

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1291

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ON APRIL 28th the King and Queen of Denmark celebrated their golden wedding. This royal pair have not very extensive dominions, but with one daughter, Princess of Wales and another Empress of Russia and a son the King of Greece, the family has a wider influence than any in Europe.

THE QUEEN purposes sending specimens of her own work, together with some of her paintings, to the woman's section of the World's Fair. Other members of her family will contribute of their handwork. These specimens should be interesting.

THE SALVATION ARMY twenty-five years ago consisted only of two people, a Methodist preacher and his wife turned away from their own communion because of their unconventional methods. To day it is a fully equipped organization, having 9000 officers and 2,900 barracks where daily services are held, and a revenue of \$3,750,000.

IT ALMOST LOOKS as if the people of Chicago were rushing at the World's Fair without stopping to count the cost. The cost will at least reach \$22,226,400. To meet this not more than \$11,000,000 are absolutely in sight not including gate receipts. The highest figure it would be safe to estimate these at would be \$5,000,000—thus leaving a deficit of \$6,000,000. However Chicago has the spirit that a squad of adventurers had, in the early gold days, when they painted on the cover of their prairie wagons the legend "To Pike's Peak or Bust" and deserves to succeed.

IT IS ANNOUNCED from St. Petersburg that the terrible famine in that country cost the treasury \$180,000,000. There has been some doubt expressed as to this for there has been no reduction of expenditure for military purposes and as a matter of fact the Russian Gov't is not the kind that believes in spending much money in charity for its people.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg says: "The measures adopted by the council of the Empire to prevent the development of any facts in connection with Russian army affairs provide that any civilian who betrays official secrets to a foreign power will be exiled to the most remote part of Siberia. In the case of officials betraying the trust reposed in them, they will first be condemned to seven years' imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be exiled to Siberia for life."

SINCE the establishment of constitutional government in Japan it has increased the number of newspapers to a surprising extent. Last year there were as many as 550 Japanese newspapers and other periodicals, and in the city of Tokio alone there were seventeen political dailies, with a weekly circulation of over 1,000,000 copies, besides weekly and monthly publications devoted to progress, science, literature, the fine arts and social affairs. Japan, which is at once very ancient and ever youthful, has become one of the great newspaper-reading countries of the world.

THE TOTAL EXTENT of British Africa is estimated to be 2,470,000 square miles. The only other European country which controls a million square miles of Africa is France, which owns the desert Sahara, 1,550,000 square miles, and 1,400,000 square miles besides, including Algeria, part of Guinea part of Congo and Madagascar.

A PARTY of Mexican laborers, while digging in the extension of Santa Cruz canal near Phoenix, Ariz., recently, came upon one of the strangest of the old Aztec cities. They struck the first ruin in cutting through the desert about twenty feet below the surface, where it had doubtless been covered up by sand storms. Everything about the old building had been wonderfully preserved owing to the alkali in the sand. The roof, which had doubtless been thatched, had caved in, but the wooden pieces by which it was held together were sound, although put in a thousand years ago. There were eighteen bodies in the building, all of them of medium size, and their flesh was mummified.

GLASGOW SCOTLAND has an industrial home where women, when they

are released from prison, find a home provided for them where they are employed in laundry work for which they receive payment.

PERHAPS THE Prohibition State which is held up most as an illustration of the statement—"Prohibition does prohibit" is Iowa.—The Iowa "State Register" says:

"Iowa has never had even a governor who has made an honest and vigorous attempt to enforce the prohibitory law." So much greater, then, is the shame for the governors who thus disregard the obligations of their oath of office. Another leading political paper says: "A governor with a little Jacksonian determination could close every saloon in the State." The good, sobriety-loving people of Iowa should get together and see to it that a "Jacksonian" governor is elected.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL in the city of Mexico, was ninety-four years in building, cost \$2,000,000, and has several candlesticks of gold, one of them too heavy for a man to lift. One statue was of gold, and cost \$1,090,000. One of the lamps was valued at \$70,000 and at one time it cost \$1,000 to clean it.

HOW LITTLE confidence one can put in the general run of these little anecdotes concerning the lives of men of note is shown from the following. One of the best literary papers in the country quoted a paragraph about Webster containing this: "Daniel Webster paid his second term's tuition at Dartmouth by handling DeTocqueville's America, in Merrimack County, New Hampshire." The next week comes forward a critic who shows that Webster's terms in Dartmouth were 1797-1801. DeTocqueville was born in 1805, visited America in 1831, and published his great work on *Democracy in America* in French in 1835.

NEW YORK is drifting or rather has drifted back into something like the state of things that existed just before the great Tweed exposure. The Legislature, both Senate and House, have passed the Excise bill which, in its present shape, may properly be entitled—"Laws to furnish the People of the State of New York and visitors to it with every facility to become drunkards."

THIS IS AN AGE of combines, and, some how or other, the combines are always on the winning side of the game. The fact that the people have any rights at all does not come into consideration at all. The directory in charge of the lighting of the World's Fair building refused to be swindled and brought the Electric Light combine to terms. The Standard says.

The negotiations for lighting at the World's Fair strikingly illustrate the benevolent character and advantage to the people of great combines. The electrical combine demanded \$18.50 per lamp, which made the whole bill foot up \$1,721,214. The directory refused and made ready to open negotiations with foreign companies. The combine collapsed and now a contract has been made with an ex-member of it—the Edison General Electric Co.—at \$5.95 per lamp, saving to the Exposition the trifle of a million or more. This may furnish a slight clue for a long-range guess at the number of millions which combines take from the people for which no equivalent is given.

EVEN A CASUAL student of French politics must become convinced that the Papal and priestly pretensions of regard for and adhesive to Republican principles are insincere. The fact is the times demand this pretense and so for the time they are seemingly ardent republicans, but in reality the feeling and thoughts emanating from Rome cannot but favour despotism and the grinding of the very springs of free action and thought from men. It is inherent in that religion.

ON the 26th of March the Chamber was called upon to consider attacks made upon the Government in some of the churches. Mgr. d'Hulst, the only Catholic representative, drew a characteristically Jesuitical distinction between the Republic as a form of government and doctrines of the Revolution. He recognizes the Republic but combats the principles upon which it is based. Premier Loubet declared if any more such disturbances occurred the churches where they took place would be closed, and the Chamber, by a vote of 336 to 105 adopted this resolution: "The Chamber, approving the declarations of the Government, calls upon it to enforce the provisions of the penal code which forbid ministers of religion publicly to criticize in the exercise of their ministry the laws and acts of republican authority." Pursuant to this the Minister of Justice has notified the Prefects throughout France not to permit priests to criticize or condemn the laws.

The Pitcairn Islanders.

ON his latest trip from the Cape Colony to San Francisco, Captain Forman of the British bark Earl Dunraven, touched at Pitcairn, Island and swapped news with the descendants of the mutineers of the ship *Bounty*. There are 131 of them on Pitcairn, he says, the rest having found new homes on Norfolk Island thirty-five years ago. Nearly all are Christians, McCoy's or Youngs, though there are a few Warrens and Coffins. There are twenty-three or twenty-four houses, each standing in a garden plot, all built of island pine, all raised on piles three or four feet above the ground, all having verandahs all unpainted, all thatched with palm leaves, some bigger than the others, but all on the same general plan. Chairs are a luxury, stools and benches taking their place for every day use. The captain saw books in all the houses, and prints and texts on the walls. Water is obtained from three never failing springs. Roses, lilies, and geraniums abound in the gardens; oranges, lemons, and limes grow all over the island. The oranges are especially fine. "The sweetest I ever ate," says the captain. The sugar cane, coconuts, breadfruit, pineapple, mulberry, taro, yam, sweet potato, Irish potato, onion, pumpkin, etc., also thrive, but grapes and strawberries do not seem at home there. The fifty sheep on the island are "almost wild," and there are also wild goats and wildcats, the latter a great nuisance, because of their fondness for chickens.

The Islanders themselves impressed the captain as very simple, frank and hospitable, and the most religious people he ever knew. "They just seem to live in an atmosphere of religion." Short as his stay on the island was—only a few hours—they took him to a prayer-meeting, and prayed for him after they got him there. They keep the Jewish Sabbath, and are much exercised over the news that their brethren on Norfolk Island are keeping Sunday. They scrupulously abstain from pork. Indeed, they eat little animal food of any kind, and not much fish. Although tobacco grows wild all around them they do not use it in any form. Drunkenness and profanity are unknown. The women have olive complexions, with jet black hair and white teeth. As they advance in years they grow stout. They have no boots or shoes, or no hats. Their ordinary dress is a common wrapper, "not very clean," notes the captain, "as soap is a great luxury." The men are much better off in the matter of clothes, thanks to the occasional visits of ships. Both the grown people and the children struck the captain as remarkably well educated, and well behaved, their isolation considered. But he is sorry that on the advice of missionaries they now try to sell the little curios—flower paintings on coconuts shells, embroidered baskets, etc.—which they used to give away. "They tell me," he says, "that all the money that is got now is entirely devoted to the school. That may be at present, but it won't last."

The Pitcairn Islanders need new boats. The two sent to them by the Dunder people in 1880 have pretty nearly outlived their usefulness. They need garden tools, clothing (especially for women), boots and shoes, etc. New boots, too, of the right sort, would be a godsend and a treasure to them. Consider how out of our world they are! Captain Forman was the first shipmaster they had seen in four years.

One passage in the captain's talk with the San Francisco Bulletin's reporter is anything but pleasant reading for those of us who prefer to take an optimistic view of human nature. "I was told when there," he says, "that were it not for a few extra ships passing, they would have nothing but what the island supplies, and it does not supply clothing or anything to make it with. Sometimes they will go out for miles to a ship with fruits, etc., and then not be allowed to go alongside, even after offering their load for nothing, sooner than take it ashore again, where it is of no use. Other vessels will take the fruits and give them nothing in exchange, even grudging them a drink of water. How people can treat persons in their lonely, isolated position in that way, I do not know."

Here is a part of Shipmaster For-

man's report of his first "prayer-meeting night" experience among these Pitcairn Island descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers:

The church was fitted with seats and desks much the same as the school. At the end was a platform, slightly raised, on which was the minister's reading desk and the nice organ that her Majesty presented in 1880. Old Mr. Young was minister, assisted by one of his sons, and Miss Young presided at the organ, and played very well indeed (she is self-taught). The worship was conducted after the Methodist style, the hymns used being Moody and Sankey's. There were three hymns, all beautifully sung, though there was a want of male voices, as the greater number of men were on board the vessel, and the congregation was composed chiefly of women and children. I would like to hear the singing with all the men present as well, for I know it would have been worth hearing, as all on the island are fine singers. It is one thing they can do properly. There was a short extempore prayer by the old gentleman, who also gave an extempore sermon, taking for his text the miracle at the pool of Bethesda. He gave a plain, pointed rendering of it, too, worth listening to. After it there were general short prayers by any one who chose to do so, and I was surprised to find the young ladies praying in public, and doing it as if they were accustomed to do so. I was not aware I had any "sisters" in Pitcairn Island before that night, but they did not forget to pray for the dear brother who was worshipping with them.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise ye up women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

Seed Sowing.

Dr. O. R. Bachelor in a letter to the "Star" writing of his work in India, gives an account of special work done in the cool season by travelling with the gables together in order to carry to remote places the message of salvation. A brief extract will give an idea of the working force and their methods. He says:

"We have two American tents, one ten feet by ten for me, and one ten by twelve for the native preachers. By pitching them with the gables together they may be thrown into one, and so serve to afford sitting room for quite a number of people when we can gather them in. A yoke of oxen and cart for the luggage, a pony and gig for me, a boy to cook for me, who also looks after the oxen and drives, and another boy to cook for the preachers, and our outfit is complete.

Of our working force the most prominent man is Panda, a recent convert. He is a man of middle age and was for many years a missionary of Jagannath, making it his business to travel through the country collecting pilgrims and guiding them to Puri. He was a Brahmin, and learned in the literature of his order. His personal appearance is commanding and he has the tongue of a ready speaker. He can reel off Sanscrit by the yard, which being the classic language of the Hindus, with its alliteration and smoothly flowing sentences, has a peculiar charm not only to those who understand it but to the unlearned as well. Panda has a wonderful fluency in this enchanting language, and it is said that sometimes when hard pressed in an argument he has only to throw out with a gusto one of his favorite sentences, and that closes the controversy, for the people imagine there must be wisdom in what they cannot understand! He bids fair to be a tower of strength among our preachers. Jacob is an old and tried worker, a faithful and diligent preacher in the Bible school, and has been for some years a faithful lay preacher. Ganga is a young Brahmin convert in whom our lamented Bro. Boyer was deeply interested. He is a student, and is improving rapidly not only in scholarship but as a speaker. Rallas, a little fellow, the youngest member of the Bible school, is not altogether useless. He helps greatly in singing and also in selling tracts. Four of these belong to the Bible school and we en-

deavor to keep up the regular course of Bible study. We manage to secure from one to two hours daily, according to our work, for this purpose. In order to keep all in the spirit of their work every evening is a prayer-meeting.

We aim to be out daily for a couple of hours in the morning, usually in two parties, picking up hearers here and there and from house to house as the case may be, and then towards evening secure some central place or visit some market or bazaar where larger congregations may be gathered. Visitors at the camp receive attention at all hours when they are disposed to call. When in the vicinity of markets large companies gather around, attracted by the singing, and listen for one or two hours to the preachers speaking in succession. The hearers are constantly changing, some going and others coming, but the work goes on without interruption, often amid the noise of the market, the people buying and selling all around.

Our first camp was at Uluda, a Santal village twenty miles from Midnapore. There is a new branch church here and several converts of the better class were recently baptized. This was the time for our Quarterly Meeting, and there was a good attendance, especially of Santals. Our party made up the delegation from the Bengali churches with the addition of two from the neighboring church at Bahadragadi. The work of the Quarterly Meeting was very interesting, the papers read, methods discussed, new plans instituted, the social meetings and social intercourse, all showing vigor, enterprise, and a determination to go forward. The leading man of this new interest was one of three chief men of the Santals in this region, to whom all matters of social interest are referred for adjustment. In becoming a Christian he of course sacrificed his position as head man. He has property and influence, and his conversion affords a very cheerful sign of progress among the Santals. There is but a handful of converts here at present, but they are strong men and have a commanding influence. The Stileses had their camp here, making this their working center for a time; and a most interesting work they have in hand. Miss Butts joined us here and went her way to inspect her country schools.

At the close of the Quarterly Meeting the leading Santal made a feast for the whole company. Everything was in native style, the guests sitting on the ground, eating with their fingers from plates made of leaves pinned together. Fifty guests did ample justice to a most inviting meal."

He closes by saying that the camp was out two months and a half, that in most places they were well received and their message listened to with deep attention. With much labor and care the seed has been sown, but all pray that an abundant harvest may be garnered.

Our Baptist friends are preparing in earnest to celebrate worthily the centenary of William Carey, who did so nobly for missions in India. Last year the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces gave for foreign missions \$10,590. They are going to give a much larger amount this year—perhaps three times as much.

The annual meeting of the North End Mission was held at the Union Congregational church, Columbus Avenue, Sunday evening. During the year the institution provided 103,000 meals, 33,000 lodgings, and 9,000 garments; 227 women have been cared for at the home on North Street, and about 60 children at the Mt. Hope Home; 120 women were provided with outfits and places for work, and a large number of maternity cases were received and cared for. One thousand religious services were held and much outside work has been done by the missionaries.

Temperance Notes.

—The national drink bill of the United States figures up about 1,200,000,000, an average national tax of \$100 to each voter.

—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, says that nine-tenths of the evil that he has to fight against in the social department of his work is caused by drink.

—The total abstinence crusade in German and Swedish universities is having encouraging growth. It is not based on religious or philanthropic grounds, but mainly upon scientific reasons.

—After forty years' study of the temperance question, ex-bailie Lewis, of Edinburgh, has arrived at the conclusion that until they demanded prohibition there was no deliverance from the evil of drink.

—There are new patrol wagons to clear the streets of Liverpool of drunken people. Clear out the saloons. That will clear the streets of drunkards. That will save the expense of patrol wagons.

—Lady Henry Somerset has persuaded Miss Ellen Hood one of the most efficient of the W. C. T. U. workers in Chicago, to go with her to England to assist in the better organization of temperance work there.

Work Among The Jews.

The work of evangelization among the Hebrews of New York City was undertaken amid most discouraging circumstances by the Rev. Dr. Charles Freshman, son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Freshman, a converted Jewish Rabbi, and a very able divine. The first few years of this work witnessed an uphill struggle, but Mr. Freshman's faith and energy have, under the divine blessing met and overcome all obstacles. Now the work at 17 St. Mark's Place, in that great city, together with the outlying branches connected with it stands in a better position than ever before. Bro. Freshman has recently witnessed the conversion of some Jewish brethren, who will in future be of great aid to him in his work. The following extract is of interest:

"Sunday, April 10th, marked a very important epoch in the history of this church. It was a jubilee day. In this, the seventh year of its history, the perfect number, the mortgage had been paid. The whole day was devoted to praise and thanksgiving. Though a great burden has been removed, still the needs of the work are as pressing as ever. Mr. Freshman has established two reading rooms at some distance apart; these are conducted by his converts, under his supervision. He has also engaged an assistant, the Rev. A. C. Gabelin, a German minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also anxious to procure a building in another part of the city. The ever-increasing Hebrew population in this city demands increased facilities for extending this work."

Among Exchanges.

THE WEED.

Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia legislatures are enacting laws curtailing the use of tobacco by minors. The weed is evidently getting into ill repute with law makers.—*Can. Voice*.

DO IT NOW.

If you have any money to give away to good objects, give it while you live. There is nothing in the New Testament about posthumous giving, very much about giving with the living hand.—*Standard*.

A BETTER TEST.

To hold men, edify them and make them increasingly useful is a much better test of a minister's ability and efficiency than merely to draw them.—*Presbyterian*.

INEXCUSABLE.

At a church social given in Buffalo, N. Y., a method of money-making was resorted to which went to the utmost limit of folly. When the curtain rose six beautiful ladies were seen standing in a row, each wearing a placard with this advertisement: "You may kiss me for a quarter." Such a method of making money for a church cannot be too severely condemned. No one would be surprised to find such proceedings in a place of dissipation and revelry, but to witness them in a church must shock every sense of decency and propriety.—*Advocate*.

WHY IS IT?

A clergyman in Maine propounds a query that 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 were so undesirable on a week day, are all filled, and those very desirable front seats are empty, notwithstanding the polite request of pastor and of 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?"—*The Congregationalist*.

WHY SHE WORE IT.

The Salvation Army lassies are very often entirely equal to the occasion, as for instance: "That bonnet would scare the Devil himself!" said a would-be smart young man to a Salvation Army lass, recently. "Yes; that's what I wear it for, sir!" she replied. And the lass was not far behind them, as for instance: "Dude: 'There's no salvation in that guernsey of yours.' Ben: 'There may not be when it is hanging up on a nail, but when I have it on there is.'"—*Phil. Standard*.