

Notes and Gleanings.

—There are 3,064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants possess more than 1,000 religions.

—The united navies of the world have 500 battle ships, 471 cruisers, and 1,255 gunboats.

—It is said that a college for the old is to be started in Chicago, with branches in other states, and that no freshman under sixty need apply.

—The blindness of labor strikers is shown in New York City where 90,000 children are kept out of school because the builders' strike has stopped work on the new school buildings. The strikers in this case hit their own families the hardest.

—A sentry guards an idol in Pegu night and day to prevent any native from going into the temple and waking it up. (The idol has been asleep 6,090 years, and the natives think that the world will come to end when it wakes up.

—Swiss watchmakers have now added a phonograph to some of their wonderful watches. A small rubber disc is put in the watch and arranged in such a way that the record is repeated every hour. Anything can be put on the record that the owner wishes.

—Statistics show that while Ireland's population has been steadily decreasing, its lunatics have been just as steadily increasing. In 1880 there were 260 lunatics to every 100,000 of the population, while last year there were 516 per 100,000. Poverty and bad whiskey are largely responsible.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

VODKA AND SAKI.

In the many points of contrast which exist between the two nations now struggling for the mastery of the Far East, there is perhaps none more remarkable than their general attitude toward alcoholic drinks. We quote from the *Montreal Witness*:

The verdict upon the North Sea outrage rendered by every one who knew the manner of life of the Russian naval officer, was "Vodka and champagne." A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at an early stage of the war, bore similar witness in regard to the army in Manchuria. He says that although hard drinking is found in most armies here one was literally driven to remark on it because it was so dreadfully conspicuous. Inebriety and other evils were at the same time notorious at Port Arthur. Not the slightest shame was attached to drunkenness, and to be seen drunk at an early hour in the day in a public hotel was apparently not a thing which a commanding officer would think worth mentioning. The men were much more sober than their officers.

In Russia itself drunkenness is very prevalent. Government ownership of the liquor traffic was introduced in 1895 for the double purpose of lessening intemperance and raising revenue. The government has at present about four hundred factories where liquor is prepared and not a drop can be legally sold which is not inside a bottle bearing the government label and sealed with the insignia of the double headed eagle. In addition to the factories the government has some thousands of retail depots which take the place of the old drinking saloons. Opinions differ as to the success of these measures for lessening inebriety. The Russian peasant is

often for weeks a total abstainer. Then a holiday season comes along and whole communities give themselves up to unbridled drinking. Often, though a few hours' delay in harvest time may prove the destruction of a crop, the owners, even if they themselves are sober, are powerless to hire help. The whole countryside is engaged in a carouse which may be continued indefinitely.

In Japan a great and effective temperance propaganda is at work. One characteristic move on the part of the National Temperance League of the island empire is a manifesto inviting the whole nation to abstain from drinking and smoking, so as to give the money they may save to the war fund. Whether this suggestion will be generally adopted or not, the effects of the agitation of the league are constantly becoming more noticeable. Temperance is encouraged in the army, and the alertness and general 'fitness' of the troops are largely due to their habits of abstinence. In industrial circles the movement is gaining similar successes. Mr. Tomijiro Kobayashi, the proprietor of a large factory in Tokio, opened a night school for his employees some time ago. He has now introduced a temperance text book, and has been successful in stirring up a great interest in the subject among his work people. The railways have also taken up the movement. A Mr. Okuye, representative of Kkura & Co., contractors, is famous among railway men as a temperance worker. Instead of the saloons—which have usually accompanied the laborers in railway construction—he organizes Sunday schools for his men, and provides gospel temperance lectures for the neighboring villagers. The contrast between Mr. Okuye's men and those of other contractors who allowed drinking among their laborers, has attracted the attention of the government, and he has received further encouragement in his efforts. The drinking of saki is in many quarters coming into disfavor. The Japanese have a proverb that 'First, the man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man.' The nation which in any general way recognizes this undoubted fact, and takes warning therefrom, is on the high road to success.

One cannot but hope that in the reorganization which must sooner or later overtake Russia the subject of intemperance will receive adequate attention. Tolstoy and many other revolutionists are total abstainers. Tolstoy insists that men cannot be 'free' under whatever political system as long as they are enslaved by evil appetites. This augurs well for the future, and almost kindles the expectation that if 'vodka and champagne' are among the most prominent causes of Russia's present deterioration, temperance will some day be a prime factor in her regeneration.

THE BIBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It has cost a great deal of determination and no little suffering to give the Bible to South America, but the last barriers opposed are now giving way. Yet so late as December, 1902, the walls of Puquio, in Peru, were placarded by the resident priest with warnings to the people not to accept even as a present, the Bibles which an agent of the Bible Society had brought to that place. It is not many years since all Bibles were stopped at the custom houses of Peru and the colporteur thrown into jail, there to lie weary months awaiting the pleasure of the government. It cost two lives to get the first Bibles into Bolivia, but November, 1901, the president of that republic warned all residents of La Paz, the capital, by proclamation, that Bible agents were accorded full civil rights by the laws and

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Carpets, Carpets,
Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs,
Mattings, Art Squares.

We are showing an immense stock of the above in the latest designs and colorings.

Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslins, etc.,
a big display.

Tennant, Davies & Clarke

must not be disturbed in the peaceful prosecution of their sales. In 1888 a consignment of Bibles to Guayaquil, Ecuador, was ordered to be burnt in the public square, but six years ago a revolution made possible freedom of worship even in Ecuador. In Brazil over 70,000 copies of the Bible were sold last year. In Chile and Argentina the distribution of Bibles is as open and unmoled now as in any part of the world. Within the last few years the Bible has been translated into the language of Araucanian Indians inhabiting Patagonia. So the Word of God is pushing its way into a land which until very recently knew no more of the story of the cross than an idle and corrupt priesthood chose to tell them. And wherever the bible goes the kingdom of God comes in.

Marriages.

McFARLAND-KENNEY. — At Bath, N. B., on Nov. 16th, by Rev. L. A. Fenwick, William G. McFarland and Gertie J. Kenney, both of Aberdeen, Car. Co.

EVERETT-WOLHAUPTER.—On Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's father, William Margison, Jacksontown, by Rev. Joseph A. Cahill, assisted by Revs. J. N. Barnes and A. H. Kearney, Mr. Frazier E. Everett to Mrs. Laura W. Wolhaupter.

Deaths.

ROACH.—At the family residence, 20 Summer street, St. John, N. B., on Thursday, November the 17th, Marion Roach, beloved wife of Richard Roach.

BONNELL.—At his home Nov. 10th, aged 82 years, Donald Bonnell. He leaves a widow, three daughters and four sons. He was one of the original members of the Free Baptist Church, Sussex, and continued a member until the day of his death. The funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 12th, were largely attended. The interment was at the Roachville Burial Place. Brother Bonnell was a good man, highly respected by the people who knew him. He was an industrious and good citizen, a loyal, true husband, father, and friend, and

withal a Christian. He will be much missed. B. H. NOBLES.

FENWICK.—At Berwick, K. Co., on the 5th inst., Bro. Edwin Fenwick, in the 69th year of his age. He suffered long and patiently; conscious that the end was drawing near, he "set his house in order," and to the great comfort of his loved ones expressed his hope in Christ until the last. He was a kind neighbor, a loving husband, and a worthy citizen, and will be missed by a large circle of friends. Much sympathy is felt for the family in their great loss. The last rites were attended by a large concourse of people. Interment took place at Millstream. A. W. CURRIE.

ORAM.—Mrs. Oram, relict of John C. Oram, died on Nov. 5th at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. A. Perie, of Metcalf Street, St. John. Had she lived until Christmas day she would have been ninety years old. She leaves three sons John C., of Liverpool, Eng.; David, of Lynn, Mass., and Daniel of St. John, and four daughters Mrs. J. W. Cronk, of New Jersey; Mrs. Betteson, Mrs. A. A. Mabee and Mrs. A. Perie of this city. She was a member of the Free Baptist Church. Her faith in Christ was strong and her hope of Heaven bright. She always enjoyed a visit from Rev. Father Noble, whom she knew as a minister for many years. Her remains were taken to Holderville and interred in the cemetery beside her husband, who preceded her thirty-six years before. "Happy are the dead who die in Christ." D. L.

HAINES.—At Central Hainsville, York Co., on the 11th ult., Thelma, and on the 1st inst., Vilma, infant children of Herman and Celia Haines.

J. J. BARNES.

LAMBERT.—On the 9th of November, Chas. R. Lambert, in the 82nd year of his age, at Lambert's Cove, Deer Island. Bro. Lambert for the past year had been in very poor health, having had a serious attack of pneumonia last winter. His health gradually failed until the end came. He bore his illness and infirmity with Christian patience and was anxious for the time of his departure to come. He died trusting in Jesus, in whose service he had spent about a score of the last years of his life. On account of there being no minister on the Island able to attend the service it was conducted by Bro. James Ward.

A. J. PROSSER.