

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IN CALIFORNIA it is found that peach stones burn as well as the very best coal and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried is collected and sold at the rate of \$15 a ton.

Mrs. MARTHA J. COSTON inventor of the famous Coston signals—colored lights employed extensively on land and sea all over the world—was left a widow with three children before she undertook this enterprise. Her husband had been at work on it before his premature death. She courageously continued the experiments until the device was perfected.

THERE DIED lately in the United States, Cyrus W. Field. By his death that country lost one of the greatest sons she ever produced. The whole family to which he belonged have been remarkable but he was the most distinguished of them all. His later life was clouded with sorrows and bereavements which together with financial losses brought about his early death and won him the deep sympathy of a nation. His great work was the thinking out and bringing to successful issue the Atlantic Cable. It remains and will remain his lasting monument through the ages and he needs no other.

AN EXTRAORDINARY story reaches us of the destruction of an island in the Malay Islands by an earthquake, with a loss of twelve thousand lives. This is in the near neighborhood of the explosion of the island of Krakatoa, in 1883 which was the most extraordinary earthquake of modern times, and in which thirty thousand lives were lost. In that case it is supposed that a fissure was opened in the earth through which sea water reached the central fire, and that the sudden conversion of the immense amount of water into gas blew the island into pieces, and produced effects that were observed all over the world. Every one will remember the brilliant crimson skies which were caused by the fine powder blown thirty or forty miles up in the air, and which passed in the upper currents around the earth more than once before the phenomenon died away.

LADY SOMERSET, who a short time ago made a tour of America, will soon start a newspaper called the "White Ribbon" devoted to the elevation of "womanhood and to the advancement of temperance. The arrangements for the paper are complete, and the capital of £10,000 has been subscribed. Lady Henry Somerset will be editor-in-chief, assisted by the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Carlisle, Mrs. Pearsall Smith, Miss Frances Willard, and other women prominent in the cause of reform.

THE CENSUS bulletin on the subject of the colored population in the United States, contains some interesting items. During the decade ending in 1880 the returns indicated an increase of 34.85 per cent. of persons of African descent. The accuracy of this high rate is distrusted by the census officials from the fact that during the ten years ending in 1890, the increase was only 13.51 per cent., and the total number is only 7,470,040. The bulletin also shows that the increase of Chinese during the last decade was only 1.91 per cent., and the total number of Mongolians is only 107,475. There are 2,039 Japanese all told, and 58,806 civilized Indians. There is nothing in these figures to raise any question as to future white supremacy. The dominant race can afford to be just, if not merciful.

THE LONDON underground railroad is no longer an experiment. During the eighteen months since it was opened, it has run more than 500,000 miles and has carried 7,000,000 passengers. It is thought that during the next decade electricity will to a large extent displace steam on all roads in Great Britain.

THE FOLLOWING Editorial note from "the N. Y. Sun" should be read everywhere:

"It is observed that whenever native African tribes are saved from decimating intertribal wars and alcoholic liquors they thrive well, no matter how many whites are around them.

The British Government has completed its census of Basutoland, which not many years ago was being rapidly depopulated by internecine strife and rum. This mountainous land is now well governed and is a prohibition territory. In 1875 the black population was 137,000. Under the better auspices of to-day the population has increased to 218,000. In seventeen years there has been an augmentation of 81,000 in population, which is conclusive proof of the vitality of the black race in South Africa, surrounded as they are on all sides by white men. Under the present favorable circumstances they show no tendency to disappear like the Indians of North America and the islanders of the Pacific when brought into contact with the white race."

Papal Rule in New York.

In his address before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. McArthur made special mention of the dominance of Romanism in the government of New York City, citing the conduct of the mayor, who rose and kissed the ring on the hand of the Archbishop, when the latter entered a semi-political gathering. He said that, as a matter of truth, the politics of New York City is dominated by the Pope in Rome, through his instrument the hierarchy. But all this is nothing new. It has been thus for more than one, or even two decades. The revelations and overturnings of 1871 were simply the outcome of what had been in progress for many preceding years, while the people of the metropolis were so intensely engaged in money-getting, or in keeping the wolf from the door, that they gave very little attention to what was going on in the marble buildings where the city offices were sheltered. *Harper's Weekly*, of Nov. 11, 1871, told the story; but it was soon forgotten. It is said:

"Nec has the Romish faction been ungrateful. Suddenly, in the midst of their undisputed rule, when the city seemed sunk forever into a vassal of the Pope, it was discovered that the officials who had loaded down so many Catholic colleges or cathedrals with lavish gifts, who had squandered the wealth of the community in preposterous improvements and enormous salaries and bribes, were engaged in a course of speculation to which no modern nation, except, perhaps, imperial France, can offer any parallel. The frauds were at first denied, then admitted, then palliated, but are every day swelling with new discoveries, and rising to fatal importance. Future generations must suffer, the prosperity of the city be checked and blighted, because the adherents of the infallible Pope have controlled the elections of New York. But the dishonesty of their official favorites has awakened no disapprobation in the Romish faction. A few Catholics denounce the plunderers: the great body of the church is silent. The Romish press scarcely remembers that New York has fallen into the hands of thieves. The Romish clergy make no effort to undo the wrongs they have occasioned. The Romish faction rallies around its dishonored leaders, and would again place them in the trusts they have betrayed. Such blindness, such madness, has always marked the priestly rule. So long as the church prospers, what does it matter that the people are ruined? The Italian priest considers no interest except that of the body over which he presides; robbers, assassins, profligates, have usually been the favorite instruments of ambitious Popes. But it is this policy of immorality that has made the name of Rome hateful to modern civilization; has driven even Catholic Italy and superstitious Spain to revolt against the despotism of the priest; has shocked the nobler instincts of Germany, and will still trust, will unite all American Catholics in a patriotic league against their betrayers. If the Romish church desires to win a peaceful home in any land, it must learn to scorn dishonesty, to practice humility, and above all, never assume the championship of rebellion or disorder."—*Journal & Messenger*.

THERE are in the U. S., one hundred and forty religious denominations, exclusive of Jews and pagans, one hundred of which originated in the United States. Surely a country that can tolerate so many different religious beliefs can tolerate four or five political parties without quarreling over politics.

The World's Fair.

Referring to the matter of Sunday opening of the World's Fair next year, the Presbyterian Review says:

The Local Directorate of the World's Fair, to be held at Chicago next year, seem very little disposed to pay much attention to the conscientious convictions and remonstrances of the moral and religious people of the nation. With the utmost persistency they have striven to have the gates opened on Sunday and to have liquor sold on every day of the week. How far they will succeed in both of these money-making schemes, is by no means certain. It is true the United States Senate has decided to vote no further aid to the Fair, save on the condition that the gates shall be closed on Sunday, but the Directors are still hopeful of reversing this decision before the Fair is formally opened. In the case of liquor selling, the Senate decided by a majority of two, that certain restaurants should have the privilege of serving liquor at their tables. The struggle to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath is not yet over, but the friends of Sabbath observance have reason to be encouraged.

Not satisfied with making strenuous efforts to have the Chicago Fair opened on Sunday and to have the selling of liquor permitted, in order to make it a financial success, the directors now purpose to have the Ober Ammergau Passion Play introduced with its terribly realistic scenes, among other things, of the arrest, trial and crucifixion of Christ. On this shocking proposal, the Herald and Presbyterian thus express what we believe is the religious sentiment of the country:—

Such a theatrical representation is repugnant to any one with ordinary reverence, and has been engaged in and tolerated in Ober-Ammergau simply because of a religious vow taken years ago by the villagers, and the exhibition has always been given by persons of well-known pious and reverent character. Of late years, however, it has degenerated into something too much like a money-making scheme, backed up by capitalists of other cities. Certain it is that the purpose of making the exhibition in Chicago, away from the simple surroundings of the village where it has been produced, is with the sole purpose of money-making, as any theatrical representation might be placed on the stage. The American people, as a whole, are not ready to permit the sacred realities of our holy religion to be placed on the theatrical stage, and the person of Christ to be assumed by some irreverent actor. It is greatly to the credit of the Ober-Ammergau performers that they have finally declined to take part in the proposed Chicago desecration. Of course actors could be hired and costumes prepared, and the play be written out. But it is our opinion that this sort of hired talent will not be permitted to display their histrionic ability in desecrating the sacred words and memory of Jesus Christ, nor that the Ober-Ammergau peasants would be permitted to transfer their efforts to an American stage.

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. J. S. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

The Evangelization of the World.

At present the exact number of missionaries is stated at 5,994. But for the active laborers who outnumber ours almost seven times, our work would almost come to a standstill, with one missionary, on an average, to 100,000 unevangelized. Again, I say, the church would rob herself in sackcloth at the remembrance of the fact that, in the nineteenth century, it takes nearly six thousand Protestant church members to supply one missionary! At the same rate of supply we should have had a force of 8,000 to 10,000 to bring into the field in the late war of the rebellion.

There is the factor of money—for there is a financial basis of evangelization. The whole church membership in Protestant churches of America and Europe raised \$11,529,588 a year—less than thirty cents a member—less than one tenth of a cent a day! These are no new facts, but they need to be beaten in by repeated blows. Our superfluities and luxuries, absolutely unnecessary, save as made so by a luxurious and extravagant taste, reach an aggregate which is believed to be not less than \$1,000,000,000. Suppose that only one tenth of these were sacrificed. We should have \$400,000,000 at once for the Lord's work! Our comforts and conveniences aggregate fully as much more. Suppose we should give one twentieth of them to the Lord,

we should have an aggregate of \$200,000,000 more—a total of \$600,000,000. And yet we have not supposed our self-sacrifice to touch our necessities, which might yield no small percentage, in view of the extremities of the poor and the lost. Consider what a power would accrue to missions if to-day self-sacrifice, without touching our actual needs, should simply begin by a tithe of our luxuries, and a half tithe of our conveniences!

The grand duty of the hour is, to my mind, as plain as an unclouded sun at its zenith. Faith in the duty, and as in the possibility of doing it; energy of action, courageously and promptly doing the King's business, and prayer for power from above. Give us these, and before the generation passes away the world shall hear the Gospel. God makes special appeal to young men! With many of us life's sun has passed the zenith and is moving towards its setting, and with not a few the sunset already reddens the sky. You, young men and women, have life before you. Your sun has yet to mount from dawn to zenith. In the age, on the ages telling, when into every year is compressed the eventfulness of a century, you are to live. God is marching on; the signal guns are sounding, the battle grows hot, and the hour is critical and pivotal. Who of you will fall into the ranks and take up the grand march?—*Rev. A. T. Pierson*.

CHINESE BENEVOLENCE.

When I was in Portland, Ore., two years ago, I learned that the Chinese Baptist Church of that city, consisting of eighty members, had sent six hundred dollars to China for mission work during the year, averaging seven dollars and a half per member. When our American Baptists average even half that amount each year, we shall not need to have Dr. Clough, Dr. Mahie, and other earnest men plead with our churches to raise what we ought to have done several years ago—\$1,000,000 in one year. The Lord hasten the time when the wealth and talent in our churches shall be freely given to God!—*E. A. Whittier*.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

After two missionary sermons in Melbourne recently, a hard-working man sent in the title deeds of ninety-three and one-half acres of farm land, worth about \$2,500, to be divided between India and New Guinea. Being asked afterward about his gift, he said: "This is how I look at it: Supposing I were a boy and my father gave me five dollars, but afterward wanted part of the money back again to help him in some work he was doing, and he came to me to help him, and I gave him a five-cent piece, what sort of a son should I be?"—*The Kingdom*.

The Treasurer of the W. F. M. Society wishes to make the following announcement:—Received from Mrs. R. J. Alexander, Treasurer of Second District, the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-four cents (\$193.74).

A. E. SMITH,

Treasurer.

A note signed, Eva G. enclosing \$1.00 for F. Missions, has also been received, and will be duly forwarded.

Liquors in Alaska.

We have lately had an interview with Mr. H. R. Thornton, one of the two heroic young men who established the mission at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. His account of the havoc being wrought among the natives of Alaska by liquor is heart-rendering. Naturally they are a peaceable, docile race, learning eagerly, the children outstripping New England pupils of the same age, but liquor transforms them into fiends. Their abject poverty is something beyond our comprehension, and liquor dealing whalers are the cause of it. The Esquimaux's harvest is his bundle of furs, the fruit of a hard year's hunting. His only means of disposing of them is through the whalers. He takes them to the ship and the whaler agrees to give him say about fifty dollars less than their value, but he has no recourse. Of this fifty dollars he must take thirty dollars in whiskey, vile stuff which cost in San Francisco five dollars at the utmost. This leaves twenty dollars for the necessities of life, and for them, like exorbitant prices are exacted, so that the poor man returns with not more than ten or fifteen dollars worth of goods as the result of a year's work, and a stock of whiskey surcharged with fusel oil. The whaler makes at least five hundred per cent. on his investment. No wonder he and his rascals on shore are ready to shoot down the missionary who dares to interfere with their nefarious traffic. The worst feature of the case is that the agents of government seem in league with law breakers. A government ship is sent up to Alaska every year, ostensibly to prevent this illicit

traffic, but it is a significant fact that every year it fails to come till two or three weeks after the main fleet of whalers has passed northward, leaving death and destruction in their wake.—*Union Signal*.

"The Supreme Curse."

In the June number of one of the leading monthly magazines of the day there is an able article by the editor on the "Ismaelites of Civilization." After having spoken of several other things the writer says: "Next we notice the saloon, the supreme curse of the nineteenth century, because its influence extends in all directions; and wherever it is felt human misery, degradation and moral eclipse follow." "It is the devil fish of our great civilization, whose every tentacle crushes to death. It pollutes politics; it degrades manhood; it makes a possible murderer of every victim; it fills the slums with want and wretchedness; it crowds to overflowing our jails, and is a leading factor in populating insane asylums, almshouses and the Potter's field; it bedoules the intellect; it obliterates moral integrity. But towering above all this, its crowning evil and that which makes its existence the national crime of the age, is its effect upon the guiltless. Through it, more innocent suffer than guilty. The wife, the prattling children, and the unborn child each bear the mark of its curse. This is the phase of the problem which makes its toleration a crime of measureless proportions.

The supremacy of the saloon affords a most impressive illustration of the possibility of the whole nation becoming morally anaesthetized by a curse constantly before its vision, and whose wealth is lavishly used to quell all opposition which would deal it mortal blows."

Did ever a Beecher, a Gough, a Finch, a Talmage, a Bain, a Richmond or any of our eloquent prohibition orators utter a more scathing, a more damning indictment of the saloon, than this of the eloquent editor of the "Arena."—*The Voice*.

Temperance Notes.

Auburn, Me., a city of 10,000 inhabitants, employs three policemen, one for day service, and two at night. Prohibition, prohibits in Auburn.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well known statistician, says that for every dollar paid in by the saloons for their licenses, about twenty-one dollars is paid out by the people.

There are 32,000 families homeless in London through intemperance.

Sir John Gorst states that there are nineteen breweries in India, brewing 4,860,282 gallons.

A camel will work seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men who will drink seven or eight days without working.

General Booth would like to get up a temperance drink called "Booth's Beer." Better call it by some other name than "beer."

There is no surer way to get "behind the bars" than to stand too much before them.

A drunkard staggering through the streets is a herald proclaiming to every mother that the saloon is striving to capture and ruin her boy.

There are 10,000 teetotalers in the railway service of Great Britain, and 12,000 among the sailors in the naval service.

The great duty of the hour is the removal of the drink curse at home and abroad. For our nation's safety we must destroy the liquor traffic. This is not an impossibility, though many think it is. If Christians will only not combine to this end, we can effect the desired result through moral suasion, home instruction, church influence, and proper legislation.

The Iowa State Temperance Alliance last year prosecuted 430 cases of violation of the prohibitory law with \$105,344 imposed in fines.

A youthful victim of alcoholism, a boy of thirteen, was found helpless in the street, recently, and died from the effects of the alcoholic poisoning soon after.

One hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink. Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason.

—Grand temperance work is being done in the English navy, through the efforts of Miss Weston and others. On some ships, ten per cent of the ship's company are enrolled as total abstainers. Remembering the sailor's proverbial fondness for "grog," this is certainly encouraging.

—In Great Britain and Ireland during 1890, 250,000 persons were committed to the jail for drunkenness. Of these prisoners 76,600 were women. Think of such an army of wives, mothers and sisters in a condition of criminal drunkenness! Women are not always angels. Whisky ever drives the angel from the heart and enthrones the fiend.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty*.

The Chinese Government and Missionaries.

The Review of Reviews recently made the following statement: "The curious consequence of the present agitation against the Europeans is that the Chinese Government itself has been compelled to vindicate the character of the Christian missionaries. The anti-foreign placards accuse the Christians of immorality, dishonesty and murder. The favourite charge is that women are procured to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out, and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. This extraordinary accusation has elicited from the Taur-gli-Yaman a direct declaration embodied on the official memorial to the Emperor, that the missionaries are an element of good in the land and not of evil. This is the formal finding of the Imperial Ministry, who, as usual, style themselves 'the memorialists.'"

"The memorialists find that the religion of the great West persuades people to follow the path of virtue. It has been propagated in all the western countries for many years. The hospitals for the sick and asylums for the infants are all good works. Of late years in all places in the different provinces visited by calamities, there were many missionaries who contributed large sums, and helped to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Their love to do good and their generosity in giving are certainly commendable."

On the strength of this memorial the Emperor issued an edict which favours the propagation of the Christian faith more than any previous edict that has been issued from the Chinese throne. So does God make the wrath of man to praise him.—*Onward*.

WHAT THEY KNOW.—This is the way a Cincinnati paper reports the fire in Newfoundland:

A tremendous fire occurred in St. John's, Nova Scotia, on last Saturday, which resulted in leaving fifteen thousand people homeless, destroying property estimated at eight millions of dollars. A fire similar in extent occurred in the same city forty-six years ago.

Among Exchanges.

A STATE CHURCH.

One of the beautiful little incidents of a State Church occurred the other day when an English vicar had two Nonconformists appointed to collect the tithes due him. They refused to perform their duties, and an action was brought against them for failure to make collections and they were actually convicted and fined.—*Independent*.

INTEGRITY. Integrity is of vast importance to reputation and peace. A man may tithe ill gotten gains but the world does not forget how he obtained them and he cannot forget himself. There is no dishonor with men and there is no remorse in one's own heart when he knows he has pursued a path of uprightness. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it."—*Register*.

THOSE BACK SEATS.

A clergyman in the state of Maine propounds this query, which he says is "peculiar, pertinent and perplexing." "At a paid lecture people go away from the sale disgusted because 'all the seats but those miserable pews at the rear end are taken,' and the following Sunday night at the preaching service or the prayer-meeting those six or eight back pews, which are so undesirable on a week day, are all filled, and those very desirable front seats are empty, notwithstanding the polite request of pastor and usher to the people to come and occupy them. Why is it that folks are so bashful on Sunday and afraid to attract attention, but lose their reticence at a concert or a paid lecture?"—*Ex*.

THE BEST LAST.

Christ always gives the best of the wine at the last of the feast; Satan reverses this order. The man who serves Satan gets his sweetest pleasures at the beginning. With him things grow worse as he goes on, and when the end comes it is the blackness of darkness forever. It is only in Christ that the end is better than the beginning.—*N. Y. Advocate*.