

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

ST. PETERSBURG has a population of 956,000. Though in many respects a fine city, it is wholly without a system of sewerage, and is consequently very unhealthy.

QUEEN VICTORIA rules over a population of 367,000,000—a greater number of people than ever acknowledged the sovereignty of any one other person in either ancient or modern times.

MANY OF THE interesting remains of Troy, which were excavated at such pains by the efforts of the late Dr. Schliemann, have been stolen and destroyed by the Turks and Arabs, and some of the most valuable stones used to build their wretched huts. The guard which was placed in charge of these relics, after the death of Dr. Schliemann, has been discontinued, and there is nothing to prevent the depredations of the natives.

THE FAMILY of Garibaldi has, from the first, been opposed to the erection of the monument to their father in Nizza, his birthplace. His surviving children, the two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, have declared that they will not be present at the unveiling. Their reasons for this step is political, since Zizza has, since 1860, been French, and the Garibaldi family, together with multitudes of others, have never forgiven the Italian Government for ceding to France the city that gave Italy her most popular hero, and will not sanction this by being present in a French city at the unveiling of Italy's great leader.

THE LATEST LIST of the wealthiest women in America has the following names: Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is credited with a fortune of \$40,000,000 in her own right; Miss Elizabeth Garrett has \$20,000,000; Mrs. Mark Hopkins has \$20,000,000; Mrs. Edwin Stevens, \$15,000,000; Mrs. John C. Green, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, \$10,000,000; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, \$5,000,000; Mrs. John R. Barton, \$6,000,000; Mrs. Thomas Scott, \$5,000,000; Mrs. William Armour, \$5,000,000; Mrs. Terry, \$20,000,000; while Mrs. Terry's baby daughter, three years old, distances all competitors by having wealth in her own right valued at \$50,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES has the unenviable distinction of leading all the countries of the world in divorces.—The *Economiste Francaise* gives the following as the official divorce returns in the several countries for 1888: Germany, 6,161; Russia, 1,789; Austria, 1,718; Switzerland, 920; Denmark, 635; Italy, 556; Great Britain and Ireland, 503; Holland, 339; Belgium, 290; Sweden, 229; Australia, 100; Norway, 68; Canada, 12; France, 4,708. This makes 18,033 for them all, but the United States distances them more than 5,000 with her 23,472 for that year.

MISS POTTER, of London, who has written so successfully of the condition of the poor in her own city, was, until recently, well known in the fashionable world of London. She learned to sew with a poor tailor, and, in the disguise of a working-girl, obtained employment in one of the meanest establishments at the East End. Here she became familiar with the wretched condition and cruel exactions of her fellow-workers, and is thus able to write of their sufferings with the authority of experience.

THE DEPARTURE from Algeria of a French force to occupy the cluster of Saharan oases which are comprised under the general name of Tuat, is an important step, says *Zion's Herald*, will doubtless provoke a conflict with the Mohammedan natives of that region who are supposed to be numerous and warlike, and possibly, also, with the Sultan of Morocco, under whose protection the Tuatians have placed themselves. It is also important as showing that France is now ready to occupy that large section of the Sahara which

was guaranteed to her by last year's treaty with Great Britain. This first advance will, if successful, extend the French frontier about 550 miles to the southward. As but little is known of this region—only one explorer, and he under careful disguise, having succeeded in penetrating to it nearly thirty years ago—reports from this expedition will be awaited with great interest.

THE REPORTS from Russia, terrible as they are, do not, according to the statements of travellers in South Russia and Poland, overstate the distress suffered. Help in money and kind for the destitute continue to pour in upon the relief committee in St. Petersburg. The Czarina has sent 20,000 roubles out of her privy purse. It is reported that the Czar intends himself to visit the famine-stricken districts.

A LATE report says the soldiers of the Odessa garrison have voluntarily asked that the daily bread ration issued to them be reduced one-third for the benefit of the starving people in the famine-stricken districts. Self-sacrifice for the benefit of the starving people is general among all classes, and often takes novel forms. Reports from the famine-stricken districts of the empire continue to show great distress.

A LARGE NUMBER of Boston ladies have banded themselves together to bring about the closing of all stores and business houses employing female help after 5 p. m. They have entered into a compact to do no shopping or trading after that hour.

Missions in India.

The *London Times*, never too friendly to missions, or to the claims of Christianity in India, devotes a leading article to the task of showing that Christianity is increasing four times as fast as any sect or faith in India. The article is doubly interesting coming as it does from a disinterested source. The *Times* shows that the native Christian community in an Indian district is, as a rule, better looked after in childhood, better educated in youth with relation to its practical needs, better treated in sickness, more promptly aided during scarcity, more continuously cared for and disciplined throughout life, than any other of the labouring castes. Drawn largely from the least hopeful sections of the population, and recruited by emaciated famine orphans, the waifs and strays of starvation and want, the native Christians seem to have everything against them in the struggle for life among the Indian races, and for long they gave no sign that they would assert themselves as a prosperous and progressive class. On the other hand they had the advantage of a degree of moral and material supervision and succour scarcely known to any other section of the Indian lower orders in our times. There was always some responsible man, and often an able and devoted man, to look after each of their little communities, whether in the towns or in the rural districts. To this extent they constituted a protected class. The Indian directors of public instruction, not less than the Indian census officers, are now beginning to tell us how such a protected status practically works in the course of two or three generations. The rapid increase of the native Christians was one of the unexpected disclosures made by the Indian census of 1881. Missionary after missionary comes home from India, and honestly laments on British platforms the fewness of his conversions. The annual report of several of the great societies tell the same frankly despondent tale. Unsympathetic critics please themselves by reckoning up the cost of each convert at so many pounds sterling in three figures. The government of India does not concern itself with conversions; but its census officers have to ascertain the facts regarding the native Christians exactly as they have to ascertain the facts with regard to any other class of the population. They scrutinize the figures supplied for earlier years with the help of those officially ascertained by the first general census of India in 1872, and compared the whole with the returns of the second Indian census of 1881. They found that the native Christians of British India were increasing at a rate unknown among any other considerable section of the pop-

ulation—at a rate more than four times higher than the population of India as a whole. It appeared also that this increase of the native Christians was much greater than the increase in what may be termed the machinery for their supervision and control. While the number of mission stations had increased only threefold between 1851 and 1881, the number of native Protestants had multiplied more than fivefold, and the number of native communicants, and most closely cared for class, by nearly tenfold. During the nine years from the first general census of 1872 to the second of 1881 it was found that the native Christians in British India had increased over thirty per cent., while the general population of British India had increased by less than seven per cent.

These figures were startling, but behind them were figures still more significant. The maximum of care over the native Christian communities is unquestionably given by the youthful and comparatively vigorous missionary bodies in the British provinces. It is given in a less degree by the more old-fashioned mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant native Christians in the native states. It is given in a still smaller degree among the ancient Christian settlements of Portuguese India, where the Christians form the ordinary peasantry rather than a specially cared for class. The rate of their numerical increase appears to coincide with the degree of supervision or protection afforded. While in British India the native Christians had increased from 1872 to 1881 by 30.2 per cent., they had increased in the native states only by 12.9 per cent., and in Portuguese India by 7.4 per cent.

Some of the most interesting questions to which the present census of 1891 must give definite answers are as to whether this enormous increase of native Christians is still maintained throughout India as a whole, and whether the same differences are observable on British, native, and Portuguese territories. In short, whether the advantages of the native Christians as a protected class still continue to tell as strongly on their increase, and whether they tell as formerly in proportion to the comparative degree of supervision and succour given to them in the three political divisions of India.

We believe that the last ten years will show even a higher rate of increase, and more striking progress in all respects.—The *Times* proceeds:

"The report on public instruction in Madras sums up the situation in the following weighty words—words which no British official in India would have dreamed of using with reference to the native Christians a generation ago: 'There can be no question if this community pursues with steadiness the present policy of its teachers that, with the immense advantage it possesses in the way of educational institutions, in the course of a generation it will have secured a preponderating position in all the great professions, and possibly, too, in the industrial enterprises of the country.' As regards industrial undertakings and the technical or practical instruction which leads to a prominent position in them, the official report for Madras declares that: 'No section of the community has entered on the new departure in education with greater earnestness than the native Christians. This is a state of things, we repeat, simply inconceivable in an Indian presidency half a century ago. When English men or English women feel inclined to doubt whether their aid to Indian missions is productive of results, they can comfort themselves by the reflection that, although the results may not be exactly what they had in their minds, they are more solid and have a wider reach than the great Indian missionaries of the last generation would have ventured to anticipate.' How Dr. Duff would have rejoiced to read in the *Times* testimony such as this!

Someone has discovered that if all the locomotives in the United States were coupled together they would make a train 300 miles long. Then add the passenger cars, and we should have 300 miles more, and if we wanted a huge mixed train and were to put in all box, flat and every other kind of freight car, our train would be more than 7,000 miles long. The passenger cars could carry more than 1,500,000 people; and upon the freight cars could be loaded the weight of all the pyramids of Egypt and all the State capitals of the United States.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease."

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to MRS. J. S. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

Letter from Miss Hooper.

Dear Sisters,—Remembering it is time to report myself to you again I wonder what to say:

Every day is full and yet when night comes one feels so little, has been done for Jesus to-day. For example, Yesterday after 'Chota hazira' in the early morning, the Bible women came for their weekly meeting and giving of reports. Before they left, Dannie came to see me and tell of the work of the Quarterly meeting at Chandbati. As soon as Dannie went away, I went to see a family in the Christian village. The head of the family is only recently out from Hinduism. Not being 'rooted and grounded in love,' we fear he may lose his hold on Christ. He was not at home, so appointing a time for the man and his wife to come and see me, I hurried home. Breakfast was waiting. After breakfast, a little writing, then preparation for the afternoon's work. Selecting books and tracts from a shelf, we heard a soft foot fall near. It was the step of a little Hindoo boy whom we had met in the morning as he was going to school.

He had accepted my invitation to come and get a nice story book with pictures to read. He got the book and a Scripture text card in English, John 3:16. He came at recess and ran back quickly for the Hindoo teacher to explain the English text. We started out and found Kokoi and Gelha waiting for us. We were going to a zemana where they had been called a few days before. We first entered a long shed, a place to shelter cattle. Stepping in out of the glare of the sun, the darkness was blinding. A step and down we went to a shoe tops in a muddy hole. A boy closing the door, and bracing it with a bamboo, spoke. The voice was familiar! Yes, it was the very boy I met one evening several weeks ago. He was coming up the road singing Hindoo songs. He came home with me and got christian hymns to sing. He and his grandmother had come from Pooree, and were servants in a high caste family in Balasore. A word to the boy that evening was the means of opening the zemana of the house, in which he was servant then. He and his grandmother are now servants in this house. Through them we are now invited to this home.

These zemana homes are generally full of women. In this home, however, are only two. The mother and daughter. The mother, a gray-haired, sweet faced old lady met us in the court-yard. We heard the tinkling of jewels, presently the daughter came in a pure white saree. A fair pleasant face, such as one seldom meets in a zemana. She invited us to enter a room near. We saw it, it was arranged for the babu when he would come from office. Mats were spread. At one side were pillows, on the other the hookah. The place was so tidy and clean we declined entering as our shoes were muddy. "Take off your shoes and come in, we are so glad you have come." We left the shoes at the door and squatted on the mat. It was hard to tell which was the happier, the zemana woman or myself. A boy of four, her baby, sat on her lap. The mother said, "when his father comes he will tell him all about your coming what you said and all about this visit." The woman wishes to read. Her mother although so old, said "I used to read a little will you bring a book and teach me too." They listened attentively while Kokoi and Gelha sang and explained a hymn, "The Way of Salvation."

As I had to go to another house, I left Kokoi and Gelha there. The mother held on to me saying "I'll not let you go." Promising to go again soon, they conducted me through the room to a door leading to the street. A servant brought my shoes outside, while they peeped through the half open door bowing and smiling good bye.

After an hour spent at another house we went home. It was sunset and we hoped for a few minutes quiet and rest before dinner. The teacher of Swarawapurna school was waiting to see me. He had brought a friend, a man

asking for work. In the friend's hand was a fish as a present to me. It was a small tank fish and as they are not considered wholesome I had to conceal my prejudice and take the fish with many thanks. I think the fish understood my feelings for he wriggled and tried to get away. Oriental gifts must not be refused even although they are again given away.

Thus dear Sisters passed the day, only doing the 'little things' as the opportunity presented itself.

One more day's work for Jesus, Oh yes a weary day: But heaven shines clearer And rest comes nearer, At each step of the way; And Christ in all—Before His face I fall.

Oh, blessed work for Jesus; Oh, rest at Jesus' feet! There toil seems pleasure, My wants are treasure, And pain for Him is sweet, Lord, if I may, I'll serve another day."

JESSIE B. HOOPER.
Balasore, September 18th, 1891.

AN OVERWORKED WORD.—One of our correspondents, says the N. Y. *Advocate*, recently greatly overworked great. He spoke of a great change, a great city, a great improvement, a great blessing, a great increase, a great natural, etc., of another great improvement, of great hopes, of a great town, a great region, another great city, another great region, a great railway, great enjoyment, great service, great impression, great desire, and another great enjoyment. We greatly desire that our correspondence will endeavor to treat the admirable adjectives of the English language in due proportion, and not make such great use of one. Had he been disposed he need not have used "great" more than once, but could have spoken of a noteworthy change, a desirable improvement, a marked increase, a rich blessing, a valuable improvement, large hopes, populous town, an extensive region, a growing city, deep impression, strong desire, much enjoyment, efficient service, prosperous railway.

Scientific Miscellany.

LIKENESS OF MARRIED COUPLES.—Resemblances between husband and wife have often been noted, and have been ascribed to the influence exerted by each on the other during many years of life together. This explanation, however, does not satisfy M. Hermann Fol, a careful French observer, who is convinced that in a large number of cases there is a more or less striking similarity from the beginning, and who concludes that in such cases marriage is due to qualities possessed by the couple in common, not to those in which they differ. The resemblance in the many newly-married people visiting Nice, first drew his attention to the subject. The curious phenomenon so impressed him that he obtained the photographs of 251 couples for comparison, and he found resemblance between husband and wife in 132 (about 66½ per cent.) of the 198 young couples represented, and in 38 (about 71½ per cent.) of the 63 old couples.

A BLOOMING REGION.—The Maritime Alps, a small Department in southern France blessed with an exceptionally mild climate, makes a specialty of growing flowers, particularly in the winter season. The product has become really astonishing, reaching an annual total of 3,308,000 kilograms (nearly 7,300,000 pounds), having a value of about 15,000,000 francs. This includes 1,860,000 kilograms of orange blossoms, the chief crop; 1,000,000 kilograms of roses; 157,000 kilograms of violets; 147,000 kilograms of jasmine; 74,000 kilograms of tuberoses; 50,000 kilograms of jonquils; and 20,000 kilograms of mignonne.

THE BLuish-GREY COLOR of the shell of the crab and the lobster is found to be due to the superposition of two pigments, one red and the other blue. The blue pigment is easily destroyed, as by boiling and sometimes by disease leaving the more stable red in all its brilliancy.

A GREEN TREE FROG in the London Zoological Gardens prefers wasps to other food, despite occasional stings.

A TRICYCLE DRIVEN BY PETROLEUM.—Among the latest attempts to produce a satisfactory motor for light road vehicles is that of Mr. Edward Butler, of Greenwich, England. His apparatus is a petroleum motor tricycle, which is expected to run 40 miles, at a rate of 3 to 10 miles an hour, on a consumption of one gallon of petroleum or benzoline. The motor is placed on the rear wheel, which is covered by an oil reservoir of a capacity of 3½ gallons, and has a cylinder on each side, and a fly wheel close to its spokes. The first stroke of the pistons draws in the air and oil vapor, the second stroke compresses the charge, which is exploded at the third stroke, and the shaft operated by the pistons is geared to give motion to the rear or driving

wheel in the ratio of 6 to 1. The compressed charges are alternately ignited by a spark from an electric battery under the seat between the two forward wheels. Stopping and starting are accomplished by raising and lowering the driving wheel by a foot lever on castors, steering is effected by a pair of rocking handles actuating the front wheels, and the speed is regulated by a throttle-valve lever. The complete machine weighs 280 pounds.

THE STEFANITE ALUMINIUM PROCESS.—A minute percentage of aluminium has the effect, as is well known, of lowering the melting point of iron or steel, making it extremely fluid, and facilitating the production of castings free from blow-holes. The new Stefanite process, with which experiments have been made in Germany, is designed to lessen the cost of the alloy and make its general use practicable. This process consists simply in the addition of emery and alum before the iron ore or pig is melted, the reaction of the alum on the emery giving rise to vapors of metallic aluminium, which instantly alloy themselves with the iron, imparting the improved qualities which have hitherto been gained by the addition of manufactured aluminium or ferro-aluminium.

DR. CORPUT, a Belgian sanitary official, reports the annual army death-rate to be 3.97 per cent. in Germany, 4.07 in Belgium, 6 in France, and 6.94 in Austria-Hungary.

BUILDING STONES AND FROST.—An English chemical journal reports a series of experiments by Mr. Bannochter to determine the resistance to frost of natural and artificial building stones. From 3 to 6 pieces of each kind were selected, and their tensile strength, wet and dry, their capacity for absorbing water, alteration in volume, tensile strength and behavior toward water after freezing and thawing 25 times, and their specific gravity were determined. Of samples of 21 different kinds of natural stone, only 6—one of dolomite, one of diorite, and 4 sandstones—were found to resist repeated freezing, though 4 others resisted fairly but not absolutely. Of 41 samples of artificial stone similarly tested, only 3 were thoroughly unaffected, while 8 were fairly resistant.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—When it is considered that some 10,000 messages daily are sent over the 10 cables connecting Europe and North America, something will be realized of the present importance of submarine telegraphy. The cable of the world, according to Mr. Geo. W. Niver, now number 1045, of which 798 belong to governments and 247 to private companies. The total length is 120,070 nautical miles, of which 107,546 miles are owned by private telegraph companies, nearly all British, and 12,524 by governments. The Eastern Telegraphic Company has 70 cables of a total length of 12,958 nautical miles. The British Government has 103 home cables of a total length of 1498 miles, and 216 colonial cables of a total length of 3811 miles. Of the other government cables, Norway has 236, averaging less than a mile each. The longest cable extends from Brest, France, to St. Pierre Miquelon, a small island off the south coast of Newfoundland, and measures 2685 nautical, or 3092 statute miles. The oldest cable in use is the one first laid—that from Dover to Calais—and dates from 1851.

THE ELEMENT FLUORINE is of great interest to chemists, as it is the most powerful solvent known. Hitherto it has been found in nature only in a state of combination, and has been isolated with the greatest difficulty, but two French investigators have lately obtained evidence of its existence in a free state in fluor spar.

Among Exchanges.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

If you will criticize your minister less and help him more, you will probably see less reason for criticising him.—*Star*.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Don't worry your brain about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own overcoat.—*The Century*.

DOES NOT CONSIST.

An acrid, censorious, and Pharisaical temper does not at all consist with lofty religious pretensions.—*Nashville Advocate*.

THE DEVIL'S HELP.

The devil is always ready to help Christians build up the Lord's cause, provided they do it in his way. He will not help them circulate a subscription to raise money, but he will give them all possible assistance in running a church fair or gambling entertainment for that purpose.—*Tele-scope*.

PUNCTUATION.

A preacher must needs be careful how he punctuates his sermon, in these days of charges of heresy, or the omission of a single mark may cause many remarks. When a minister asked, "Are we God's or the devil's?" one could not know but he intended to inquire "Are we gods or the devils?" until he saw the words in type. *Standard*.