

Religious Intelligencer.

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

XXXIX—No 48.

FREDERICTON N.B., NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

WHOLE No. 2020

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

REPORT of the Utah Commission for the year 1892 states that polygamy continues to be practiced. The last report of the President of the Mormon Church had issued a statement, which was asserted by the committee to have the force and effect of a law. But the commission insists that polygamy still exists and that there are many cases coming to the public knowledge of association between polygamists and the plural wives they had provided to have put away is a fact that, in the statistics presented, can be controverted. The cases of polygamy have of late been numerous, and men of prominence in the Church are found among the num-

One of the most interesting features of the World's Fair will be the representatives of different races, who will be brought together there. A village of thirty-seven Esquimaux from northern Labrador are already establishing themselves in Jackson Park, Chicago. It comprises twelve families including men, women and children. It is suggested that the management should try and bring representatives of all tribes, races and tongues on together on that occasion. Any of the assembly will be much more interesting than that of Pentecost.

W. T. STEAD, in the *Review of Reviews*: "I have been, as it were, on watch-tower for some years past, looking anxiously around the horizon for the advent of some church that could be as lofty as the love of God, as wide as the wants of men." It is indeed, such a church that this age is looking for. We are a vast multitude hungering for the bread of life. Life whereof our nerves are scant; life, not death, for which we pant; life and fuller than we want.

THE EXPERTS of the Agricultural Department are still attempting to induce rain by bombarding the upper clouds of the air with explosives. An experiment last week in Washington is said to have broken a drought which had continued for many weeks. A careful observer thought that the series of shocks started a shower which the next suddenly stopped. It would be something if in learning how to make rain we should also learn how to stop it when we get enough.

THE ELECTRIC lights in a church in Cambridge recently went out when the minister was in the midst of an interesting sermon. He went right on with his sermon, and the large congregation kept their seats and listened to the discourse, sitting in darkness twenty minutes. This fact became the occasion for an editor to remark, "And thus was fulfilled the words of the prophet, 'The people that sat in darkness saw a great light.'"

A RELIGIOUS editor in the United States recently allowed a colored politician, through his columns, to advise his race to vote a certain party ticket, thereupon another religious editor, presumably of opposite politics, after referring to the negro in question as a "professional negro," "an unclean thing," turns upon his brother editor in this fashion: "This rancorous partisan document, calling a religious journal, raises the voice in decent throats, and ought to turn our people against countenancing men under holy vows when they forget to forsake their 'one work' and daub the pulpit or church press with the pus of patriotic politics."

SENSATIONAL Reports have been appearing in provincial papers stating that the Prince of Wales' health is causing much anxiety to his family and friends. These reports have gained considerable currency, and in consequence General Sir Dighton Probyn, comptroller and treasurer of His Highness' household, telegraphed last Friday from Sandringham that there is but a single word of truth in them; that the Prince is enjoying the best of health. His son-in-law, the Duke of Devonshire, is visiting him at Sandringham, and the Prince and the Duke were out hunting together every day last week.

ONE of the most essential conditions for a republic is the purity of the ballot box. There can be no doubt that a large percentage of the vote in many cities has for years been a matter of barter and sale. Professor McCook has given statistics to show that nearly sixteen per cent of the whole vote in twenty-one Connecticut towns is of the venal sort. It has been estimated that there are five thousand purchased votes in the State of Rhode Island. It would be very difficult to estimate the number in the city of New York. Laws disfranchising every man who gives or receives a bribe are in the right direction; but they fail to reach most of the guilty parties. A deep appreciation of the value and sacredness of the right of suffrage, and a conscientious use of it, are indispensable to the safety of the state.

AN INTERESTING labor experiment has just been begun in London, to which the masons, bricklayers and carpenters and their employers are parties. The year is divided into summer and winter sections. In the division which has just begun, to be of 14 weeks' duration, the hours will be 47 per week for three weeks, 44 for the next eight weeks and 47 for the concluding three weeks. During the summer division, which comprises the rest of the year, the working week will be 50 hours, so that the average for the year will be 48 hours, or eight hours per day. This plan has been adopted voluntarily. No reduction has taken place in the wages though the hours have been diminished, and the employers do not think they will suffer any loss by the change.

UGANDA.

Whether says *The Canada Presbyterian*, Uganda is to be retained or abandoned by Great Britain, is a question that is attracting considerable attention at present. Interest in Uganda is all the greater since the publication of the Life of Mackay, the devoted and earnest missionary who spent several years of active labour and ended his life there. A great trading company have also a large stake in that African region who anticipates great gains from their investments. With the exception of the military classes, and those whose financial interest are concerned, the people of Great Britain are not in favour of territorial conquest and annexation. In this regard they are more bent on concentration than expansion. From what has already been said publicly by the new Minister of Foreign Affairs it would appear that he favours the proposal, to withdraw from Uganda. He has also intimated that such a course was contemplated by his predecessor in office, Lord Salisbury. Naturally enough the East Africa Company, who have large interests in the country, view with alarm the intention to abandon the land they regard as so promising. Pressure has been brought to bear on Lord Roseberry, to secure, if possible, an expression of opinion favourable to the continuance of a British protectorate. He is too much of a diplomat, however, to commit himself in advance, and intimates that he cannot impart the purposes of his colleagues concerning the scene of the Company's operations. The friends of the Company advance philanthropic reasons for the retention of Uganda. The plea they urge is not without its force. If there is anything the people of Britain abhor, it is slavery. The Arab slave-dealers who scour the African continent in their raids are looked upon with detestation. Much would be endured and many sacrifices made to bring about the entire suppression of the African slave-trade. It is asserted, not without reason, that the withdrawal of British influence from Uganda would leave the vast region open to the ravages of the Arab slave-hunters, who in time would reduce it to a state of desolation, after inflicting on the inhabitants, who at present number something over four millions, unheard of cruelties.

In addition to the philanthropic arguments there are the religious. Mr. Stanley, who of course knows the country well, says that there are thousands of Christian converts there who would be exposed to massacre if British protection were withdrawn. The Church Missionary Society, under whose auspices Mr. Mackay laboured, have interviewed the Foreign Secretary and urged that there be no change

in the policy of the Government because such change would be detrimental to their mission. It is to be regretted that the rivalry between the representatives of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in Uganda has been so keen and relentless. Both these and the Mohammedans as well have long been engaged in efforts to secure the favour of the King of Uganda for themselves and the discomfiture of their competitors, a condition of things far from advantageous to the advancement of pure Christianity. It is feared that the retirement of British representatives will leave the field open for the French Roman Catholic missionaries, and for the occupation of the abandoned territory by the French, whose occupation would possibly be disputed by the Germans. The Church of England people, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, are strongly in favour of the retention of Uganda by the British. They are hoping for support in this by the Nonconformists in England because it is known that they are deeply interested in the promotion of Christianity on the African continent. What course the British Government will ultimately pursue is as yet undetermined, but the East African Company have had placed before them the advisability of withdrawing and have been given three months to consider the question. It is extremely doubtful if the English Nonconformists will be of one mind on the subject. They are enthusiastic in their anti-slavery opinions and zealous upholders of missionary enterprise, but they have at the same time an aversion to increasing the national expenditure for the purpose of aiding trading companies in their far-off enterprises. Their anti-State Church views also lead them to regard with disfavour these efforts to advance the gospel under protection of the bayonet.

Should the British Government resolve to withdraw from Uganda, that is no reason why missionary societies should recall their labourers from that field. The dangers they would encounter would doubtless be even greater than they are now, but if the Church of Christ waits till she can have government protection for her ambassadors in heathen lands, it will be long before the gospel is preached to all nations.

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 Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

What we are Doing.

The *Missionary Helper* for Nov. publishes a letter from Miss Coombes of Balasore, India, in which she describes just how the work of missions is being carried on there. The following are some extracts:— "Here in Balasore our two orphanages are slowly but surely increasing in numbers, and many of these children are from heathen homes. They would have grown up idolaters but for the force of circumstances that have placed them under our care. These are all being taught cleanliness, frugality, obedience, truthfulness, faithfulness, and industry; and so instructed day by day from God's Word as must make them staunch defenders of it when they shall be called upon for such service. There are twelve Bible women going every day to all parts of Balasore and the surrounding villages, reading and explaining portions of God's Word, singing, praying, or exhorting, as the circumstances or audience seems most to require. There is one woman who distributes tracts and religious papers wherever she can find opportunities, and takes books back and forth to those women who can read, and talks with them of what they have read. There are nine teachers going constantly and regularly into the zenanas, taking along with their secular teaching the teachings of the gospel, besides the teachers in the Hindu girls' schools, who every day have religious exercises with their pupils, and those pupils now number three hundred and forty. Every Sabbath morning may be seen Christian young men taking their different ways to various parts of the town where Sabbath schools are held in heathen communities. These are active members of the A. C. F., and

they have a meeting of their own every Sabbath evening, which is well attended. Our Christian Sabbath-school numbers over two hundred, and might well be copied by some Sabbath-schools in more favored lands. We have the international lessons in a quarterly prepared in the vernacular by Dr. Nellie Phillips, the efficient superintendent, and the lesson pictures supplied by the same, that are a great help in the general exercises after the lesson; class boxes used for weekly contributions, weekly reports, weekly teachers' meetings, and quarterly review examinations in which the results are kept for deciding who shall receive the yearly prizes; and best of all, twelve baptisms from among the members of the school during the past few months.

Our two day-schools for the boys and girls, with the industrial departments connected with them, are doing good work and training the future men and women of our Christian communities. Classes are held during the week for the benefit of those already in service and to prepare beginners, and now and then we have an evening with games and music to keep in touch with the young people. The preachers and those in training go every day once or twice to preach in the bazaar, and house to house visiting among the Hindu gentlemen is carried on. A book room in the bazaar gives opportunity for loiterers or seekers for truth to find good reading matter in English or their own vernacular, with a good Christian man in attendance to talk with them or explain to them knotty questions.

As a result of itinerating work done by our absent Bro. Boyer and his helpers a little church of nine members has been established in a Hindu village some distance from Balasore, and a faithful young preacher with his wife and child have gone to live among them, which showed as much real missionary spirit in them as a greater remove from home and friends would require in the more stirring life of the West.

All this that is being done in and around Balasore is being done also at Bhipore, Midnapore, Santipore, Bhudruck, and Chandbali in greater or less measure according to situation and workers, and the results are known only to Him who has all the work in hand; but we know He has said that "what I please" shall be accomplished, and we know, too, there is to be a time when it shall be proclaimed, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ."

LUTHER'S CHURCH.—We referred in our last issue to the re-dedication of Luther's Church at Wittenberg. Fuller particulars will be welcomed by our readers: The rebuilding occupied seven years and cost 900,000 marks. The ceremony of re-dedication was very splendid. The Emperor and Empress were present, and also all the prominent Protestant princes of Germany, together with delegates of Protestant cities, church governments, States, etc. Queen Victoria was represented by the Duke of York. The restoration of this church is a legacy left to the present Emperor by his father, Frederick III, who inaugurated the movement, and was deeply concerned in its realization. The work done was carried out in accordance with the ideas of that martyr projector. The church itself dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century, and has twice been seriously damaged—namely, by the two sieges of 1760 and 1813-14. Just before Luther's day, from 1496-99, it has been built to its present proportions by the Elector Frederick the Wise, the patron of the Reformer and his cause. The church is in the late Gothic style. Before the Reformation it was a famous shrine and harbored no less than 5,000 relics. At the bombardment in the Seven Years' War nearly all its famous pictures of leading reformers, painted chiefly by Cranach, were destroyed. At that time the doors to which Luther nailed his theses were also demolished. Frederick Wilhelm IV. of Prussia, made the church a present of the doors it has now. They are metal, and the theses are modelled into them. In 1813-14 the old tower was destroyed. Until recently the present tower formed a part of the citadel was in possession of the military authorities. A

prominent feature of the remodeled church is a magnificent marble altar, with large images of Christ, Peter, Paul, and smaller ones of the other Apostles. In the nave, which is 15x13 meters, the grand columns are decorated with life-size statues of Luther, Melancthon, Jonas, Bunhagen, and others. These are marked by metal lids with suitable engraved inscription. On both sides are magnificent so-called "Princes' chairs," presented by the representatives of old Protestant cities and towns. The balconies contain eight medallions of Protestant princes of the Reformation period, twelve of other prominent Protestants of that age, as also fifty-two coats of arms of leading families connected with the history of the church and of the Reformation. The grand choir windows exhibit the pictures of the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ. In the twelve windows of the nave are two hundred coats of arms of Protestant houses. The tower, also, has been restored in its historic shape. The impression made by the whole structure is grand.

Musical and Literary Evening at St. Martins.

A recital was given in the Seminary Hall, Nov. 24, at which the following programme was presented.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo, Valse Aerienne, Miss Bessie J. O'Brien.
2. Reading, The Inquiry, Charles Mackey.
3. Vocal Solo, Wake not but Hear me Love, G. L. Osgood.
4. Piano Solo, Etude Galop, Quindant.
5. Reading, The Painter of Saville, Susan Wilson.
6. Vocal Duett, Whispering Hope, Hawthorne.
7. Reading, Charity Grin, Mrs. A. K. DeBlois, and Prof. G. M. Robinson.
8. Reading, Charity Grin, Mrs. A. K. DeBlois, and Prof. G. M. Robinson.

PART II.

1. Piano Duett, Overture, Boieldieu.
2. Reading, Rivermouth Rocks, Miss Davis.
3. Vocal Solo, Just a Little Sunshine, Miss Mabel Murray.
4. Piano Solo, Sonata, Beethoven.
5. Reading, The Happiest Land, Miss O'Brien.
6. Violin Solo, Selected, Mr. McDonald.
7. Scene, Ben Hur, Lew Wallace.
8. Scene, Ben Hur, Lew Wallace.

The evening was a marked success, reflecting great credit upon the teachers of the institution and especially upon Prof. Robinson whose department furnished most of the numbers. The scene from Ben Hur was most admirably rendered. It should be repeated. Mr. McDonald, of Moncton, who was visiting the institution, evidenced remarkable musical talent, giving us some truly clever performances upon the violin. Mrs. DeBlois being absent in St. John on account of the illness of Dr. deBlois, No. 6 in Part I was omitted. We are all glad to know that the principal is improving so rapidly that we may expect him with us in a few days. W.

SUNDRIES.—The famous Hoosac Tunnel, is four and three-quarters miles long and lighted its entire length with 1,250 incandescent electric lights. Thirty-seven thousand women are now employed as telegraph operators in this country. William Penn is to be honored in Philadelphia with a bronze statue thirty-seven feet high, to stand on top of the city hall tower. The figure has been cast and will soon be in place. Ex-Emperor Eugene has sold the imperial

villa at Biarritz, so long the seat of her seaside court for \$80,000. Two hundred and sixty-two years ago Boston was born. St. Augustine, Fla., New York, and Salem, Mass., are the only three cities in the United States that are older than Boston. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has a salary of \$100,000 per annum, but the expenses of the position are so high as to make a big private fortune a necessity to the appointee. More Jewish synagogues have been set up in this country during the past ten years of American history. The extremes of temperature in the Sahara are such that, while the day may be oppressively hot, at night it is freezing cold. Few blue-eyed people are color-blind, and we are told that women as a rule have better eyesight than men. Queen Victoria's new dining room at Osborne cost \$100,000. The 26,000 newspapers employ 200,000 men. There are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand sewed boots. The United States is the richer by \$2,000,000 in money orders never presented for payment. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 pounds of beef are daily eaten in the Sultan of Turkey's household. Massachusetts machines make a pair of shoes in twenty minutes. California has a law imposing a fine of \$100 on one who gives tobacco to a minor of less than sixteen years of age.

Among Exchanges.

THEY CAN'T GAIN SAY IT.

Agnostics, atheists, and infidels may pick at and raise perplexing questions about the miracles of the Bible, salvation by faith, human immortality, etc., but how can they gainsay the Jew, his history, and the fact that in every city and town of any note in all the world he is a living, moving demonstration of the accurate fulfillment of predictions written at least three thousand years ago? Read the twenty eighth chapter of Deuteronomy and the references therein cited, and then read the history of the Jews written by Josephus.—*Rel. Telescope.*

LABEL THEM ALL.

On the top of a hill in England there is now a notice-board with the inscription: "This hill is dangerous to cyclists." Before that notice was put up, a stranger had ridden down the hill. Before he had proceeded many yards his machine became unmanageable, and he was thrown with a sickening thud upon the pavement and killed upon the spot. After that, they put up the notice. If every place where a young man's life has been ruined were to be labeled, then every saloon in the United States would have to be labeled: "This place is dangerous to young men." Every racing course, every theatre, variety-show and dime museum, and every dancing saloon, would have to be labeled: "This place is dangerous to young men."—*Zion's Herald.*

THE MOST NEEDED MAN.

The man most needed today is not the millionaire, the inventor, the orator, the statesman, or the poet; but the ideal man—the man who is nearest to Him who was the model of all moral and manly beauty, whose presence was a benediction, whose words were pearls of wisdom, whose deeds were untainted by selfishness, whose manners were affable and courteous, whose gentleness caused Him to call even His betrayer "friend," whose benevolence loved Him to lay down His life to save His foes, and who asked no return for all He was and did but a love responsive to His own. The man who comes nearest to this ideal man, the divine Redeemer, is the man most needed in this bustling, restless, unbelieving, self-seeking age. Such a man, be he rich or poor, learned or unlearned, titled or untitled, ennobles humanity, lifts his fellows up from degrading vices, makes the world purer and happier, and holds high rank among the benefactors of his race and the friends of God. Therefore, the age greatly needs him, and whoever longs to serve his generation will strive to rise as nearly as he may to the stature of the ideal man.—*Christian Advocate.*

NOT THE GOSPEL.

In the opinion of many people, to preach the gospel simply means to talk about the sin of the Jews who lived two or three thousand years ago.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

If churches cannot live without dishonoring God by that church sprees or entertainments, let them die speedily and decently. Think of Moses getting up a great bazaar to get money to erect the tabernacle. Think of the Apostle Paul announcing a church social, to get money to send to the poor saint at Jerusalem. Such things are entirely out of harmony with Bible Christianity.