

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The results of the completed census of Germany shows the population of the empire to be 51,758,364, an increase of 2,329,894 over the census of 1890. All of the States of the Empire show increases.

It is stated that the savings banks of New York city most largely patronized by workingmen show an increase in deposits of nearly \$3,000,000 since the police began to close the saloons on Sunday, and the Mail and Express wants to know whether it is a case of cause and effect?

From a foreign journal we learn that an ingenious Swiss woman is the happy inventor of a watch for the blind; and to them, so limited in their enjoyments, this addition to their list of treasures must be regarded as a rare and most acceptable boon. On the dial the hours are indicated by twelve projecting pegs, one of which sinks every hour.

There is a couple in Saint Paul, French Canadians, one of whom is one hundred and seven years of age, and the other one hundred and one. They have recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage. The head of this family is named Lewis Darwin. Mrs. Sophia Paul, who died recently near Jamestown, N. Y., was one hundred and two years and eight months old. Her father lived to be one hundred and fifteen.

Mr. Smalls, a negro ex-member of Congress, stated in a speech before the South Carolina constitutional convention that since reconstruction times 53,000 negroes have been killed in the south, and not more than three white men have been convicted and hung for these crimes. In northern states also, the record is a shameful one.

The statement has been made that \$25,000 has been offered to Mr. Archibald Forbes to go as special correspondent to Constantinople for six weeks. The offer is said to have come from *The New York Morning Journal*. Mr. Forbes is a "son of the manse," his father having been the late Rev. Dr. Forbes, of Boharm, Banffshire, one of the leaders of the Scottish Church, and an ex-Moderator of the General Assembly.

All the newspapers reporters who attended the Purify Congress and Conference at Baltimore have signed the White Cross pledge which is as follows: "To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation; to endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests; to maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women; to endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and try to help my younger brothers to use all possible means to fulfill the command, 'Keep thyself pure.'"

Amid the impenetrable forests of the Upper Amazon, whose overhanging branches intertwined with climbing plants, make it in some parts almost impassable, live a million of Indians, unclad, untaught, unchristianized. On a single tributary there are thirty-two known tribes. They live a simple life. Young and old leave their hammocks at sunrise, and pour water over their bodies at the nearest stream. To procure and prepare food and guard themselves against venomous reptiles, and spiders and ants, make up the duties of the day, and at sunset the hammocks are again tenanted.

Spain's indebtedness is a billion and a quarter dollars, or \$75 a head for each of her 16,000,000 subjects. To run the government \$200,000,000 a year is required. On a peace footing the army and navy cost \$40,000,000; on its present war footing the cost is more than trebled. The customs duties, the land tax, stamp tax, tobacco tax, excise tax, and similar exactions are, all taken together, inadequate to meet even the ordinary national expenditures when there is no drain for military expeditions away from home. The Cubans are counting on this well-known crippled condition of Spanish finances as their strongest hope.

It is stated that a number of influential members of the Russian aristocracy resident in St. Petersburg, intend

presenting a petition to the Czar on the occasion of his coronation in May next, on behalf of the Stundists and Baptists now in prison and in exile, and praying for a remission of their sentences and for some extension of freedom of religion which will enable those Russians at present recognized as sunders from the Orthodox Greek Church to worship in public and without fear of police molestation. A somewhat similar petition was prepared on the occasion of the Czar's marriage, but owing to some want of unanimity on the part of the petitioners, it was never presented.

A most interesting portion of the Atlanta Exposition being just now held is the Negro building. The exhibits of the colored race crowd 25,000 square feet of floor space in the building. All who visit it, Northerners and Southerners alike, are frank and hearty in their expressions of approval, admiration and even wonder at what they see. It is a revelation to some of them of what has been going on in their midst, all unobserved, during the past thirty years. They have a higher respect and hopefulness for this long despised race when they see what they have accomplished. They realize that they may yet be a rich blessing to their country. In addition to this the stimulating and strengthening effect upon the Negroes themselves of this first effort will be incalculable.

The Jewish colony of the Baron Hirsch Fund at Woodbine, N. J., was founded to furnish the Jewish fugitives from Russia who came to the United States a few years ago, country homes and occupations. It has a clothing factory, a machine shop, a basket shop, a purse factory, a brick yard, many gardens, a public school accommodating a hundred pupils, and some private schools. A brotherhood has been formed, the purpose of which is to maintain public worship, assist one another in distress, maintain a library and reading room, establish bathing houses, and do whatever will contribute to the well-being of the community. A synagogue has been begun. The congregation consists of seventy members, who coming from different regions are distinct in appearance and habits, and use two different rituals. Consequently an alternation of the services has been amicably arranged for.

## THE HARPUT OUTRAGE.

### Martyrs for Christ's Sake.

#### Islam or Death.

Rev. Dr. Barnum, missionary of the American Board, writing from Harput, Turkey, to the *Independent*, tells of the reign of terror there, the sufferings of the people:

The world will have heard of the physical side of the disasters which have come upon this country. The moral aspect is still more deplorable. When the Saracens conquered these lands, they offered the people the alternatives, the Koran, tribute or the sword. These Moslems first strip the people of everything, commit other nameless outrages, and then the only alternative presented is Islam or death; and this in the nineteenth century. Hundreds of people have accepted martyrdom rather than deny their faith. Many more, some from fear of death, and others to save their families from a fate worse than death, have formally accepted Mohammedanism. In most of the villages and towns in this region, the majority of the survivors who were not able to flee, are now professed Moslems. Throughout all this wide Harput mission field, there is probably scarcely a Christian service held among Gregorians or Protestants outside of this quarter of the city. Although the church here was burned, our Sunday services have been maintained in the college. Churches have become mosques, and the trembling Christians are taught to pray after the Mohammedan form. Schools, of course, are disbanded, although we are gathering together the boys of our male department at the college; and we hope to do the same for girls if we can secure rooms outside, as the girls' college is a complete ruin.

Every day, from morning till night, our hearts are torn by the recital of most horrible tales of bloodshed and outrage and heartless persecution.

Some of our best and worthiest men tell of the agony which they suffer from the position which they hold as Mohammedans in form, while their whole being revolts against it. They say: "We would welcome martyrdom with cruel torture, if only our wives and children could be saved from the clutches of these men by death or by some sort of freedom. We have gladly surrendered our homes to the flames and our property to plunder; but we cannot sacrifice our families." Here is a very serious problem. Of course we cannot justify this position; and yet when we see the fate of many of these helpless families, bereft of their protectors, it is not in our hearts to reproach those who have saved their lives by this hypocrisy. Either alternative is dreadful; and to stand in the presence of such calamities so utterly helpless, except to cry to God in the agony of our hearts, is a trial which we never expected to experience.

Of course we cannot tell what the outcome will be. We believe that God has a people here, and that in some way, out of all this ruin, He will rebuild His Church; but at present the outlook is dark in the extreme. Many of the churches, parsonages and schools have been destroyed, how many we do not know, for the country is in such a state that traveling is very unsafe, and reports come in slowly. We know that seven of our pastors and six preachers have been killed, and we may hear of still others. Few of the preachers remain at their posts. Not only would they be put under a pressure to accept Islam, but they are hated because they are understood to be promoters of freedom of thought. Then, too, where their congregations are recognized as Mohammedans, their presence among them would not be tolerated. Here, too, is another problem. We have been steadily pressing for self-support, but even our city congregations are impoverished, and the congregations in the out-stations are most of them naked and hungry, and dependent on charity; so these faithful men and these bereft preachers' families come back upon the Board for support. Some of them were wholly supported by their own people, who are now able to give nothing.

We are now organizing a system of relief in the hope that funds will come to us from abroad. Even were there abundant funds in hand, it is a most difficult and delicate business. Even those who have declared themselves Moslems receive no mercy from their co-religionists, who yet would resent foreign aid. The Government has the name of supplying rations, but so far it is simply a farce, and it does not reach the most destitute. The mortality this winter from scanty clothing, exposure and starvation will inevitably be great. God pity this poor people.

## Denominational Papers.

No duty, in its time and place, is more important than the extensive circulation of denominational papers in our churches. This statement is made in the interest of the churches and of all forms of denominational work. No church can adhere loyally to its distinctive views except these views be intelligently taught in the household; no church will give liberally to our missionary work except the scope and needs of the work be fully and frequently presented.

The weekly visits of a paper inculcating these and other truths are worth far more than the occasional reading of a volume on these subjects. Many yearly join our churches who have been trained in other denominations. They are necessarily unacquainted with our history and with our enterprises. They can never have true enthusiasm in their new relations, and they can never be useful in a large degree except they be fully informed. And in no way can they be so well instructed as by reading weekly a good church paper.

It is often quite as much the duty of a pastor to urge his people to take such a paper as it is his duty to baptize or to officiate at the observance of the Lord's Supper. Many pastors in failing to perform this duty stand in their own light. The general circulation of such a paper is worth more than the help of an assistant pastor; it prepares the people to respond to all calls for the extension of the Master's kingdom and for the support of their own Church. Considerable sums of money might well be expended by wealthy members in sending a good paper to the poor in their church, or to those who do not know its value; but it is still better to induce all to subscribe for themselves. Even the poorest could by making a little effort.

Now is the time for pastors to push this work.

## 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 True Missionary Spirit.

A distinguishing and conspicuous characteristic of the religion of Christ is the desire which each of its disciples feels to win others to accept it. This naturally finds expression first toward one's neighbors and friends, and then reaches out toward people more remote, and finally embraces the whole world in its comprehensive aims and hope.

Must we all be missionaries then? Certainly, in some real, active sense. Each Christian must act as a missionary toward all within the reach of his influence who are not yet followers of our Lord. But does it follow that we all are called to become what may be called professional missionaries, that is, to enter the service of missionary organizations officially, either in our own land or somewhere else? By no means.

It used to be claimed that every christian young man or woman ought to become a missionary, either home or foreign, unless able to show that God has made plain the duty of declining to enter the service. Now it is more often claimed that no one ought to be a missionary unless able to prove a distinct and positive call to the work. If this seems to tend toward limiting the number of candidates for service, it hardly can be said to have produced that result, and it undeniably promotes a higher average of ability and earnestness among those who engage in missionary service. It is far more true than it was a generation ago, that only well-qualified persons are considered suitable for the work, and that they are regarded with admiration and honor.

But it needs to be enforced continually and vigorously that those of us who may not be commissioned formally to be missionaries are not thereby released from our proper and necessary share of the great work. It is ours to support the missionaries with ample funds, even at the sacrifice of our luxuries. It is ours to follow their careers with intelligent interest. It is ours to uphold them by our sympathies and prayers. To do these things is at once our privilege and our duty.

They cannot do their part of the work without us. We cannot do our part without them. And just at present it is we who most need to be incited to a more loyal zeal and endeavor.

—The Missionary Helper has been enlarged. The January number is bright and interesting.

—It is the estimate of a thoroughly informed writer that even after all the efforts of Christians to abolish the horrible custom of killing female infants, fully one-third of the native girl babies are secretly murdered at the present time.

—Hindoo women constitute the main source of the strength of the national religion. It is said that more than two-thirds of the devotees at Hindoo shrines are feminine and these women it is peculiarly difficult to reach.

—The lot of a Hindoo widow, often a mere girl, is still sickening in its cruelty, in spite of all the efforts of Englishmen and missionaries. For one thing, she has no more than a single meal a day, and that very scanty, and often she is compelled to fast entirely.

Thanks to all who have sent renewals. If you are not of them, be one at once, please.

## That European Tour.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER has a pleasant paragraph on the "Morning Star Vacation Tour to Europe-1896," commending it to its readers. We trust that the INTELLIGENCER will have such a large increase of subscribers during the winter and spring that Dr. McLeod will feel able to join the party. And why not Dr. Ward of *The Free Baptist* also? The last number of our Western paper notes the Tour. The INTELLIGENCER, the *Free Baptist*, and the *Star* represent essentially the same people. Wouldn't it be a pleasant thing for the three editors to "sail the seas over" in the same party? Aren't there some big hearts and big purses somewhere—that can—sail—ah! but

what interesting letters would appear in the three papers! And, furthermore, aren't there some churches that will encourage and enable their hard-working and faithful pastors to join the party? Send to the Manager of the Tour, at this office, for copies of the illustrated circular giving all the arrangements, daily itinerary, terms, etc. —Morning Star.

Show your neighbor the INTELLIGENCER, and ask him to subscribe.

## Among Exchanges.

### WHAT HE DOES.

Many a man who claims that charity begins at home, lets his wife saw the wood. —The Kam's Horn.

### WHO ARE DOING IT.

It is not the degenerate in the slums who are dragging down the standard of religion, but the great mass of so-called respectable people. —Exchange.

### A MAKE-BELIEVE.

The religious work that is so extensive that the "workers" haven't time to do much praying, is simply a wretched make-believe. —The Lookout.

### NEEDS YOU.

The world can get along with but one Niagara, but it must have thousands of rivers, creeks and little streams to water its bosom. So the world can do with but a few men who can do great things, but it must have millions of men, women, boys and girls to do little things—to perform the common, everyday work of life. —The Telescope.

### NO EXCUSE FOR HIM.

The youthful Emperor of Germany has no earthly excuse for being foolish. His parents and grand-parents on both sides have been eminently sensible. The young man should take his British Grandmother's advice and conduct himself with propriety. —Can. Presbyterian.

### PULPIT POLITICS.

Better not touch upon political issues in the pulpit at all than treat them in a way that gives ground for any suspicion that partisan motive is the inspiration of what is said. What the preacher should aim to do is to influence his hearers to decide political questions where moral issues are involved upon the consideration of their moral bearings. —Methodist Recorder.

## Parliament.

Monday.—Preferential trade is to come before the house in the motion by Mr. McNeill, of which he gave notice today in the following terms:

That it would be to the advantage of Canada and the empire as a whole that a small duty (irrespective of any existing tariff) be levied by each member of the empire against foreign products imported by them, and that the products from such duties be devoted to the purposes of imperial intercommunication and naval defence.

Mr. McMillan, farmer, member from Huron, has given notice of a motion in favor of the free admission of farming implements, and in that event to put manufacturers on the same footing as they would be supposing the duty were retained, that they be allowed to import raw material free of customs duty.

Mr. Casey has given notice of a series of questions with reference to the leave of absence granted to Sir Charles Tupper as high commissioner to visit Canada.

Mr. Hazen presented the petition of the Chignecto Ship Railway Co. asking for an extension of time.

The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Masson dealing with the Manitoba school question, he said the Greenway government missed their chance to settle this question after the judgment of the privy council was given.

Dr. Landerkin followed, indulging in some victimizations at the expense of the minister who had recently returned to the fold.

Mr. Casey followed. He contended that the present session was called for a special purpose, and that it would not be right for the government to consider the estimates for the incoming year or any other business.

Mr. McMillan spoke, and adjournment of the debate was moved by Hon. David Mills.

Tuesday.—At the opening of the house Mr. Foster and Mr. Laurier paid touching tributes to the late John Bryson. M. P., Mr. Mills continued the debate on the address. He complained that during the speeches last evening only one minister was present in the chamber. Either the government did not think the speeches of the opposition worth listening to or else they had acquired the habit of "going out" and could not overcome it. Dealing with the Manitoba matter the creation of the dominion in no way destroyed the autonomy of the provinces which then existed and had their separate parliaments, etc. He quoted several legal decisions to show that within the scope given them the provinces remained after the union possessed of the same powers which they had before the union.

Mr. Daly followed. Taking up the question of remedial legislation, he contended that the issue in the recent Manitoba elections was not the school question. He said Mr. Greenway was determined not to do anything to

bring about an amicable settlement, pointing out that he ignored alike the petition of the Catholics addressed to him and the judgment of the privy council.

Mr. Forbes spoke on the trade question.

Northrup speaking principally on the school question, appealed to both sides to endeavor to settle this question, which threatened the very existence of confederation, in a peaceable manner.

Wednesday.—M. C. Cameron, the member for West Huron, was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. McMillan.

Mr. McDonald of Huron resumed the debate on the address.

Sir James Grant followed. Mr. Davies took up the question of arming the militia, and said the Liberals would agree to the expenditure of the requisite amount of money if the government brought down a proper scheme. Referring to the school question, he said the establishment of free schools in three maritime provinces twenty or thirty years ago was an object lesson that should not be lost sight of. At the time there was vigorous agitation for disallowance, but it failed. He wished that the house when considering the Manitoba school question would show as much common sense and shrewdness as it did in the case of the maritime provinces.

Mr. Davies contended the Manitoba school question had not been properly investigated when before the Canadian privy council. He contended that the government should appoint a commission of enquiry before enacting remedial legislation, and that in any case the government should not act till they had a mandate from the people on the subject.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, continuing the debate, took up the question of re-arming the militia. He said there was no doubt where the sympathies of all Canadians were.

Proceeding, he took up Sir Richard Cartwright's recent attack on Nova Scotia. Referring to the school question he quoted Sir John Thompson's speech delivered in Toronto in 1893, in which the late premier declared that the government would be guided solely by the opinion of the highest judicial authority, and that whatever this opinion might be it would be carried out. This policy, he contended, had been followed ever since.

Adverting to Mr. Davies argument in favor of a commission, he pointed out the successive steps afforded by the dominion privy council to the Manitoba government to explain their position.

If this school question was not settled on the lines of justice and fairness towards the minority in Manitoba it would create a bad feeling both at home and abroad. He believed when the government brought down its measure it would be found to be one which the liberals would support.

From time to time it has been hinted that a private member would introduce a bill for the purpose of meeting the Manitoba school difficulty. Tonight, Mr. McDowall, member for Saskatchewan, gives notice of a measure in this direction to amend the school acts of Manitoba, by providing that the schools shall be entirely secular, but that on Friday afternoons, at a stated hour, the members of any religious denomination may impart religious instruction.

In the senate this afternoon Senator Dwyer asked what action the government intended to take on the report of the government commissioners on the pilotage question of the Bay of Fundy and the port of St. John, now that that port is being made the winter port of Canada.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in reply, said that the government was fully alive to the importance of the port of St. John and the necessity of having the question settled as soon as possible. He believed that the time was coming when St. John would be the great winter port of Canada. This belief was borne out by the fact that at present it was the terminal of no less than four lines of steamers. The railway facilities were excellent and he looked forward to the time when this entire export trade of Canada would go through a Canadian port, instead of a considerable portion going, as it does now, through a United States port.

Thursday.—Resolutions of sympathy with Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice on the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, were passed, moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Laurier.

The debate on the address was continued, speeches being made by Messrs O'Brien, Tarte, Castign and Laurier. No amendment was proposed, and the Address passed without division.

Friday.—The first hour of the session was taken up in discussing the non-appearance of the auditor general's report, Sir Richard Cartwright threatening to prevent the public business being proceeded with unless the report was down shortly.

Mr. Foster said the auditor general was an officer of the house and the government had no control over him.

Mr. Foster stated in reply to Mr. Casey that Sir Charles Tupper resigned the high commissionership on January 15th, 1896. He was re-appointed without salary and is acting high commissioner for the present. The affairs in the office in London are carried on by the regular staff directed from Ottawa.