

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XL—No 34.

FREDERICTON, N.B., AUGUST 23, 1893.

WHOLE No. 2057

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE ORKNEYS, Scotland, with a population of 26,558, last year had not a single case of drunkenness. A record of which any place might be proud.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK of cholera in Naples more than 100,000 residents have fled from the city. The official reports of the cholera and the number of deaths are said to greatly understate the facts.

THE SCHOOL BOARD of St. Paul, Minn., recently adopted the plan of making the same scale of salaries for teachers of both sexes. This rule ought to be adopted everywhere. Why should a man get more than a woman for doing the same work?

LORD ROSEBERRY, Foreign Affairs Minister in the British Government, is reported to have said that the world does not know how near Great Britain came to a war with France over Siam; that they were nearer war than at any time since Waterloo.

WOMEN have now a new right in Japan. Hitherto the law has required all Japanese women to marry before reaching thirty years of age, otherwise the authorities selected husbands for the tardy fair and compelled them to marry. The Mikado has just granted women the right to live and die old maids if they choose.

THE CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY for 1893 has just been issued. There are 1,680 pages of names; each page contains an average of 305 names; calculated at this rate there are about 512,000 names in the new directory, against 417,530 in the issue of 1892. The directory is the largest published in the United States. The population of Chicago is roughly estimated at 1,537,200.

PROFESSOR MORSE of Salem, Mass., thinks he has solved the problem of house-heating. He has built a house, all of whose rooms face the south, nearly all of the front being glass. By means of reflectors the whole house can be heated on sunny days with sunshine alone. At night and on cloudy days fires are built. A passage-way, affording entrance to all the rooms, runs along the northern side of the house, at the same time serving the purpose of protecting the rooms from the cold northern breezes.

MODERN IRRIGATION is often thought of as belonging only to the Western States. But the engineering works built by the British in India surpass anything on this continent. The total length of the main canals of the great Ganges system is 564 miles, while distributaries, escapes and drainage cuts bring up the total length to nearly 3,000 miles. When all the government works are completed, more than 10,000,000 acres of land in India will be cultivated by irrigation.

A WRITER in the *Christian Inquirer* describing the rush to see Princess Eulalia when she was in Chicago says this truthful word about his fellow citizens:

After you have seen the Princess, how strange, yes! how very foolish is the curiosity of all other people to see her! But all our American people are just so foolish. We pride ourselves on our independence; we make loud boasts of all men being equal; we would go to war over the right of any one to reign over us, and yet let any one, no matter how obscure his position on the other side, how small his influence, how unsavory his reputation, if only there be a title to his name, come over to America and we fete him; we honor him, and none so poor not to do him reverence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independent* says that in China, in the city where he resides—a city as large as Cincinnati—nine out of ten of the men smoke opium. Many women and boys also use it. The correspondent testifies that an opium sot, or "opium devil," as he is called, is a most pitiable and loathsome object. Thirty years ago the use of opium was almost unknown in that city, and this alarm-

ing spread of the vice is explained by mammon greed, backed by a professed Christian government. It is the same greed which promotes the vice of drinking among us, and it makes governments enter into the same shameful alliance with it there as it does here; they jointly share in the rewards of crime.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was sent to the Pope by President Cleveland on the celebration of Leo's jubilee:

To His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons: YOUR EMINENCE,—Please permit me to transmit through you to His Holiness Leo XIII. my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his episcopate.

The pleasure attending this expression of my felicitations is much enhanced by the remembrance that His Holiness has always manifested a lively interest in the prosperity of the United States and great admiration for our political institutions.

I am glad to believe that these sentiments are the natural outgrowth of the Holy Father's solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the masses of humanity, and his special sympathy for every effort made to dignify simple manhood and to promote the moral and social elevation of those who toil. The kindness with which His Holiness lately accepted a copy of the Constitution of the United States leads me to suggest that if it does not seem presumptuous it would please me exceedingly to place in his hands a book containing the official papers and documents written by me during my previous term of office.

Yours very sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
A letter like that makes sure a large Roman Catholic vote for the Democratic party.

Undoing the Work of the Reformation.

Archdeacon Farrar has a vigorous article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, with the above startling title. This, he holds, is the effort of the high churchmen of the Church of England. He shows how utterly the established church of England is opposed to Catholicism by its constitution, and the teaching of its early writers; and charges that the party of high churchmen are now striving to make it Roman Catholic in everything but name. They have become so bold as to denounce men like himself who hold to the written standards of the Church. Farrar charges that these men claim to be priests in the Romish sense. He thinks it unfortunate that the word priest was given a place in the Church of England standards; but shows that it was fully understood to be derived from the word presbyter as a shorter form. The high churchmen have twisted its meaning to that of the Jewish and Romish priest, as one who offers sacrifices. He says that from the tyranny of a sacerdotal priesthood of the Romish order, England has been saved by the blood of the martyrs; and that the high churchmen are seeking to ape the priests of Rome.

Closely allied to the idea of the priesthood is that of the transubstantiation, the claim that the bread and wine at the Lord's Supper are changed into the body and blood of Christ. It will be news to most readers that the English high churchmen are following Rome in this view also, but such Farrar shows to be the fact. Confession to a priest is also desired by this high church element. Farrar shows that it is teaching young women that they should never go to mass (as the high church Episcopalians call it) without confession; that "they must kneel before the priest as a culprit before a judge," that "the priest washes and cleanses the soul. The high church Episcopalians are also putting into the hands of ignorant servant girls English translations of Poppo's books. Farrar says: "Like a swarm of locusts, ritualistic practices have settled on every green field;" and that, "in twenty years, if things are suffered to go on at the present rate, the Church of England will be Romish in everything but name."

This is not an unnatural course for a State Church. Many of its salaried officers have no religion; and care for nothing but social position and an easy time. They wish to retain control of the people; and both the idle rich and the ignorant poor are easiest controlled by a stately formalism with superstition in the background. This has been the method of those who wish to enslave the intellect from the days of the Egyptian priests down. The real hope of religion in England lies in the disestablishment of the English Church. The English people have too much hard sense to permit Catholicism to make much headway when the priests must be supported by voluntary contributions. With the revenues of a State Church they have a powerful lever. The real obstacle to disestablishment at present is Gladstone, who has publicly announced that it can never take place in England in his day, though he has given assurances to the Welsh dissenters that the cause of disestablishment in Wales should have a hearing.

A Sunday Service in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Whitelaw, of Kilmarnock, describes, in the *Androssan Herald*, a service which he attended in Chicago, which was addressed by Mr. Moody and the Rev. John McNeill. The circus tent in which the meeting was held, was filled with a crowd of fifteen or twenty thousand persons. Dr. Whitelaw says: "It is not asserting too much to ascribe to the musical part of the programme, a large amount of the credit due, if not for attracting, certainly for impressing the monster congregation."

When Mr. McNeill ended, another preacher, writes Dr. Whitelaw—God Himself—stepped to the front. Mr. Moody rose, holding in his arms a beautiful little boy who had got lost in the crowd, and had been handed up to the platform by one of the circus men. Calling aloud to the audience, he asked them to note how God, by this incident, was illustrating the truth he had been trying to set before them. Here was this lovely child, who could not find his papa or his mamma, who, doubtless, were seeking him. There was no question but they would find him. Was Christ going to find those whom he was seeking in that audience to-day? Then, telling how, as he held the little fellow in his arms, he felt the child's heart beat with alarm until his eyes lighted on his father, when, with a bound of joy, he sprang into his father's arms, the audience, as he did so, clapping their hands with joy. Mr. Moody closed with one more appeal to his lost hearers to spring into Christ's arms with alacrity and gladness, like that which the child evinced on being restored to its parent. The incident was intensely dramatic, and fittingly closed a most impressive service. I can well believe that all retired, thinking that, while Mr. Moody and Mr. McNeill preached well, God preached best by that simple but affecting incident of the lost boy.

Bangkok, the Floating Capital of Siam.

Its population is estimated all the way from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and is curiously mixed and cosmopolitan. Siamese and Chinese predominate in its streets, though the Malays are also very numerous, and frequent Europeans demonstrate the presence of western civilization and interests. They are, in fact, the leaven of Siam and to their influence and to the spread of western ideas are due the various improvements noticeable in the great city, from which political power proceeds to the utmost boundaries of Siam. The army is officered by Europeans, chiefly English and Danes, the navy is commanded by Europeans, and of the many business enterprises in Siam, most of those which connect it with the outside world are superintended by Europeans. There is little love lost, however, between the native and foreign elements of society, and the intense hatred felt for all foreigners by the large Chinese population may at any moment prove disastrous to all foreign interests. English, French, German, Russian are all alike to the low-class Chinamen, who cannot distinguish between their languages, and are all hated alike.

Bangkok is the Eastern Venice. Formerly all its houses were built on the land, but the prevalence of cholera many years ago alarmed the government that it ordered the houses on the banks to be abandoned and directed the people to live on the river itself. Thousands upon thousands of houses were consequently built on rafts and moored to the banks of the river, and although the policy of the river houses has been to some extent modified by the government, no inconsiderable part of the capital is still on the waters of the Menam. The houses are of slight materials, constructed on bamboo rafts, each attended by a canoe, for to the river resident of Bangkok a skiff is as indispensable as a street car to a suburban resident in an American city. Formerly the right to build on the banks was reserved to the king, nobility, clergy and privileged characters. This right has been greatly extended, and now Bangkok has spread its limits on both sides of the Menam. The most striking features of the city are the palaces and the temples. The former are located in a citadel securely fortified against

sudden attack and prolonged siege, and comprise the palaces of the two kings and a variety of temples and other structures pertaining to the court. As the first king has about 5,000 women attached to the court in one capacity or another, the palaces are, as may be conjectured, very roomy. Prominent among the attendants are the amazon guards of the harem. They are women trained to the use of arms and employed to guard the king's wives, and whenever a lady of the harem appears in public, she is attended by a retinue of these female soldiers, who answer with their lives for her seclusion. Several very magnificent temples are within the limits of the palace walls, the most remarkable being that of the Sleeping Idol and that of the Emerald Idol. The Sleeping Idol is a statue 150 feet long, overlaid from head to foot with plate gold, in many places covered with inscriptions and representations of transmutations of Buddha. Not far away is the palace of the white elephant, which is really a deity, and throughout Siam is revered as such. He has his court, his attendants, his throngs of servants, and is treated like a prince. The white elephant is an albino, not completely white, but here and there having spots of cream color over his otherwise dusky hide. The Emerald Idol's temple is a wonderful structure, of the utmost magnificence, the floors and much of the wall being plated with gold. The idol itself is said to be a solid emerald 12 inches high and eight wide, the hair and dress of the rude figure being made of gold studded with precious gems. In spite of their barbarous magnificence, however, the pagodas of Bangkok present a wonderfully impressive appearance, as situated in large parks and covered with porcelain plates and decorated with bells which sway to and fro chiming with every breeze, they gleam through the tropical foliage.

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.]

First District Society.

The seventh annual meeting of this society was held at Upper Kent, July 15th, during the session of the First District meeting. The following is the report of the Secretary:

Dear Sisters:—Another year has passed, and we again meet. Our object being to discuss the claims on us, of our brothers and sisters in distant India, for we are told in His word, that "He hath made of one blood all the nations of man for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

We are indeed glad that our Sister Gaunce has heard and heeded the cries of our sisters who have never heard the joyful tidings that Christ died for them. Reinforcements are needed. Sister Boyer needs help in the different phases of the work. We, in the different churches, need a greater consecration, a stronger determination to spend and be spent for Jesus. We need to realize that millions of souls are perishing for the want of the bread of life.

The question arises, are we clear from the blood of their souls? If we cannot all obey the command Go! we can of our means help send some one who feel that God is leading them, and we too shall assuredly hear the final, "Well done."

It is to be regretted that a larger amount has not been contributed.

Arthurette \$ 1 00
Bath 3 00
Bath 5 00
Long Island 1 00
Lower Perth 17 00
Wicklow 4 75

The Society at Lower Perth is the banner Society and the sisters deserve very much credit.

The Woman's meeting was held just before the evening session, the President, Sister Barker, in the chair. A programme for the evening was arranged which was successfully carried out. The meeting was quite fully reported by Brother Thompson.

The presence of Sister Gaunce and her touching address, telling how the Lord had led her to consecrate her life to mission work, together with the addresses of the different speakers,

especially the appeal of Brother Phillips must have made impressions which if acted upon, will doubtless lead to good results.

Mrs. N. B. MILBURY,
Sec. Treas.

Fifth District Society.

[Soon after the annual meeting of the Fifth District Woman's Mission Society, the secretary sent a report for this column. Unfortunately it went astray, and is still somewhere on its wanderings. Miss Carpenter has kindly sent another report, which is published below.]

The President of the Society was re-elected. The Secretary, Miss Carpenter, resigned, and Miss Johnson was elected to the office.

The Aid societies in the District contributed as follows:

First Hampstead \$11 00
Upper Hampstead 14 50
Third Hampstead 6 00
Fourth Hampstead 14 15
Second Wickham 6 00
First Greenwich 1 00

\$52 65
SARAH J. CARPENTER.

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.

Apoahqui, Aug. 17, 1893.

A Black Bishop.

Dr. Phillips, who has just been consecrated by the Primate Assistant-Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, is a noteworthy figure in Episcopalianism. His father belonged to the Egba tribe, and was rescued from slave dealers by an English man-of-war. He proved to be a man of considerable natural ability and soon was trained for service among the natives as a schoolmaster, subsequently acting as catechist among the tribes in the great Western Equatorial region. His son, the present bishop, was early left an orphan, but he was taken great care of by the Church Missionary Society's agents, and when he had reached man's estate, naturally undertook missionary work. He received deacon's orders in 1876, and was ordained priest in 1879. The scenes of his labours have been Ebute Meta, Ode Ondo, Lagos, Yoruba, and Hesa. He received deacon's orders and revealed himself to be a man of great initiative, considerable administrative power, generous sympathy with the natives, and fair culture. He is one of the most notable men of the line established by Bishop Crowther.

Bible Circulation.

The population of the world is about 1,440,000,000, speaking 3,000 languages. An article in the *Kirchenzeitung*, translated in *The Literary Digest*, states that the Bible is now accessible to fully two-thirds of mankind though it has been translated into 187 languages only. But the Mandarin Chinese is the means of communication for 200,000,000 souls; the English for 120,000,000; the Hindustani for 82,000,000; the German for 54,000,000, and the Arabic for 50,000,000. Other widely spread tongues are the French, Spanish, Bengalian, and Suahili. But there are yet about 500,000,000 souls to whom the Bible is not accessible. The English have done the largest share of the work of translation. Germany has produced only seventy translators and twenty-five translations.

An Overestimated Man.

The man who is taken at the high estimate he places on himself.

The man who is given recognition and preferment simply for the sake of his money.

The man who is lionized merely because of his high social relations or honorable ancestry.

The man who is regarded an influential newspaper writer whose articles have real worth only after being revised by editors and proofreaders.

The man who acquires a reputation

for authorship whose books would never have gained public notice but for the skill and accurate learning of the "book editor."

The man who has acquired fame, the result of the genius, skill, and hard work of other people.

The man who has the credit of doing a great deal when in reality he does very little or nothing.

The man who is reputed profound and scholarly because he delights to talk about what neither himself nor anybody else knows anything.

The man who is regarded as a brilliant speaker because he can artfully display his superlative egotism.

The man who is regarded as an original thinker because he shrewdly appropriates as his own the thoughts of others, and who hasn't a thimble full of common sense.

The man who is estimated a wit because he is always getting off chestnuts that were hoary and musty before he was born.

The man who is popular with good people but has a character as black as the bottomless pit.—*Telescope*.

A WOMAN EXPLORER. The laurels for high attainment in exploration no longer rest only with men. The first European to enter Tibet proper is Miss Annie R. Taylor, of England. Several years ago, when still quite a young girl, she was seized with a desire to Tibet as a missionary, and communicated with the China Inland Mission. Delays, however, occurred, and, being independent of pecuniary help, she went straight off to China, learned the language and went to a town on the Tibetan frontier, where no English person had lived before. From there she went to the city of Darjeeling on the Indian frontier, in order to slip into the country at the first opportunity. This came when the wife of a man with whom she had made acquaintance, and who was a native of the capital, wanted to visit her home. By offering to pay the expenses of the company Miss Taylor was allowed to accompany the woman and her husband. The husband, however, robbed her, and more than once she would have been murdered but for the devotion of her Tibetan servant Ponto. To add to her trouble they fell in with brigands, her men died of lung diseases, her horses were nearly starved, and her own food cut short. On reaching the vicinity of the capital she was betrayed by the husband, was seized by soldiers and sent out of the country. On the journey she met the Golochs, the most ungovernable tribe of brigands. The Queen, however, happened to take a fancy to Miss Taylor, and she secured her safety.

Among Exchanges.

Too Much Charity.

Charity is a good thing, but it has occurred to us that some men have too much of it when looking at their own faults.—*Rel. Telescope*.

WASTE BASKET COPY.

If you are aiming at our "waste-basket," and not at our paper, just write in lead-pencil, on both sides of the sheet, close together, so that your meaning cannot be deciphered.—*Phil. Standard*.

IT WON'T HURT.

To be lampposed will not seriously hurt you, unless you first have a serious hurt-spot about you.—*Chris. Herald*.

THE USE OF MONEY.

He has been exceedingly fortunate in his use of money, who does not have something to regret in the way of a foolish expenditure. And yet who ever regrets the giving of money to the treasury of the Lord? Or who would willingly take back anything that he has ever given, and give up at the same time all the blessing, past, present or future, connected with the giving of that money? Thus experience teaches the wisdom and blessedness of giving.—*United Presbyterian*.

GOOD ADVICE.

One of the best remedies for hard times is for every man to pay his debts as fast as he is able. Nothing is so unfortunate for the country as the general hoarding of money. If one man pays his debts, the creditor is more than likely to use the money to pay other debts, and the same bank bills may, in a few days, settle transactions of ten times their value. This is putting money in circulation. If the man who has money refuses to pay a debt, that money is withdrawn from circulation, locked up, and so money becomes scarce.—*Journal & Messenger*.