

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1990

## Your Attention, Please!

While we thank those who have given attention to the statements of account recently sent out, we have to again call the attention of several hundreds to the fact that we are waiting for remittances from them.

Why do they delay?

We need to hear from everyone—and at once.

It certainly, is not too much to ask and expect that every subscriber who has delayed payment will now make an earnest effort to pay. The money due is all needed to meet the expenses of publishing, and is needed without further delay. Let each one do his part promptly.—LUKE 6: 31.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IN SWEDEN a substitute for coal is now being made; and it is said to be excellent. It is composed of wood charcoal and coal tar. A paste of these substances is made, which is run through a press.

ON THE EXPOSITION building in Chicago about 5000 men are employed. Seven buildings are near completion—the woman's building, and those which represent horticulture, transportation, administration, forestry, mines and fisheries.

A FACT which should provoke thoughtful consideration is presented by the Interior: Years ago we heard Prof. Henry B. Smith say in the classroom that the Roman Catholics of New York City paid one-tenth of the city taxes and held nine-tenths of the city offices. The last count in New York shows that out of twenty-five aldermen twenty are either Catholics or of alien birth.

THIS DARK PICTURE of Cincinnati is given by the correspondent of an English paper:

It enjoys the reputation of being one of the five most wicked cities in America. Of its 300,000 inhabitants, 84,000 are foreign born; 54,000 came from the German Empire. The Germans are said to run the city; and the brewers are said by some to run the Germans. We have as many breweries as Methodist churches. More than twice as many people are employed in the liquor business as belong to the Methodist churches. Every week nearly 80,000 people are compelled to go into, above, or around saloons, to pay their dues into the 400 building and loan associations, most of which have their headquarters furnished by saloon-keepers rent free. Poverty is so rife that the Secretary of the Associated Charities says there are 70,000 poor who never deposit a dollar in bank or saving society. Pauperism, vice and crime keep our asylums and prisons crowded; and the work house is in the midst of a dull season when it contains less than 600 prisoners.

STEPS ARE being taken to place in Washington, a statue of Pere Marquette, the priest and explorer. He was a Christian and a heroic man. His gentle but strong character had a tremendous influence over the Indians in calling them into the light of truth and goodness. His was a life worth living, and it is well to honour him with a monument.

DR. SCHIEBER has recently published a paper dealing with the Moslem's and their religion. He calculated that of the 176,000,000 Moslems, 100,000,000 are already subject to Christian powers and that very soon all will be in the same position. As a political power Islam is but a skeleton of her former glory and her religion has shared in the general ruin. Thousands are becoming Christians yearly.

THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY of the death of Abraham Lincoln which occurred Friday 15th inst. calls to mind the fact that although Lincoln had such a wonderful control of language yet he never had any scholastic training. He himself accounts for it.

Well, if I've got any power that way, I'll tell you how I suppose I came to get it. You see, when I was a boy, over in Indiana, all the local politicians used to come to our cabin to discuss politics with my father. And I used to sit by and listen to them, but father wouldn't let me ask many questions, and there were a good many things I didn't understand. Well, I'd go up to my room in the attic and sit down, or pace back and forth, till I made out just what they meant. And then I'd lay awake for hours oftentimes just putting their ideas into words that the boys round our way could understand.

THE QUESTION of excluding foreigners from Japan is being agitated again, and the party favouring exclusion is if anything gaining ground.

When Japan first opened the gates for western civilization, the charm of novelty cooperated with the desire for improvement in the welcome which was given to the new order of things. Now that the evils of European civilization are perceived along with the good, there is not the same favorable attitude shown. A party of reaction against foreign influences and ideas has sprung up. This was manifest by the number of representatives which that party returned at the late popular election. The steady persistence of such a party may be looked for at least in the near future. The government secured a working majority in the elections; and there seems to be a lessening of the number of smaller issues which at first made such a motley collection of parties. One hopeful feature is the election of a number of able Christian representatives, who will doubtless make their influence felt in the new Parliament. It is satisfactory to know that the enfranchised Japanese, during the first exercise of their electoral rights, have shown a steadier poise and more judicious temper than was anticipated.

## Protestantism in Russia.

We confess surprise at the showing which is made for dissent in Russia. The Orthodox Greek church has been supposed to embrace substantially all the population. But Dr. Hermann Dalton, pastor of a prominent Reformed church in St. Petersburg for many years, and thoroughly acquainted with Russia, claims that one third of the population are Dissenters, and that they number from fourteen to fifteen millions. He estimates the Stundists alone at two millions. Prof. Zoeckler in his handbook figures the Dissenters at eleven millions. And Protestantism is growing with great rapidity. Some years ago the fashionable people in St. Petersburg, under the leadership of Pashkoff, manifested extraordinary beneficence and activity in the distribution of Bibles, Testaments and other wholesome reading. In 1884 Pashkoff and Count Korff were confiscated, and their distribution was forbidden. Another movement was headed by Stutajeff. He sold his business and gave his fortune of five thousand marks to the poor; then he returned to work in his fields. He was dissatisfied with ritual observances and believed in non-resistance. He refused to pay the tax collector, but allowed that officer to help himself. When sentenced by the court he suffered the punishment but declined to recognize the authority of the court. He aided some thieves to make away with his own property, but they brought the plunder back to him the next day. Tolstoi was much influenced by Stutajeff, and his following is very large. Pobedonostzeff, the head of the Orthodox church, has almost unlimited power, and since the regicide of the Czar in 1881 he has exerted all his might to crush out Protestantism. The Orthodox church is alarmed and the crusade against the Jews, the Stundists and other Protestants is an evidence of terror. The hope of the future is in their increasing strength.

## 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.]

## The Sweetest Lives.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,  
Whose deeds, both great and small,  
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,  
Where love ennobles all.  
The world may sound no trumpets,  
ring no bells,  
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes  
After its own life-working. A child's kiss  
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad;  
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;  
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;  
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense  
Of service which thou renderest.

Mrs. BROWNING.

A NEW SOCIETY. Mrs. J. J. Barnes writes of the organization of a new Aid Society in the First District. Mrs. B. says:—I have been at Lower Pres-

spending a few days, and aided the sisters there, on the 26th inst. in organizing a W. F. M. Society. The society starts with twelve members. The officers are as follows:—Mrs. C. A. McLaughlin, President; Mrs. Silas Grant, Vice President; Mrs. James Grant, Secretary; and Mrs. Fred Grant, Treasurer; Mrs. B. Bishop, Mrs. John Grant and Miss Birdie Bishop, with the Secretary, were appointed a committee to solicit additional members for the Society.

## Woman's Missionary Work in Yokohama.

BY THE REV. T. H. COLQUHOUN, D. D.

As might be expected, that part of the human family which was "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre," are in no way behind the male members of the Church, in carrying on their Christian work in our growing city, where the population has increased from 80,000 in 1887, to 134,678, in 1890. In educational work the women are performing a very important part. We have here a number of female Christian schools, where the native girls and young women are being educated and prepared for teachers, and no doubt many of them will become Christian wives and mothers; and, if the "hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world," who can estimate, or even approximate the wide, elevating and refining Christian influence which will be diffused among the rising generation, when these trained Christian women shall occupy prominent positions in this kingdom. In connection with nearly all these Christian schools, there is a Bible department, where the pious young women who feel themselves called to the evangelistic work, are taught the holy Scriptures and such branches of learning as will qualify them for this important kind of Christian work. The following are the number of graduates and pupils which are now in these schools preparing for this active part of missionary work. The Union Female Mission School has thirty graduates in the active work and nine pupils studying in the school. The Methodist Episcopal Bible School has ten graduates in the active service and thirty-five pupils preparing in the school. The Methodist Protestant Mission, being among the youngest, has as yet but one Bible reader. The Baptists have thirteen graduates in the work, and six pupils preparing in the school. Here are fifty-four trained Christian Bible readers going through our city, and into the villages and families in the interior of the kingdom from house to house, like the great Apostle to the Gentiles, reading and teaching the Word of God, and praying with their native people, and beseeching them to be reconciled to God, while fifty pupils are in the schools preparing to take the places of those who fall at the front, or, to increase their numbers as soon as they are qualified for the place. These Bible readers are the pioneers and, like John the Baptist, they go before the foreign missionaries in preparing the way of the Lord. In order to enlarge this important work, the Methodist Episcopal Church has recently erected a large new building to accommodate a large increase of pupils. The Methodist Protestant Mission has just completed a large Home Building, in order, we hope, to share in this good work, and the Baptist Mission is finishing a fine new school building for this same important purpose. These Bible readers are indispensable auxiliaries to the success of the great missionary work.

The native Christian women of this city have already organized a union monthly conference of prayer and testimony meetings, which are held by turn in the different churches, and are very helpful in keeping up the spirit of true missionary work. They take in the cause of temperance and social purity, and, like the blessed Savior, attend to the wants of both body and soul. In order to do this, they have organized a benevolent society, called the *Juzenkai*, which means care of the poor, and are doing a grand work in securing employment and relieving the wants of the sick and destitute. On the 28th instant this benevolent society purchased 600 *Tanbos* of land in the southwestern part of the city, upon which to erect a building for a hospital and an industrial school. As a sufficient amount of funds are now in hand, it is expected that the build-

ing will be erected and occupied early in the present year. Thus it will be seen that the Christian women are not behind their brethren in this "Sunrise Kingdom" in carrying forward the work of the Gospel of Christ, which makes provision for the welfare of both the bodies and souls of men. May their number ever increase until "The women that publish the tidings of salvation" shall be a great host."

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. No branch of astronomical investigation made greater progress than celestial photography. It has come, as says *Zion's Herald*, to be one of the most efficient and trustworthy aids to the astronomer, as it is also one of the most curious and interesting. The sensitive plate reveals what the vision, when aided by the most powerful telescopes, fails to discover. It is for this reason that the work of Dr. Max Wolf, a wealthy amateur astronomer of Heidelberg, Germany, is attracting a good deal of attention among scientific men. The difficulty in celestial photography lies in keeping the telescope pointed at the same part of the sky, since the heavens are constantly moving, and the images of the stars, instead of being points, become blurred if the slightest variation is allowed. Clock-work has not been found reliable except for short exposures. Dr. Wolf, by the delicacy of the instruments he employs, is able not only to continue the exposure to the same portion of the sky for an entire night, but can remove his plate and replace it the next night, and thus continue photographing the same stars for several successive nights. In this way, objects too faint for any telescope are fixed on the plate for future consideration. Much attention has been given, and with remarkable results, to the study of meteors, comets and asteroids.

## Temperance Notes.

Prohibition prevails in Oklahoma. The beneficence of the law is unquestioned. A man at Guthrie voiced the general sentiment when he said: "Prohibition is our salvation; without it there would be a murder every day."

The Prohibition party has over 300 newspapers advocating its cause.

It is said that one-tenth of the many suicides in France can be traced to alcohol.

Mr. Moody says: "If you find a man in the whiskey business for twenty years who has not a skeleton in his closet, I would like to see that man."

In the Province of Quebec the study of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to alcohol, is compulsory in all the Protestant schools.

Congressman Price, of Wisconsin, says: "I am neither a crank nor a saint. I simply want the man who will sell liquor put in state's prison for it, and the fellow who will drink it shut up in an insane asylum."

No! Congressman Price is only sensible of what the well-being of his country demands. But before he says "the man who will sell liquor" he should stop a moment. No one who is a man in the true sense will, in the enlightened end of the 19th century, engage in such a traffic. The word man is out of place.

A prominent firm of glass-makers in Philadelphia, not long ago, refused a large order for bottles from a liquor-house.

And yet they say it all sentiment—this temperance reform. Successful firms do not run their business on a sentimental basis. The truth is they were unwilling, even in the smallest way to have any hand in the pernicious traffic. They were practical business men, and their interest in the reform took a practical form. It involved the loss of dollars and cents, and it takes quite a deep regard for any movement to let it stay in the way of acquiring the dollars, especially when the firm well knew that there were other glass-makers, not so scrupulous, who would gladly supply the bottles. All honour to the men of such a noble purpose.

A curious wedding took place recently in Ashley, Northamptonshire, England. The contracting parties were a man aged 66 and a woman 77. The banns had been published in church 56 years ago, but they separated and married different people. The wife of one and the husband of the other dying, they found themselves at liberty to renew their old engagement, and have now married, presumably for the last time.

## Concerning Men.

—George Kennan, the Russian and Siberian traveler, is one of the best telegraph operators in the country, using either hand equally well.

—Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, has two elaborate equipments—one for hot, the other for cold regions—and passports for every country on the globe, and he holds himself at the command of his editor-in-chief at all hours.

—Edward Bok observes that there are only four authors who can earn \$20,000 a year with their pens, and these are William Dean Howells, Robert Louis Stevenson, Mark Twain and Mrs. Burnett. Gen. Lew Wallace received \$100,000 in eight years in royalties from "Ben Hur."

—John Ruskin will soon complete his 72d year. At the age of seven he wrote in blank verse a singular essay on "Time." The next year he wrote an invocation to the sun to shine on his garden, which is an amusing, almost pathetic, mixture of poetry and pathos. At the age of twenty he gained the Newdigate prize for English poetry and soon after abandoned the muse, because, as he said, he could not express his ideas in verse.

—It is not every wife who can say of her husband as Mrs. Spurgeon says in her "message of thanks" in *Sword and Trowel*:—

"All that was choice and generous and Christ-like seemed gathered together in his character, and lived out in his life." One fact has greatly comforted her: "It is that the Lord so tenderly granted to us both three months of perfect earthly happiness here in Mentone, before He took him to the 'far better' of His own glory and immediate presence. For fifteen years my beloved had longed to bring me here. I can never describe the pride and joy with which he introduced me to his favorite haunts, and the eagerness with which he showed me each lovely glimpse of mountain, sea and landscape. He was hungry for my appreciation, and I satisfied him to the full. Not a care burdened him, not a grief weighed upon his heart, not a desire remained unfulfilled, not a wish unsatisfied; he was permitted to enjoy an earthly Eden before his translation to the Paradise above."

## General Religious Notes.

Major Whittle, the evangelist, is holding meetings in Philadelphia.

Dr. M. D. Hoge has been forty-seven years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va. Only one of the original members of the church is now living.

Very closely akin to the "King's Daughters" is a new Christian order which has just arisen in England. It is called "The Christian Kingdom Society," and consists of over a thousand men and women bound together by no theological test other than the rule of endeavoring "to render faithful and loyal obedience to the spirit of Christ." It seeks to establish a "kingdom of righteousness" now and here, by bringing the "law of love" to bear upon every circumstance of daily life, whether in the home or the shop, the exchange or the senate. It works quietly and without ostentation, makes no attempt to found new churches or new philanthropic agencies, but rather lends its influence to help and strengthen those already established.

The Belgium Roman Catholics are pushing their work in the Congo Free State. One order has five stations occupied by a dozen priests, extending from the coast beyond the last Baptist station. The Bishop of Ghent also has a station at Matadi; and the Sisters of Charity occupy three stations on the Lower Congo. A mission steamer of seven tons is being built for use upon the river. The Jesuits and Carthusian friars are also entering the field; and on the eastern coast are found the white Fathers of the congregation of Cardinal Lavigerie. More than one hundred priests and novices besides Sisters of Charity have recently entered, or soon will enter, that country as missionaries.

There are 955 religious papers in the United States, whose combined circulation is about one eighth of all the newspapers published in the country. The Methodists publish 147 papers, with a circulation of 650,000; the

Roman Catholics, 127 papers, circulation 750,000; Baptists, 126, circulation 500,000; Presbyterians, 53 papers, circulation 500,000; Protestant Episcopal, 47, with a general circulation all over the country. Lutherans are most numerous in Pennsylvania and the West; Congregationalism is strongest in New England; its 21 papers circulate about 150,000 copies. The Christians have 14 papers, with a circulation of 50,000 copies. The Jews have 13 papers, spiritualists 10, Universalists 11, United Brethren 11, Swedenborgians 9, Unitarian, Disciples, and Friends 6 each, Mormons 4, Church of Christ and Salvation Army each 3, and the Shakers, King's Daughters, and Reformed Episcopalians each 1. The Evangelical, undenominational, and unsectarian together have 227 papers with a combined circulation of over three fourths of a million each issue.

ANNEXATION.—In a Toronto election, to fill a vacant seat in the Ontario Legislature, held last Friday, there was a candidate, Mr. E. A. McDonald, who avowed himself an annexationist. It may comfort the people who feel and talk that way to know that he got the whole of 170 votes out of total voting list of over 25,000.

## Among Exchanges.

HIS SOLACE.

A plucky home missionary who, at one time, could find no other resting-place for the night than the floor of the saloon in which he had been preaching during the evening, solaced himself with this appropriate sentiment of the Psalmist: "If I make my bed in hell, behold Thou art there.—Congregationalist.

A WRONG IDEA.

There are people who wound the feelings of their friends and neighbors by unkind speeches, and then attempt to justify themselves by declaring that they always say what they think. This is their idea of an honest man. Of course one should not say what he does not think, but it does not follow that he should always say what he happens to think.—*Ch. Standard.*

STUMBLING BLOCKS.

A Rich church members who make meager contributions to support the Gospel and the benevolent enterprises of the Church are stumbling-blocks in the way of their neighbors, greatly hindering the progress of religion. A Christian of this stamp may speak, sing and pray with much fervor, but it will amount to nothing, because while his lips proclaim his devotion to the doctrines of Christ his practice bears witness to his covetousness.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

MOST UNSEEMLY.