not cut such a dash."—*Phil. Standard.*

Has The Worst of It.

If one person cheats another out of a single cent, the one who is cheated has "the best of the bargain." True the other has the copper, but it is what the Scotch might call an "uncanny" copper. It is the sign of sin and guilt. Its possession does the thief more harm by far than he would suffer by dressing in rags and living on bread and water.—*Morning Star.*

CRITICISM.

Every hearer of sermons should seek to lay aside a spirit of criticism. A good man, knowing his tendency to indulge in criticism, resolved that on no account would he make remarks on sermons till the Lord's day was past, and then he would confine himself to the good things which had lodged in his memory, avoiding all conversation that fostered in himself or others a criticising spirit. A disposition to discuss the defects of a sermon as soon as it has been heard must frustrate the whole purpose which preaching is appointed to serve. The reason why many parents have to lament that their children are not converted may be found in their own criticisms on their pastors.—*Chris. Inquirer.*