

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A PLAN of pumping coal has recently been invented, and experiments have already been made on a large scale. The coal is pulverized at the mines, freed from sulphur and other foreign substances, mixed with water and pumped in solution through pipes at the rate of five miles an hour. At its destination it is run into settling beds, the water drawn off, and the coal dust pressed into bricks of uniform size. The inventor claims that coal can be carried three hundred miles at a cost of six cents a ton.

OF THE seventy thousand British troops in India eighteen thousand are total abstainers. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, says that for every five thousand teetotalers enrolled the strength of the British army is increased by another battalion. This is the practical testimony of a tried soldier, one who speaks from the experience of actual campaigning. This can hardly be classed as sentiment. It is the practical experience of a hard-headed soldier, who only sees in his men instruments of conquest and recognizes that the use of liquor unfits them for fulfilling in the best way their duties as the guardians of the Empire.

AMERICAN RELIC-HUNTERS have, piece by piece, carried off so many of the historic landmarks of England, that the English people have been aroused to take steps to prevent this vandalism. An attempt was being made to secure Anne Hathaway's cottage, the birthplace of Shakespeare, for exhibition at the World's Fair, but the Stratford-on-Avon hustlers have taken steps to prevent this historic building from being taken away. As is right, they regard as sacred the house in which he was born who placed the English drama and literature in the position it occupies among the literary productions of the ages.

IN 1834 THE Queen heard of the poverty and want of a Mr. Jones a Baptist minister and book-seller, and offered him a home as "a poor brother" in the Charter House. Among the conditions named was that he must be a member of the Church of England. All the conditions except this one he could comply with; but he had to decline because as he replied to the Queen he was a "dissenter upon principle." The Queen then bestowed upon him a pension of £60 a year from the Royal Bounty Fund.

Such acts as these have had their effect in gaining for our Queen a love and veneration which few sovereigns possess in this age of democracy. While in some cases thrones have tottered and fallen and in others kingdoms have been preserved on by untiring and cruel vigilance, the crown of our Queen has set lightly on her head. She lives in the hearts of her people, safe with a surety that arms and vigilance can never bestow.

EUCALYPTUS OIL has come into such demand that over 20,000 pounds were sent to England from California last year, the tree having been planted in immense quantities in that State. General Stratton planted fifty-five acres near Haywards in 1869, chiefly for timber purposes. In 1883 it was discovered that a decoction of the leaves would remove the incrustated scales from boilers. While the engineers were preparing the liquid, they imagined that the odor cured one of bronchitis and the other of asthma, and they started a factory to extract the oil at San Lorenzo, which is said to have been the beginning of this industry.

A GERMAN statistician figures it out that if the land in Germany which is devoted to the production of intoxicating drinks were put to the production of food, it would afford enough to feed one seventh of Germany's population. The past winter in Germany was one of hunger to tens of thousands, riots in Berlin and elsewhere, because of the lack of food, and yet resources that might have fed seven millions were worse than wasted! Is this the idea civilization has of economy? The labour in every branch of making liquor is "non productive" and the wealth "gained" is at best but being taken out of the hands of the people to be placed in the hands of wealthy non-producing monopolists. When the Esquimaux kill game they gorge themselves and leave the rest of the food to rot. This is the barbarian idea of

economy. It would almost seem that our highly advanced and civilized conception is not very much better.

THE Independent says:—We are very thankful to the House of Representatives for voting that the Government exhibition should not be open on Sunday, and also that intoxicants should not be sold in any building belonging to the Government. We are glad thus to have the United States Government free itself entirely from complicity with breaking the Sabbath or selling intoxicants.

THE LATEST reports from Uganda, Africa, charged the French Catholic priests with having gained by their intrigues complete control of King Mwanga, so that he is now a mere cipher in their hands. As the priests are persistent opponents of the representatives of the British East African Company in that country, serious trouble has arisen. Some of the priests have been arrested by the company's orders and the affair seems likely to become a diplomatic question between France and Great Britain.

JOSEPH ARCH leader of the Agricultural Laborers' Union of England, is said to have thoroughly exhausted himself in his efforts to gain political power and recognition for farm-laborers. He is now about sixty-six years of age, has been a member of Parliament, is self-educated, and has labored from sunrise to sunset for sixty cents a day. Mr. Arch is a member of the Wesleyan Connection, and a local preacher.

IT MUST be borne in mind that there are in this city more than 9,000 licensed places where liquor is sold, and at no time during the day are there more than 575 policemen on duty, and only double that number at night. With the many other duties devolving on the police—the preservation of the peace, the protection of life and property—it can be readily seen that but little time can be spared by the patrolmen on post from his other important duties to watch the liquor dealers, the great majority of whom are persistent violators of the law.—Superintendent of Police BYRNES, New York City.

THIS is the state of affairs that made the crusade of Dr. Parkhurst necessary. When a municipality is failing in its duty then it is time for devoted men in private life to throw themselves into the breach for the salvation of the homes of his fellow citizens. It has been wisely said, "The chief of men is he who stands in the van of men, fronting the peril that frightens back all others which if it be not beaten will devour the others," and, when such men as Dr. Parkhurst meet opposition and hostile criticism they may very well console themselves with such a thought.

## Rome in England.

The new Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Herbert Vaughan, at his enthronement on a recent Sunday, said that he regarded with much satisfaction the history of the Roman Catholic Church in England during the last 50 or 60 years. "Sixty years ago the Catholic Church in England was composed of 'but scattered and insignificant remnants of her former power and splendour, when she had filled the whole land with faith and charity from sea to sea.' But under Cardinal Wiseman matters wonderfully revived and the hierarchy was restored. Then came Cardinal Manning, who changed fear and distrust to confidence and love, and now at length 'people are beginning to suspect and even to admit that no institution is more thoroughly in sympathy with all 'classes of English people than the Catholic Church—that no institution is more deeply interested in the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of the people than this ancient church.' Referring to some of the educational, social, and religious problems that demand attention, Dr. Vaughan said many things which it will be wise to note, remembering that when 'the Church' and 'Christianity' are spoken of the reference is exclusively to the Roman Catholic Church and to Roman Catholic Christianity. The Archbishop regarded the present state of things in the matter of education, as showing that the majority in the country had not the courage of their convictions to resist the attempts of a powerful minority to banish the teach-

ing of a finite doctrinal Christianity from the national system of education. Else 'they would never permit the Legislature to place the public purse at the disposal of the School Boards 'while a starvation allowance is dealt out to the Christian schools.' It was not enough that the Bible was read in the Board Schools, unless the scholars be taught to believe with divine faith, and to practise the doctrines of the Bible—for instance, 'the absolute need of grace and of using the means to acquire it; the necessity of baptism, 'without which a man cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven; the obligation to hear the Church, if he will not be 'a heathen and a publican; . . . that if 'we refuse to do penance we shall all 'likewise perish.' Turning to Socialism, he said that no power on earth was better able to deal with it than the Catholic Church. They must contribute their quota of zeal and exertion towards the solution of this, as of all great national questions. Lastly, they must bear ever in mind the direct mission of the Catholic Church in this country. They were the representatives of the old religion; all of them 'Ambassadors for Christ.' The deep religious spirit, the zeal and liberality of millions belonging to the Anglican Establishment, and with the Dissenting bodies are acknowledged; but, on the other hand, it is noted that 'a 'widespread movement . . . is lifting and 'carrying an integral part of the population towards Catholicism.' The conclusion of the address must be given in full: 'And, finally, 'I commend you, 'one and all, beloved priests and 'people, to blessed Peter, the ancient 'patron of the Sovereigns of England 'and of the whole English race, that 'he may be with you in the work 'which he expects at your hands; to 'St. Joseph, the head of the Holy 'Family, that he may teach you on 'all occasions, whether of sorrow or 'prosperity, to 'take the Child and His 'Mother, and never to separate them; 'to the most glorious Virgin Mary, 'The Queen of Apostles, the refuge of 'sinners, that she may look down with 'pity on her dowry, and once more 'unite us all in the faith and love of 'her Son, Jesus, the Saviour of the 'world.'

## Moody on Mount Calvary.

Mr. Moody and his son are visiting the Holy Land. Over a month ago they reached Jerusalem. On the first Sabbath he spent in the Holy City, at half-past four o'clock, the evangelist preached on the hill which is supposed by many to be Calvary. About 400 persons were present representing many nationalities and religions.—'Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, English, Scotch, Americans, converted Jews, and unconverted Syrians and Arabs. The meeting was under the direction of the Church Missionary Society. Surrounding Mr. Moody were some sixty young boys and girls in starched white caps, who are scholars in the London Jews' Society Mission School, and who not only looked very attractive in themselves, but gave a distinctive character to the congregation about them. After singing, and prayer by an English clergyman, Mr. Moody preached with intense pathos. He began by speaking of the places in sight and their associations. We felt very near Melchisedek, Abraham, Samuel, David, and the Man Christ Jesus, as place after place was pointed to.—'Jesus there, on that hill; 'Right over yonder; 'Right there in front,' and similar phrases introduced brief word pictures of stirring scenes associated with Zion, Olivet, Bethany, Mizpah, etc. But the preacher's finger was most often pointed to Moriah, where 'God lifted the veil of time, and showed His old friend Abraham the day of Christ that made him glad. If he didn't see it then, I don't know when he did see it; and an eloquent description of Abraham's nearly completed sacrifice led up to a powerful picture of God's infinite love when He spared not His Son, and an appeal to unconverted hearts there present. But this was introductory; the address proper was on Christ's teaching at the feasts, showing particularly that Jesus on these occasions pro-

claimed the free gift of the Spirit. He appealed to all Christians present to seek God until He gave them the gift of the Spirit of power for service, so much needed in the city, and everywhere where work for Christ was to be done. He closed by showing that we did not worship a dead Jew, nailed to a cross, who had finished his work, but a living Saviour who is at the right hand of God, and is able now to do the same work that He had done when on the earth, and calling attention to the last messages of Jesus to his disciples, which were notable for their fullness of authority.

All Hail . . . . . Matt. xxviii. 9.  
All Power . . . . . " xxviii. 18.  
All Nations . . . . . " xxviii. 19.  
All Things . . . . . " xxviii. 20.  
All the Church of Christ needs is the power of the Spirit for service, and Jesus the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, was ready to give it. Mr. Moody was to preach another Sunday on the same spot.

## Darwinism a Failure.

On this subject so renowned an authority as Professor Virchow, in an address before the last Anthropological Congress in Vienna, said: "Since the Darwinian theory of the origin of man made its first vigorous mark, twenty years ago, we have sought for the intermediate stages which were supposed to connect man with the apes, the proto-man, the *pro anthropos*, is not yet discovered. For anthropological science the *proanthropos* is even a subject of discussion. At that time in Innsbruck the prospect was, apparently that the course of descent from ape to man would be reconstructed all at once; but now we can not even prove the descent of the separate races from one another. At this moment we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men. The least known of all are the people of the central mountainous district of the Malay Peninsula; but otherwise we know the people of Terra del Fuego quite as well as the Esquimaux, Bashkirs, Polynesians, and Lapps. Nay, we know more of many of these races than we do of certain European tribes; I need only mention the Albanians. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian. Even when in certain ones phenomena appear which are characteristic of the apes,—that is, the peculiar ape-like projections of the skull in certain races,—still, we can not say that these men are ape-like."

## How a Pope is Elected.

Some of the most curiously elaborate ballot systems known were developed in the small governing bodies of the Middle Ages. One of these is the form of electing a pope, which has continued to our own time. All the cardinals are locked up together in a suite of rooms at the Vatican, forbidden to have any communication with the outside world till they have made a choice. Food is passed in to them, but if the pope is not elected within a few days they are put on prison rations by way of quickening their work. A ballot is taken every morning, followed by another, to give an opportunity for changing votes. Each cardinal receives a printed blank. He first signs it, then folds it over so as to conceal the signature, and seals it. On the uncovered part of the paper he writes the name of his candidate. If there is not a two-thirds majority the ballots are burned, and the smoke tells the waiting crowd outside that there is no election. The same process is repeated every evening. When any candidate gets the necessary two thirds the sealed signatures are opened, to make sure that no unauthorized person has voted. Then the election is publicly announced.

The slums and the saloon are inseparable allies. We are accustomed to think of London slums as being not only the darkest spots in "darkest England," surpassing in misery and crime anything in our own country. But good authority asserts that in the poorest districts of London there is one saloon to each 136 persons, while in a less poverty stricken section of Chicago there is one saloon to each sixty-five persons.

## 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.]

## AFRICA.

Undoubtedly the Dark Continent is the freshest and most fruitful field for Christian effort. In recent years it has growingly commanded the attention and enlisted the interest of the Christian world. The death of David Livingstone nineteen years ago marked a new era in the history of Africa's redemption, agencies for its Christianization since that date multiplying with wonderful rapidity.

Africa contains four times the territorial space that the United States possesses. Mission stations at present are most plentiful in the south, in and about Cape Colony, along the west coast and the basin of the Congo, and in the lake region.

At the beginning of this century little had been done for Africa except what the Moravians had effected near the Cape of Good Hope. In 1799 the first four missionaries of the London Missionary Society arrived at the Cape. In the south others also began to labor, such as the Dutch Reformed Church and an English society called "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Something over a year after Livingston's death a memorial mission was founded in his honor on Lake Nyassa, and it has been very successful. American effort dates back to 1835, in Zululand; Liberia and Western Africa, 1842; Central Africa, 1880. Of late many missionaries have sailed for Africa, and much money is being expended in this direction.

To convert Africa to Christ will not prove an easy task, humanly speaking. The obstacles in the way are numerous and formidable. The different tribes are constantly at war. Social anarchy everywhere reigns. Then the people are terribly afflicted with indolence. Few wants and abundant natural provision foster idleness, and idleness always tempts the devil. Slavery is another obstacle. A large area is constantly under the surveillance and subject to invasions of slavehunters. A half million negroes are kidnapped by Arabs annually. The traffic has been much abated, and yet it is still carried on clandestinely on the east coast. Intemperance hinders gospel work. Says the *New York Times*—"Every ship that takes missionaries to Africa carries enough poisonous rum and gin to offset in evil the good effects of a thousand missionaries." Polygamy is a fifth hindrance. Many natives hesitate to embrace the gospel because it cuts them off from indulgence in carnality. The climate too is often deadly in its effects upon Europeans.

A wonderful work has been witnessed during the past twenty years. The Bible has been translated into sixty-six of the languages and dialects of this dark country. The gospel has proved its power to make men honest who were once very untruthful, to change the savage into a respected citizen. Not every convert becomes a Bishop Crowther, yet good material for bishops and priests and ministers is found in the wilds of Africa.

Let prayer for Africa be put up to God unceasingly. Pray that a Pentecostal blessing may rest upon work and workers; that God will banish those obstacles which hinder the progress of missions, particularly that one for which America is responsible, the liquor traffic; pray that God will raise up from the seven million Africans of this country missionaries to their brethren across the waters.—G. L. WHITE, in *Star*.

Japan is the missionary marvel of the age. In less than the fifth of a century a tenth of a million adherents to Christianity have been won! Christianity is about to become the State religion.

Twenty-five years ago there was not a Women's Foreign Missionary Society in America, now there are in Great Britain and America 19,500 Auxiliaries and 5,200 Bands, with an aggregate income of \$1,250,000. The twenty of these societies in the United States, managed and supported by women, support 757 missionaries. They con-

tributed \$1,638,233 in 1888, and since their organization \$10,325,124. At the beginning of this century the way of life could be studied by but one-fifth of the world's population. Now it is translated into languages that make it accessible to 910ths of the inhabitants of the globe.

## Temperance Notes.

The best "drunk cure" ever discovered is to keep away from the saloons.

Take this thought and turn it over and over, and get all the bearings of it; and make your resolution accordingly: "The next generation must be largely a generation of drunkards, if the liquor traffic is not suppressed."—*The Independent*.

By common consent, the man who becomes the proprietor of a whisky saloon is excluded from good society. His business puts him under a ban. But, by some strange process, the man who figures as a big distiller or a wholesale dealer does not suffer a similar penalty. The fact that he has abundance of money, or some other equally unreasonable consideration, seems to operate as an atonement for his offense. But why should it be so? As far as we can see, the cases ought to be reversed. We should rather go to judgment loaded down with all the offenses of a fourth-rate "doggy keeper," than with those of the most genteel distiller that ever thrived and grew fat on his trade of blood.—*The Pacific*.

One of the most active and best informed Glasgow ministers has given it as his solid conviction that some thirty thousand men and women go to bed drunk in Glasgow every Saturday night.

The two causes which are credited with awakening the German people to the necessity of the temperance reform are, first, the conviction that beer drinking is weakening the moral and physical qualities of the nation, and second, the necessity of turning the beer material into bread. Statistics show that Germany devotes about a quarter of her productive energy to the liquor traffic and that the "demand for bread can only be met by the denial of beer."

Dr. Darwin says that "all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct."

Secretary Graham, of the Church Temperance Society, says: "The poor man's club is the liquor saloon. It is a bad club. It gives light and warmth and society. It gives at the same time poverty and degradation. Where it thrives and grows the home withers. Granted an existent tenement house population, crowded and squalid, and dirty as it must be and is, the liquor saloon is the only place of resort in such quarters. The deeper the poverty the larger the number of liquor saloons. They are the headquarters of political activity. The heeled are there looking for office, and the ward boss is the saloon-keeper. The warmth and the light contrast with the small back room in the double-decker tenement. They flank every street corner like guns, enfilading the street with their concentric fire. This is the stronghold of the enemy. How is he to be fought and conquered? First, by training the young and teaching them that there is only one safe side to the saloon, and that is the outside; second, by legislation diminishing the danger; third, by counteracting agencies."

Montreal saloon-keepers have been evading the license law, and keeping open on Sundays, by selling five cent luncheon tickets, which they contended constituted purchasers boarders, and entitled them to all the liquor they desired. Judge Desnoyers has decided that the luncheon ticket scheme was a violation both of the spirit and letter of the law.

Rev. O. P. Gifford suggests that if the liquor traffic, the breweries, etc., are to be represented at the Columbian Exposition then it ought to be demanded that "the finished product be there too. Let us have a black Maria, a bridewell, a poorhouse, a hospital and a Keeley cure institute."