

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE LONDON Standard says that the opium trade in Hong Kong has been paralyzed by the shutting of the Indian mints. If that trade would stay paralyzed, China might recover.

IT IS RATHER AMUSING to learn—and that from an astronomical authority—that we have had a "close shave" because the recent comet passed within 38,000,000 miles of us. Just fancy!

DR. WALLACE, M. P. is said to be the only D. D. who has ever sat in the British House of Commons. He received his Doctorate of Divinity from the University of Glasgow in 1869, when he was minister of Greyfriars in Edinburgh.

THE EXISTENCE of members of the Hebrew race in every corner of the known world is just now again attracting notice by reason of references to the black Jews and the white Jews of India. The latter are few in number, but the former form quite a community. There is even a Jewish paper in the Hindoo language.

FOURTEEN NEBRASKA farm delegates who have been on a trip of inspection through the North-west, express themselves as delighted with its prospects, and all of them have arranged to remove there, and will advise those they represent to do likewise. They express the opinion that Nebraska is no place for them after having seen the possibilities of our Canadian North-west, with the many millions of acres of the best wheat land in the world that the ploughshare has not touched.

THE KITCHEN STOVE must go. All sorts of appliances for cooking by electricity have not only been invented, but operated. Electricity is the cheapest fuel extant. At the World's Fair last week Helen S. Johnson, editor of *Table Talk*, showed the ladies that the new process makes cooking as clean and pleasant as receiving. Angels' food and sunshine cake were put together in exquisite style and baked to a delicious brown by simply turning the button and letting on the current.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT, issued by the sanitary council of Austria, declares that the condition of the country with regard to cholera is very precarious, much more serious than it was in 1892. The Home Office has sent a circular to government officials throughout the country enjoining the strictest precautions. Cholera has broken out among navies, mostly Italians and Cretans, building a railway on the Galician frontier. Thirty-five have died. One hundred have fled in the direction of their homes without waiting for their wages. Seven cases of cholera and two deaths have occurred at Czernowitz.

HERE ARE SOME interesting figures about the World's Fair: Appropriations by States and territories, nearly five millions; by foreign countries, nearly six millions; total value of exhibits estimated, three hundred millions; gate receipts expected from twenty millions of visitors, ten millions; total estimated expenses, something over twenty-one millions. Against these figures the money comes from capital stock, five millions; City of Chicago bonds, five millions; souvenir half dollars appropriated by Congress, two and a half millions; debenture bonds, four millions. The total area of Exposition grounds is six hundred and thirty-three acres, three times as great as that of the last and largest Paris Exposition.

IN AN ARTICLE on "Tramps and Their Families," furnished by Professor J. J. Cook in the August *Forum*, it is stated that only 7.3 per cent of the 1,239 enumerated are now married, while 4.4 per cent more are widowers. Their total of children is 215, or considerably less than two to a marriage. What has been well described as the bond which a man gives to society for his good behavior is therefore almost wholly lacking here; and even when given it is generally forfeited, in so many instances have wife and children drifted out of the tramp's sight. Thus, in only two cases were wife and children in the same town with the man

questioned; in twenty-nine, they were in the same State; in thirty, in another State; in nine, in a foreign country; in eight, the wife was dead and the children were unknown; in sixteen, the wife was dead and the children were in another State or country. What a picture of desolation, however viewed?

A REPORT IS CIRCULATING in European political circles that the Czar will issue a ukase January 1, 1894, putting an end to the deportation of convicts to Siberia, and that on the same day the provisions of the judicial procedure act of Alexander II., with the exception of trial by jury, are to be extended to that country. It has been expected that, as a result of the recent visit of the Czarowitz, and in view of the construction of the trans-Siberian railway, a revolution in the government of Siberia would be effected, but the report of a change so radical as that suggested is received with caution. The natural wealth of Siberia makes it an ideal land for colonization, for it is by no means a region of unrelieved harshness and arctic rigors as is largely supposed. Its horrors are in the convict mines and the exile system, not in the country itself. But the abrogation of the system of Siberian exile would change the whole scheme of government in Russia, and, while some radical change in Siberia is confidently expected in the near future, it is hardly probable that the Czar will make a move so positive as that.

## A Chinese Revival.

Rev. W. N. Brewster, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hinghua, China, writes in the N. Y. *Advocate* of a revival of much power enjoyed there in June. He says: We are now rejoicing in the fruits of a ten days' home camp meeting in the city. All but one of our twenty-five preachers were present, and many teachers, deaconesses, and other workers, besides the twenty-seven theological students and the girls and women in school here and from Singin; the congregations morning and evening numbered over two hundred. It was a pentecostal time. Early in the meeting I was led to preach about repentance, the new birth, the judgment, and such topics as would seem inappropriate to a body of Christian workers. But I soon saw that it was the Spirit's leading. For two days the heavens seemed brass. We began Monday evening, June 6. By Wednesday these men and women began to confess that they had not the witness of the Spirit—some had never had it, others had lost it; with others it had grown faint; a few could and did testify clearly to it; but most began to confess with tears and agonizing prayer.

"By Thursday night nearly the whole company was completely broken down. I have never witnessed such scenes. Friday was a day of victory. There could be no preaching that night, so many wanted to tell of their new-found joy. From that day on to Wednesday evening, when we closed, conversions were constant. Sometimes the whole house was an altar. We had no room to invite them forward. The last few days we sought to lead them to the cleansing fountain to be baptized for service. The power of the Holy Ghost was present in every service. I did not take a census, but not less than one hundred were converted or reclaimed, and more than that rebaptized for life and service.

"The last Wednesday evening for two hours they spoke of their new-found peace and joy, four or five rising at once. I had to preside and indicate who could speak next. The floor was difficult to obtain, and many could not get the opportunity. In short, we are having a genuine, old-fashioned Holy Ghost revival. The Chinese act just like other people when they get the same kind of religion. It is spreading. To-day we have had a blessed Sunday, ten miles out. About fifteen forward for prayers this morning. Do not fear about my overworking. I went through the tea days without headache or loss of sleep. I rested Saturday during the meetings, and again after they closed. God is teaching me how to save my strength, and let Him do it. He gives me His strength.

"Miss Trimble has been a very great help during the meetings, and at all times since her arrival. Miss Wilson is proving just the right one for the place. Our Anglican friends were with us the last three days of the meetings. Nothing could exceed their disinterested joy in the great blessings we are receiving from the presence of the Lord. They shared in it. I have never seen any revival that more manifestly showed the marks of its being of God, hence it will stand. I believe it marks a new era in our work.

## The Growth of Churches

According to the census returns the church-goers of the Dominion have 10,480 churches through the land. Nearly 32 per cent. of these belong to the Methodists, 17 per cent. to the Presbyterians, 17 per cent. to the Roman Catholics, 16 per cent. to the Church of England, 12 per cent. to the Baptists, and 6 per cent. to all others. During ten years the Baptists have increased the number of their churches by 324, the Catholics by 299, the Church of England by 415, the Methodists by 322 and the Presbyterians by 411. During the past ten years the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people, the Presbyterians come next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth and the Catholics last. Territorially considered, the Church of England, in the Eastern provinces has provided 337 additional churches and in the Western 78. Methodists have provided 227 in the Eastern and 95 in the Western. Presbyterians have provided 302 in the Eastern and 49 in the Western. Baptists have provided 305 in the Eastern and 19 in the Western. Thus the Methodists have established 42 per cent. of the total additional number of churches in the Western provinces; Presbyterians 32 per cent.; Church of England 23 per cent.; Roman Catholics 17 per cent., and Baptists 6 per cent. Of the total increase (1,828), 408 belong to the Western provinces, equal to over 22 per cent. One-fifth of the population have one-fifth of the increase in the number of churches. In the five Eastern provinces there is one church for every 455 persons, and in the Western provinces and the Territories there is one church for every 500 persons. In churches the denominations have kept pace with population in Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Territories.

## Rum in Madagascar.

The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. But for pure, cold, calculating, unmalicious devilishness, commend us to those nations that wear and dishonor the name of Christ, and which, under the light of Christianity, and for the purposes of gain, work crimes and miseries compared with which the woes of heathenism are light indeed. Illustrations of this truth may be found in the Chinese opium traffic, which has ruined more souls than all the missionaries have saved, and the African liquor trade, which is working ruin and perdition among the millions who dwell in the dark continent; and to these may be added the rum traffic of Madagascar, of which Canon Farrar thus writes:

"Turning to eastern Africa, we are faced by the tragic story of Madagascar—a story which Rev. H. W. Little, once a missionary on the island, calls 'without parallel for pathos and consuming interest of the world.' In 1800 the Malagasy were a nation of idolaters; now, thanks in a great measure to the London Missionary Society, they are a nation of Christians. They loved, they almost adored, the English, who had done so much for them. Unhappily, however, Mauritius became a sugar-producing colony, and rum was made from the refuse of the sugar mills. What was to be done with it? It was not good enough for European markets, and Madagascar was made the receptacle for the damaged spirit of the colony. They received the curse in their simplicity, and it produced frightful havoc. 'The crime of the island rose in one short year by leaps and bounds to a height too fearful to record.' The native government was seized with consternation, and the able and courageous king, Radama I., paid the duty and ordered that every

cask of rum be staved in on the shore, except those that went to the government stores. The merchants of the Mauritius complained, the English officials interfered, and from that day the cursed stuff has had free course, and deluged the land with misery and crime."

And thus the evil traffic goes on, and is likely to go on, unless Christians cry out against it, until judgment and perdition overtakes the guilty wretches who flood the earth with sin and crime that they may fill their pockets with accursed gold—the blood money of perishing souls.

## 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.]

—There are 33,712 women and girls in India under Christian instruction, and outside these stand the appalling number of 111,332,927 not under instruction and unable to read and write.

—Two Japanese girls are in the National Temperance Hospital, Chicago, training for nurses, sent over by the W. C. T. U. of Japan. The expenses of one are paid by her father in Japan, of the other by a wealthy lady in California.

—The Baptist women of Wisconsin pledged \$1,000 a year for mission work among the Scandinavians of that State, a work that is being greatly honored of God.

—Women's work in India has made great progress. There are now 711 women—foreign and Eurasian—missionaries in India. These have access to 40,513 zenanas, and have 62,414 girls pupils in the mission schools.

—There are two Chinese girls studying medicine in the University of Michigan, who mean to return to their country as missionaries. They have exchanged their Chinese names for those of Mary Stone and Ada Kahn. There are three young Chinese men also studying medicine in that same institution.

## A Woman's Faith.

An example of Mary Moffat's faith is that during the darkest time, when not a single man or woman about them seemed in the least degree touched or even interested in the message of salvation, a friend in England wrote asking what presents to her might be of use. She answered: "Send us a communion service; we shall want it some day." The parcel was long on the way; but just the day before that arranged for receiving the first six converts into the church, the box arrived containing the communion vessels for which Mary had asked nearly three years before.

## Zenana Mission Work.

Recalling the mountain walls of prejudice by which non-Christian homes were guarded from all Christian influence but a generation or so ago, it is little less than marvelous that practically unlimited and unhindered access into the innermost home circles of all classes is now everywhere enjoyed. Surely the day breaketh!

As compared with other more aggressive and conspicuous departments of missionary effort, the results of which are manifest to the world in the form of visible increase of organic Christianity, Zenana work labors under a disadvantage. It cannot point to Conference minutes and mission reports whose columns show substantial additions to the membership of the various churches. But who can estimate the importance of reaching those conservative, bigoted and influential mothers of heathenism with the Gospel of the Son of God? It is well to remember at times the words of the Lord Jesus how he said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation."

In the coming looked-for day when best movements of the thoughtful classes of this great commercial metropolis toward Christianity will rejoice

our hearts, it will mean a great deal to the Church of God to have ready to hand, so to speak, a goodly force of earnest, well instructed women, ready to take their place in the Church and help their fathers and husbands, their brothers and sons, to push the battle for God and truth. God speed our sister-sowers in their Christly work. May they come again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them!

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the F. C. Baptist Woman's Mission Society will be held in the Waterloo St. Church, St. John, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. As matters of importance are to come before the Board a full attendance of the sisters is required. By order of the President.

MRS. C. W. WEYMAN,

Cor. Sec. Apohaqui, Aug. 17, 1893.

## The Ratio of Gold and Silver.

The following from the New York *Advocate* concerning the coinage system of the United States, and the relative values of gold and silver is interesting just now:

The existing coinage system of country is one hundred and one years old, having been established by statute in 1792. At that time in the market as bullion an ounce of gold equaled in value fifteen ounces of silver; therefore the statesmen of the time ordered the coining of gold and silver in the proportion of 1 to 15.

Forty-two years later, in 1834, the commercial value of silver had undergone a change, so that one ounce of gold would buy sixteen of silver. Then Congress changed the coinage ratio, making it 1 to 16. This it did by diminishing the weight of the gold dollar. Originally—that is, when the ratio was fixed at 1 to 15; that is, that for coinage purpose one ounce of gold should be worth fifteen ounces of silver—the gold dollar contained 24.75 grains pure metal. In 1834, as one ounce of gold was worth sixteen ounces of silver, the amount of gold in the standard dollar was reduced to 23.22 grains, so that the coinage ratio and the market ratio agreed 1 to 16.

So much gold was produced in California between 1849 and 1893 that silver dollars rose to three per cent premium, one ounce of gold being then worth only fifteen and one half of silver.

In this state of affairs silver went out of the country and gold stayed. Then there was a famine of small silver for change in business. In 1853 Congress reduced the weight of fractional silver more than three per cent, made it impossible to pay debts with it in more than sums of five dollars except by consent of the receiver, and forbade coining it on private account. Besides, it made a law that foreign coins should not be a legal tender.

At the present time one ounce of gold will coin \$20.64; one ounce of silver will coin \$1.29—making a ratio of 1 to 16 as to coin. But in commercial value the ratio is 1 to 24, which means that if a man owes another \$206.40, and pays him in gold, he has that amount for use here for any purpose; and if he has dealings abroad, it is worth just as much there. But if he is paid in silver, while he could use it here for its face value, if he proposed to pay his debts, or purchase anything abroad, it would be worth only \$137.60 and he would lose \$68.80.

To-day the bullion or commercial value of our legal tender silver dollar, bearing the inscription, "In God we Trust," is 58 cents.

## The Cost of Newspapers.

From a suggestive article on newspapers, by Eugene M. Camp, in the June *Century*, we quote as follows: "What is the total annual cost to the wholesale purchasers of news—namely, the publishers—of the entire news product of the United States? An answer to this question would be of interest; but it has never been answered. For several years I have been gathering information upon which to base an estimate. Publishers have uniformly extended to me every courtesy; nevertheless, I find it an exceedingly difficult quantity to arrive at, and for my figures I do not claim abso-

lute accuracy. Publishers in this country annually expend something near the following sum for news: For press dispatches, \$1,820,000; for special dispatches, \$2,250,000; for local news, \$12,500,000. Total, \$16,570,000. The business of the Associated Press, a mutual concern which pays nothing for its news, and which serves its patrons at approximate cost, amounts to \$1,250,000 per annum; and that of the United Press, a stock corporation, is \$450,000 per annum. The former aids to provide news about all important events, in which work \$120,000 in telegraph tolls are expended; while the latter endeavors, above all else, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective papers served."

C. T. A. NOTES.—Here are two items from the *Chatham World*: John Fitzpatrick of Nelson North, Co., paid \$50 for violating the Scott Act, a few weeks later he went to jail for a second offence, and on Thursday last after having been free three weeks, he was sentenced to serve another term of imprisonment for a third offence. His wife, who is just out of jail on bail, by virtue of an order of court, having been convicted for violating the act, was on Friday fined \$50 for another sale.

Two or three years ago, when the Chatham Club was charged with the illegal sale of liquor, it was shown that everybody who went there for a drink was unceremoniously enrolled as a member and got a ticket for twelve drinks on payment of \$1. The steward of the club was fined, and the fine was paid. Then two or three lawyers constituted themselves a committee on organization and undertook to put the club on a strictly legal basis. They drafted a constitution, bylaws, rules and regulations, and the club resumed business at the old stand. The Inspector, awed by the array of legal talent, stood aloof and meddled no more with the club. A new Inspector came in and stood aloof over a year. But he made up his mind to attack the other day. So he lodged a complaint against the steward and summoned some of the members as witnesses. Now there will be a big legal fight, everybody said, but everybody was mistaken. The club, though founded by a committee of lawyers, surrendered without firing a shot, and paid a \$50 fine without waiting to here evidence or argument. Will it reorganize, or will it disband, or will it continue its social and bibulous career with the certainty of being called upon for a hundred dollar fine in a few days?

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The Boston *Transcript* tells of a well-known lawyer of that city who discovered on returning from a bank one day that the teller in cashing some railway-bond coupons, had overpaid him \$200. He sent back the money to the bank by his colored servant. One day, upon his speaking of the incident to a millionaire client, the latter exclaimed, "You are a fool! What did you do that for? I wouldn't have done it. The banks never rectify errors in their favor."

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. P., "but I happen to labor under a disadvantage. I have to share myself; and you see I wouldn't like to look in the glass every morning and see a scoundrel."

## Among Exchanges.

IT PLEASES US.

How we all admire the wisdom of those who come to us for advice.—*Ram's Horn*.

HAD IT READY.

A city missionary in London asked a woman recently if she had a Bible in the house. "Oh yes!" was the reply, "we would not live without one." "Do you read it?" he asked. "No!" she answered. "Then what do you keep it for?" he inquired. "Oh, you see sir, it's always ready in case of sickness."—*P. Witness*.

WHICH?

Civil liberty or drunkard liberty, which? This is the question the present generation has to decide. Either civil liberty must die in this country or the distillers, brewers, and saloon keepers must be deprived of their liberty—to manufacture drunkards and beats, beggar and starve women and children. Which shall it be?—*Tele-scope*.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

A sixteen-year old boy, who insisted that a vicious mule only needed kindness to subdue him, went into the stall, and in the exercise of his kindness was kicked to death last week. This mistaken kindness cost him his life. There are human mules on whom kindness is lost. Kindness only seems to make them more desperate in their sin. They harden their hearts under remonstrance and reproof, and become more vicious as kindness is bestowed on them. The law is the only terror to some classes of evil-doers, and men who attempt the "love method," only get kicked to death by the vicious animals whom they try to befriend.—*Chris. Inquirer*.