

Religious Intelligence.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2546

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A library of 18,000 volumes, all written by women, has been left by a lady bibliophile who has just died at St. Petersburg.

A pine forest carefully, economically managed, yields a new cut of pine trees in twenty years. Other sorts of timber are of more rapid growth.

Greater New York has 11,169 teachers; Chicago has about 6,000; Philadelphia, 3,500; Boston, 1,950; Saint Louis, 1,800; Baltimore, 1,750; Cleveland, 1,375; Washington, 1,200; San Francisco, 1,000; Cincinnati, 1,000; Detroit, 900; Newark, 890; Minneapolis, 850; Rochester, 750; Providence, 650.

Mexico has the smallest navy in the world in proportion to her population. Twelve million people are protected by a fleet of two despatch vessels, two unarmoured gun-boats, each carrying one 4 ton muzzle-loading gun and four small breech-loaders, and five second-class torpedo-boats. This fleet is manned by 90 officers and 500 men.

No less than seven hundred separate photographs of the Emperor of Germany are extant, says a Philadelphia photographer. He is the most photographed man alive, and in his picture he always looks tall, though, as a matter of fact, he is a little fellow of five feet seven. There are over three hundred photographs of the King of England.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, the wealthiest man in Mount Bayou, Miss., has the distinction of being the only colored mayor in the United States. His career has been one of unusual interest, as he was born a slave on the plantation of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi. President Davis made him his body servant and taught him to read and write.

Subterranean lakes have recently been discovered in the Eucla district, Australia. They lie about thirty feet below the surface, and contain an abundant provision of potable water. This discovery is of great practical importance to this especially arid district. It is of scientific value also, as it affords an explanation of the disappearance of certain rivers.

The self operating telephone is another case of the machine displacing human labor. Fifteen hundred girls are about to lose their positions in telephone offices in Chicago because the automatic system has been adopted for a portion of the city, and will soon be inaugurated. It is an electric device parallel to that by which facsimiles of hand-writing and photographs of faces are sent through long distances.

No less than 490 bull-fights, costing nearly \$5,000 each on an average, were fought in Spain from March to November, according to the Staats Zeitung (New York). That the number was not greater, it says, is due not to any diminution in Spanish love for the sport, but to the fact that it is an expensive amusement: "Some 3,000 bulls and more than 5,000 horses were killed in the ring this year. The value of these animals (chiefly the bulls, for the horses were old nag) exceeded \$150,000. The Duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of Columbus, is the largest breeder of bulls for the ring."

CENSUS BULLETIN.—A Census bulletin dealing with the sexes and conjugal relations has been issued. It says the number of males in Canada is 2,751,473. Of these 1,747,622 are single, 929,915 married, 73,597 widowed, 339 divorced. The number of females in Canada is 2,619,578. Of these 1,583,459 are single; 905,031 married; 150,766 widowed, 322 divorced. In New Brunswick there are 168,639 males. Of these 109,043 are single; 54,775 married; 4,815 widowed; 39 divorced. There are 162,481 females. Of these 97,977 are single; 54,310 married; 10,149 widowed; 45 divorced.

MOODY'S WORK GOES ON.

Back of D. L. Moody's home in Northfield, Massachusetts, is the round hill well known as Round Top, on which for years the twilight meetings have been held during the sessions of the different summer conferences. Here in accordance with his last wishes, his body was laid to await the resurrection. On the simple marble stone that marks the spot are cut only his name and the words "He that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." The full truth of these words as applied to Mr. Moody is more and more evident as days go by.

Especially is it true of the schools which he planted at Northfield, Mount Hermon, and Chicago, which promise to be his most enduring monuments. The school for young men at Mount Hermon, four miles from Northfield, is just completing its twenty-first year. It is not merely a Bible Training School, nor a school for the training of evangelists or mission workers, as many suppose. Mr. Moody believed in each man serving God in that particular line of life for which he is best fitted, so Mount Hermon aims to give an all-round education and training to fit its men for usefulness in life. It takes young men who cannot get an education elsewhere. It takes them without reference to age, except that they must be over sixteen, and without reference to knowledge of books. Its studies take a man high enough to enter college. Many of its graduates have led their classes in college.

The largest number, however, of its thirty-five hundred students have not gone to college but are out in life, weighing heavily on the side of righteousness wherever they are. It was one of Mr. Moody's favorite sayings that "A man should not count as one, but should weigh a ton."

Another principle of Mr. Moody's for which the school stands is that no young man should expect others to do for him what is in his own power. The student at Mount Hermon pays only \$54 for each term of sixteen weeks, but this he must furnish and when his money is gone he stops school and goes to work earning more. Another idea of Mr. Moody's was to keep the school going all the time. He abhorred an idle building as he did a lazy boy, so the year is divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each, and of course is so arranged that the student can drop out for one or more terms and come back and take up his studies where he left them.

Mr. Moody was an ardent believer in the teaching of the Bible as a part of each man's training for usefulness, and in the Summer Term this is especially emphasized.

For the Summer term beginning May 1st, the teachers will include such men as the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D. Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin, Prof. Elmore Harris, David McConaughy, and Paul D. Moody.

During the Summer Term only, provisions are made for young men who see no way of obtaining a fuller education, but would like to spend any period from two weeks up, in special study of the Bible and other branches. In such an opening as this Mr. Moody is still saying to every earnest young man, "Do you want to serve God and your country better? If so here is a helping hand toward doing it."

Young men who want to know more about Mount Hermon should write to the Principal, at Mount Hermon, Mass.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Says the National Advocate: A good many really worthy citizens are deceiving themselves under a kind of theory that the problem of dealing with the liquor traffic is only a matter of sentiment, or at best is a kind of moral question.

How long it will take them to find out that the liquor power holds the key of all important political and economic problems, we know not—blindness on this point exists to a degree almost incomprehensible, and the admission of any light is contested with a stubbornness that has no parallel in any other public interest. Indeed it seems no exaggeration to regard much of this blindness as wilful.

Careful study of the situation convinces us that there is no worthy interest of civilization that escapes detriment from the liquor traffic as it actually exists. There is no path of honest industry that is not made more arduous on account of it. There is no family whose peace is not endangered by it. In many communities the fruitage of Christian effort represents only a kind of salvage from the devastation of the saloon.

Science gives indisputable proof of the reduced standard of human longevity because of the liquor curse. Statisticians tell us of the perpetual increase of crime and poverty, and trace the cause with unerring accuracy. Insanity and idiocy add their fearful record, and in large measure the cause thereof is clearly indicated. But the great public looks on complacently, apparently utterly oblivious to the fact that a lot of this waste and disaster is just as much its own burden as would be a visitation of the smallpox or the cholera, and while he who should be a guardian of the public welfare sleeps, the enemy tightens his grip on the throat of the sleeper.

Because we know that God reigns, we know there will be an awakening. That it will come quietly we hardly dare to hope, but come it must, and come it will. It may come at the frightful cost that we paid for our remissness in duty as to human slavery.

In the interest of humanity and all that is dear to us we plead for an awakening to duty. Citizens know that what we tell them as to the devastation and iniquity of the liquor traffic is true, or rather, is far less than the truth, because words are inadequate to describe existing conditions.

Reader, we will do what we can and we want you to help. You will have no difficulty in finding the path of duty, when you are really ready to enter it. If, mayhap, some of its details may at first puzzle you a little, that is only an experience that true manhood encounters in any path of duty.

The Spirit of Christianity and of humanity are more than a match for the powers of darkness, when they assert themselves.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Charles Merle D'Aubigne, son of the illustrious historian of the same name, writes to the Contemporary correcting certain statements recently published as to the strength of Protestantism in France. The actual number of Protestants is not known as there are no religious statistics taken in France. In the South of France the population is decreasing, and the churches are becoming weaker. In the north of France the number of Protestants has doubled in fifty years. In 1835 there were in Paris 10 Protestant Churches; there are now 105. The number of pastors has increased from 120 to 1200. Charitable institutions, Bible and Tract Societies, religious papers are supported with liberality. In some instances whole villages have come over to the Protestant faith and have persevered in it. "In the region around Pons four congregations have been formed by conversions from Roman Catholicism since 1895; six congregations with numerous outposts have been formed since 1890 in the Gironde. In other places named there have been accessions of from 400 to 1500 converts. So strong is the current which is carrying the peasants in certain parts of France towards Protestantism that our difficulty is to respond to all the calls which are made upon us."

Mr. D'Aubigne then shows that the Reformed Churches send 18 missionaries to Zambesi 40 to Madagascar, and to Basutoland, Mare, Senegal and Tahiti. The amount of yearly contributions exceed \$200,000. French Protestants raise in all for their religious and benevolent enterprises \$1,386,000 a year. The Church of the Huguenot passed through the fiery ordeal of persecution for three hundred years, and the wonder is that it has attained its vitality.—Pres. Witness.

A TRUE VIEW OF SERVICE.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, the noted London preacher, is reviewing his ministry in a series of articles entitled "Backward Looks Over an Eventful Life," contributed to The Christian Commonwealth, of London. In a recent communication he writes: "I was borne along by irresistible influences to take part in the ministry of the Gospel. I have never had any occasion to find fault with my calling and election. I cannot say that I have done anything for Christ—that is to say, I have never laid Christ under any obligation to my poor abilities and services. I have received everything and given back very little in return. Jesus Christ has crowned me beyond all my deserts and claims, and whatever I am in the ministry of His Gospel, I am by His grace and His continual sustaining energy. Once let a man get the notion that he is doing God a great honor by denying himself the delights and the profits of business, and is making a sacrifice in order to propagate the kingdom of heaven, that man's influence is gone forever. Christ will have no man's patronage. The Gospel invites no man to bestow upon it the delight of his smile. The Gospel confers dignity; it receives none."

THE HOLY CITY OF ISLAM.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung published lately a German translation of an account written in Russian by a Russian Mohometan of a pilgrimage undertaken in 1895. It gives some curious facts about Mecca, the holy city of Islam, which no unbeliever is allowed to enter. It has now a population of about 20,000 persons and is provided with 2,000 shops. The tone of the place is fiercely fanatical, but the bazaars are well stocked with European goods, especially with articles of English manufacture. English ribbons, bracelets, stockings, shoes, lamps, soap, pomade, preserved fruits, sewing machines and many other things are in request among the followers of the Prophet. There is a printing press, a post-office and a telegraph station, but streets are unlighted at night, horses are almost unknown—the Turkish cavalry riding on mules—and a disinfecting establishment erected by the Government in order to check the cholera which had been making awful ravages among the pilgrims was destroyed by the Arabs curing the Russian traveller's visit amid frantic cries of delight. There are not many places where the old and the new are so freely and so grotesquely blended.

We have a society in connection with our church here. Our meetings are held monthly, at the homes of our sisters. We enjoy meeting together and working for the furtherance of God's cause, the uplifting of the poor and needy in heathen lands. I would like, before closing, to say how much I was helped attending the General Conference last fall. It was the first time I had had the privilege for twenty years. The stimulus of the session, has continued with me. I trust that the blessing of God may rest on all, and that this may be the best year of our history.

LIZZIE M. RIDEOUT.

Hartland, N. B.

HINDU WIDOWS.

There is nothing connected with Hinduism but darkness and blackness and hellish cruelty. When a girl is born the whole family mourn and weep and as soon as the birth is announced, the relatives gather in and he talk is over this dear little girl—where shall we find a husband for her. A husband is perhaps found that very day and they are engaged to be married. Poor innocent babe! Soon this little baby girl is married—perhaps to a man aged from five to sixty-five and so on. By the time the child is able to run, it oftentimes happens that the husband has one foot in the grave. The child is soon left a widow and in this way the widows of India suffer from innocent babes the penalty of the Hindu law.

There is also another way in which about one-fifth are made widows:

A certain class of Priests of the Hindu communities go from place to place marrying nice little girls. They do this for the good of one of their gods—in this way, it is said, that they marry from thirty to three hundred wives. Thus is their life spent in marrying and forsaking. He sees the girl once—on the wedding day, then! yes, then she is left a widow to suffer and toil all the days of her life for something she is no more responsible for than the birds of heaven. But she is now, according to Hindu law, a widow,—her so-called husband cannot be found. He has gone off on his marrying tour never to be seen again. Poor India! This is the way thy daughters are treated! So the work of the soul-damning, licentious priests goes on and we can give them no other name than widow makers. This goes on under the blood-stained cloak of Hindu religion.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

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

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

HARTLAND SOCIETY.

For some time I have been thinking of writing for "the Column." I have read the letters from the different societies with much interest, and hope many others will write. As we were leaving Marysville after Conference our Ex-President, Mrs. Smith, expressed the hope that many of the sisters would write for our column this year, and I desire to add my letter. When I read bro. Barnes' reports I thank God and feel that the right man is in the right place. I have always had a warm place in my heart for home mission work, and was pleased last Conference when bro. Barnes offered to go and the way was made so plain and there was so much unanimity for appointing him to the work. I am sure we must all be glad for the success that has attended his labours, and I believe we will never know fully the good the year's work may do. It is a foundation upon which we may build large and strong hopes. In the cultivation of the children is, surely, our hope; and our missionary's work amongst them, with the blessing of God, will bear a splendid harvest in the manhood and womanhood of the future.

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PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—Mr. Blair said the government intends during the present session to appoint a railway commission.

The Northwest members urged new railways, elevators and other works in their country, some of them protesting against duties on farm implements.

Mr. Tarte said all possible would be done to give cheap and sufficient transportation to western traffic. But the western people must not ask the government to slaughter the eastern manufacturers.

TUESDAY.—The house was into supply this afternoon on Mr. Tarte's estimates. There was considerable discussion on immigration buildings. Mr. Clarke and others held that the Government should not pay for shelter and maintenance of immigrants destined for the United States.

There was a discussion between Mr. Borden of Halifax and Messrs. Fielding and Tarte concerning breakwaters and &c. in Shelburne and Queens, N. S. Mr. Borden had information that some of these works were utterly useless. The ministers promised investigations.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Russell of Hants N. S., moved a resolution that the time has come to carry out the provisions of section 94 of the B. N. A. for securing uniformity of laws relating to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. Flint seconded and supported the resolution. The resolution was dismissed till six o'clock.

The evening session dealt with private bills and closed early.

In the public accounts committee enquiry was resumed into the Intercolonial accounts.

Mr. Bell of Pictou, asked that P. S. Archibald be summoned as a witness, but Mr. Blair objected, stating that government officials could give all information.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Roddick moved the second reading of the bill to provide a medical council in Canada. The bill went to a special committee, including all the doctors in the house and several lawyers.

In the evening estimates for the inland revenue department were passed.

Before the public accounts committee, General Manager Pottinger testified concerning I. C. R. ties. He stated that in the fall of 1900 the track manager reported that 650,000 ties would be needed. Private arrangements were made to take an increased quantity from contractors. 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 ties were purchased. The price was higher than previously paid.

A large number of spruce ties were taken, though they were not tendered for. Mr. P. states that complaint had been made in May last that the ties accepted were under sized and some were fir and poplar. The inspector who accepted these was named McManus. An investigation was begun. This has not been completed, and Mr. McManus has been in the meantime employed as assistant inspector of lumber.

FRIDAY.—The house went into supply on Mr. Tarte's estimates for harbor works in Ontario. Several items were passed and the House adjourned early.

—Benjamin F. Jacobs, who was the originator of the international uniform lesson series, which was adopted at the Indianapolis convention in 1872, has just retired from Sunday school work, after a service extending over 46 years.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

NO LOST VOTE.

"The man who votes for principle has the sweet reflexion through life that he never lost a vote."—John Quincy Adams.

PROUD OF IT.

A man sometimes prides himself upon his religion when he can say, "My wife goes to church and I send my children to the Sabbath school." United Presbyterian.

There are men who are like boats on the sea without engines in their holds or sails on the masts. They are derelicts—afloat, but drifting—on the sea of God's power, but going nowhere, for lack of engine or sails.