

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1955

Special Notice.

Within a few weeks statements of accounts have been sent to several hundreds of subscribers. Payments had been slow, the money was needed, therefore the statements were sent with request for immediate remittances. Some have responded promptly, many of them expressing regret that they had delayed so long. They have our thanks. Their ready answers, with cash enclosures, have helped us.

But from the majority nothing has yet come. Probably they are intending to remit soon, but think a few days or weeks will make no difference. They are mistaken; delay, even a short one, does make a difference, and, sometimes, is a serious matter. Delay now is a thing of no small consequence to us. The money due, payment of which we have respectfully asked, we need—*now*. Will those who have received statements, and every one who is in arrears or whose subscription is now due, do us the kindness of paying immediately!

We had thought to hear from them all by this time, but if they will remit immediately they will greatly oblige us. Do not delay longer! Send by next mail!

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

CANADA lacks only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States.

THE CROWD of immigrants steadily rushing into the United States is regarded by the thoughtful representative men of the country as a real and serious menace to their institutions. And yet neither political party seems brave enough to take a real grip with the danger for fear of losing the foreign vote.

TEXAS has a new law which prohibits white and coloured people riding in the same car. Report says it does not work very well.

AN EFFORT is being made to establish colonies of coloured people in California. A wealthy coloured man in San Francisco is at the head of the movement, and prominent men are co-operating with him.

IN BERLIN, within a fortnight, one hundred and forty-six people committed suicide. The majority of these self-murders were caused by strong drink. It is the same everywhere.

FROM NEW YEAR'S DAY to the end of July, 73,226 English people left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe. This was 1,800 less than in the first seven months of 1890; but there was a considerable increase in the emigration of Scotchmen and Irishmen, who numbered 12,744 and 40,115 respectively bringing the total up to 126,085, against 124,996 in the same period last year. The United States, as usual, got the lion's share—91,316—while 14,395 went to Canada, 9,803 to Australia, and 4,790 to South Africa.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE forbidding the export of rye and rye meal shows that in this time of bad harvest the Czar, however heartless he may be toward his Jewish subjects, means to be a father to his Christian children. Of a piece with this is the order that railroad trains carrying provisions to suffering districts shall have precedence over all other trains, even passenger trains. It is plain that Russia will not be able to supply any grain for the markets of the world.

MUCH DISAPPOINTMENT is expressed in England with the results of the census of the United Kingdom, taken some four months ago. Returns are incomplete, but the preliminary reports and tables made public show that the rate of increase during the previous decade has not been maintained, and that the population of the Kingdom has fallen about 900,000 below the official estimates. The latter placed it at 38,652,244, while the actual returns prove it to be 37,740,283, the greatest

decline (703,350) being in England and Wales, though Scotland falls short of the estimate about 130,000 and Ireland about 240,000.

THE SUPPLY OF CAMPHOR in the Chinese districts of the island of Formosa is said to be seriously falling off in consequence of the reckless way in which the trees are being destroyed, partly to get the timber and its valuable product, and partly to clear the land for cultivation. The method of preparing the article of commerce is very primitive; the bark of the tree is scraped off, pounded up with water, and boiled in iron pots, over which earthenware jars are inverted. The camphor escapes in the steam, and some of it is found incrusting on the sides of the jar. The camphor forests of the mountains in the interior are described as inexhaustible, but the Governor does not allow foreign merchants to approach the savage tribes inhabiting those regions, so the trade has become a monopoly of the Chinese dealers.

A NAPOLEONIC VETERAN has just returned to St. Petersburg from Siberia. This old gentleman, who is a Pole by birth and a native of Wilna, is named Amitschky, and has attained to the age of one hundred and three. He was Napoleon I's adjutant, took part in his world-famed expedition to Russia, and was decorated by the Emperor with the Legion of Honor at the battle of Wagram. He was taken prisoner at Beresina, and receiving a pardon from the Czar, remained for a time in the Russian service. But, for having taken part in the Polish rising of 1831, he was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in the mines of Siberia. On the termination of his sentence he was free to quit Siberia, but he has been forty years in taking advantage of his permission.

The Census.

The census returns were submitted to parliament on Wednesday. They are somewhat disappointing, the increase of population being less than was anticipated. The census of 1881 showed a population of 4,324,810; the 1891 census gives 4,823,344, an increase of 498,534, or 11.52 per cent.

The chief increase has been in the western provinces. Quebec has 1,488,596, an increase in ten years of 129,599. Ontario has 2,112,989, an increase of 186,067. Manitoba has 154,442, an increase of 92,182. British Columbia has 92,767, an increase of 43,308. Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and the unorganized territories have 93,655, an increase of 37,209.

New Brunswick's population is 321,294, an increase of but 61 since the census of 1881. Nova Scotia has 450,523, an increase of 9,951. Prince Edward Island 109,088, an increase of 197.

The returns for the Maritime Provinces, by counties, are as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	1891.	1881.
Albert.....	12,523	12,329
Charlotte.....	23,751	26,087
Gloucester.....	24,901	21,614
Kent.....	23,858	22,618
Kings.....	23,094	25,617
Northumberland.....	25,715	25,109
Queens.....	12,152	14,017
Restigouche.....	8,311	7,058
St. John City.....	24,184	26,127
St. John County.....	25,390	26,839
Sunbury.....	5,763	6,651
Victoria.....	18,218	15,686
Westmorland.....	41,484	37,719
York.....	30,979	30,397
Carleton.....	22,523	23,365

NOVA SCOTIA.		
	1891.	1881.
Annapolis.....	19,352	20,598
Antigonish.....	16,117	18,060
Cape Breton.....	34,223	31,298
Colchester.....	27,160	26,720
Cumberland.....	34,529	27,368
Digby.....	19,896	19,881
Guy'sborough.....	17,198	17,808
Halifax City.....	38,556	36,100
Halifax County.....	32,865	31,817
Hants.....	22,153	23,359
Inverness.....	25,781	25,651
Kings.....	22,492	23,469
Lunenburg.....	31,077	28,563
Pictou.....	34,550	35,535
Pictou County.....	10,610	10,577
Richmond.....	14,400	15,121
Shelburne.....	14,956	14,913
Victoria.....	12,390	12,470
Yarmouth.....	22,218	21,284

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	1891.	1881.
Kings County.....	26,634	26,433
Prince.....	36,471	34,347
Queens.....	45,983	48,111

POPULATION OF TOWNS of from 3000 to 5000 in the maritime provinces:—

	1891.	1881.
Springhill.....	4873	4873
Lunenburg.....	4044	4044
New Glasgow.....	3777	3777
Amherst.....	3731	3731
Woodstock.....	3290	3290

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		
	1891.	1881.
Pictou, N. S.....	2999	2999
St. Stephen.....	2680	2680
North Sydney.....	2513	2513
Sydney.....	2426	2426
Milltown, Charlotte.....	2146	2146
Parsonsboro.....	1909	1909
Kentville.....	1856	1856
Georgetown.....	1509	1509

THE CITIES.		
	1891.	1881.
Montreal.....	216,650	140,727
Toronto.....	181,220	86,415
Quebec.....	63,090	62,446
Hamilton.....	48,980	35,961
Ottawa.....	44,154	27,412
St. John.....	39,179	41,353
Halifax.....	38,556	36,100
London.....	31,977	19,746
Winnipeg.....	25,642	7,985
Kingston.....	19,284	14,091
Victoria, B. C.....	16,841	9,925
Vancouver.....	13,685	5,000
St. Henri.....	13,415	6,413
Brantford.....	12,753	9,616
Charlottetown.....	11,374	11,485
Hull.....	11,265	6,890
Guelph.....	10,539	9,800
St. Thomas.....	10,370	8,367
Windsor.....	10,322	6,561
Sherbrooke.....	10,110	7,227
Belleville.....	9,914	9,516
Peterborough.....	9,718	6,812
Stratford.....	9,501	8,239
St. Cuneonde.....	9,293	7,931
St. Catharines.....	9,170	7,873
Chatham, Ont.....	9,052	7,609
Brockville.....	8,793	7,609
Moncton.....	8,765	5,032
Woodstock, Ont.....	8,612	5,373
Three Rivers.....	8,334	8,670
Galt.....	7,535	5,187
Owen Sound.....	7,497	4,426
Berlin.....	7,425	4,054
Levis.....	7,301	7,597
St. Hyacinthe.....	7,016	5,321
Cornwall.....	6,805	4,468
Sarnia.....	6,693	3,874
Sorel.....	6,669	5,791
Fredericton.....	6,502	6,218
New Westminster.....	6,441	2,700
Dartmouth, N. S.....	6,249	3,786
Yarmouth.....	6,089	6,280
Lindsay.....	6,081	5,080
Barrie.....	5,550	4,855
Valleyfield.....	5,516	3,906
Truro.....	5,102	3,461
Port Hope.....	5,042	5,585

THE POPULATION of cities over 5,000 in the dominion has increased 40.1 per cent. The increase of population in towns of 3,000 to 5,000, is 41 per cent. The increase in villages of 1,500 to 3,000, is 22 per cent.

In Quebec outside of the cities the largest increase of population, was in the counties of Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Richmond and Wolfe, Drummond and Athabasca, Chicoutimi, Beauce and Stanstead. In Irberville the decrease is 17 per cent; in La Assumption 10 per cent; in several other counties, smaller decreases.

In Ontario the district of Nipissing has the largest increase, 564 per cent. Algoma reports 64 per cent. increase; Muskoka 50 per cent.; North Essex 23 per cent.; North Bruce, Renfrew and Waterloo 20 per cent., while Peterboro and Cornwall gain 19 and 17 per cent. respectively.

On the other hand, West Bruce, Frontenac, Durham, Prince Edward and Wellington have fallen off at the rate of from 14 to 10 per cent., and many other counties show a decline.

In the bulletins accompanying the census returns, the statistician says that he has followed the English custom of classification with suburban and rural population. The following results are obtained:

The town population, including all cities, towns and villages, shows an increase of 77,917 over 1881, or 38.2 per cent. In 1891 there were 47 cities with a population of over 5,000 as against 35 in 1881.

In 1891 there were 43 towns of 5,000, an increase of five over 1881. In 1891 there were 83 villages with 1,500 to 3,000 people. In 1881 there were only 55.

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 Miss Lydia J. Fullerton, Carleton, St. John.]

Letter from Miss Hooper.

MY DEAR SISTERS,—It is Saturday evening, in about an hour the English mail will be leaving.

I enclose a translation of a letter from Dannie to you which should have been sent several weeks ago.

Poor Dannie! Bro. Boyer's death has been a great loss to him as it has been to us all and to the work. Ere this you have heard the particulars so I will not enter into details. We cannot yet realize that the events of the past few weeks are yet anything more than a dream. Just across the road

in the graveyard belonging to the native Christians we see the mound which tells us that it is not a dream but a reality. Nothing in my Indian experience has brought so much sorrow as this sad bereavement. The dear one most bereaved, bears her loss patiently and bravely. She is still caring for the twenty-eight orphan boys. The work seems more precious to her than ever. She says "I'll not go home till my children's health demands it." We hope that may not be soon. We cannot see how she could be spared now. The work that has fallen from the hands of the dear one is like a precious trust that must be watched over and cared for. Let me entreat you dear sisters to help in the work all you can. By continuing to send means as you have in the past and by your prayerful sympathy many souls shall be saved.

I am glad to tell you that I am not now living alone but at the Sinclair Orphanage, where Miss Coombs has kindly given me a home.

I am well and scarcely a day passes that I do not see Mrs. Boyer and her dear little ones. Bessie keeps well. Rilla has not been well but is better now. These little ones are very dear to us all, and we trust their lives may be spared to their dear mother and to us.

Affectionately yours,
JESSIE B. HOOPER.
Sinclair Orphanage, Balasore,
July 11th 1891.

CANADIAN FRIENDS.—Receive my namaskar in the love of Christ. Through the instrumentality of Rev. A. B. Boyer you appointed me to make known the love of Christ in this dark and sinful country. I also being called of God accepted the invitation to preach and for nearly four years have been in the work. The Lord has blessed our work especially in Singlia. It is in the district of Balasore about twenty-four miles distant. Nine have been brought into the path of the Lord from Hinduism in this place. We expect about two hundred more from there. Just before Bro. Sahib's death he baptized two in that place.

I think much of the work at Singlia. I stay there most of the time. When the Sahib was ill I was there. I came in one day just before his death (Saturday) to get him to go out and baptize five converts. Alas, he did not know me. I stayed by him till he died.

I write to beseech you that the work begun may not be closed. That the need be supplied and the Lord's work be successful.

We have school and Zenana work in Singlia. Bro. Sahib went there many times and endured much suffering to establish the work and win the people to Jesus. When I was in Singlia during his illness I got his last letter which showed me how much he prayed for this work. I cannot tell you what sorrow of mind I have because of the Sahib's death. The Lord sent a Christian hero to this dark country. Why He called him away to bliss we know not. Let his will be done. The Lord has left the work in your hands. We have work not only in Singlia but in other places. May they all be blessed. By the Holy Spirit may the light be revealed. I have much to say but will write again. In Christ's love I send my namaskar to you all.

Your humble servant,
DANIEL NAIK.

P. S. Dannie comes to me now for help and advice. He says "the 'Mem' is so sad now I cannot go to her."

Mr. Brown has taken charge of the work at Singlia and baptized four there since Bro. Boyer's death. Let me entreat you to bear this work on your hearts in prayer. Let me ask too, is there not some young man to step in and fill the broken ranks and garner in the souls turning to Jesus?

J. B. Hooper.

To-day.

"Go work to-day," the Master saith. Waste not thy time repining! Fill every hour with earnest deeds. While bright the sun is shining.

What though ye do not see the fruit Yet still continue sowing For night and day, asleep, awake The grain is ever growing

To-morrow's work may not be yours, Nor yours the joy of reaping. Go work to-day, and leave the seed Safe in the Master's keeping.

—Independent.

Those who cannot go, who have no child to give, and but little money to

give, can pray; and it is noticeable that of all the gifts we can offer, this of fervent supplication is the most emphasized in the New Testament.

What the Gospel has done for Women.

BY REV. W. A. MACKAY, B. A.

PARTS II. AND III.
The condition of women in the Heathen and Christian lands of to-day contrasted.

And what better is the woman of heathendom to-day? A Hindoo woman lives in a small room, almost destitute. The floors and walls are of clay, with no ornamentation of any sort, and the least furniture possible. Every morning she has to pray—not for herself, as she is taught that she has no soul—but for her husband, for rain and general blessings. Then she spends two or three hours preparing breakfast. She does not eat with her husband, but perhaps fans him at his request. During the daytime she either sleeps, gossips with other women, or sometimes a reader reads to them from the lives of the gods. These stories from beginning to end are unfit for human ears. At night they prepare their husband's meal. They are not protected against the weather and dampness, nor are they properly clothed and fed. The rich live the same as the poor. If sick, they are deemed cursed of the gods, and are taken to the stable and left alone. The only food they can get is left by stealth. Thousands die of neglect. The first day that a Hindoo boy abuses his mother is a festive occasion with his father, who boasts of it to his friends. To be a widow is the sum of unhappiness. She is especially cursed of the gods. As the husband dies, half a dozen barbers' wives rush upon her and tear the jewellery from her ears and nose. Behind the funeral corteges she follows surrounded by those fiends, who throw her into the water. If she drowns, they say she was a good wife after all. "She has gone to meet her husband." She is kept in a darkened room fourteen days. At the end of this time, her husband's ashes are taken to the river, and, after a peculiar ceremony of prayers, the soul is supposed to be free. It may enter an insect or an animal. The worst punishment the soul can sustain is to enter the body of a woman.

Now, contrast with this the position of woman in a Christian land to-day, and you will see how much the blessed Gospel of Christ Jesus has done for her. She is now man's friend and companion. She is regarded as worthy of all the privileges which can be conferred upon her, Christianity has made her "our sister." There are few, if any, positions for which nature has fitted her, from which she is excluded in this land. No longer can man claim a monopoly of the learned professions, or of such vocations as those of the civil service employees, telegraph operators, clerks, bookkeepers, composers, type-writers, reporters and the lighter mechanical arts. She enters with man into his plans—his joys and his sorrows. She goes with him on visits of friendship and to places of entertainment; and if the place is not fit for her, it is conceded that men have no business to be there. She reads books, she sits beside our young men in the college halls, listening to the same lectures, grasping the same subjects, discussing the same great problems, passing the same examinations—and not unfrequently, carrying away the highest honors. With Miss Philippa Fawcett's brilliant achievements at Cambridge, followed by the triumphs of ladies elsewhere,—at Dublin, Paris, in the United States and in Canada, we may hope to hear no more of the intellectual inferiority of woman. At the last examination in McGill University the ladies headed the triumphal procession. And at the last examination in the University of Toronto the degree of B. A. was conferred upon nine of the sex, and that of M. A. upon one. Few names stand higher on our University honor roll than those of Miss Pradeaux, Miss Rolleson, Miss Skeat, Miss Brown, Miss Balmer, Miss Spence and Miss Fair. "The 'sweet girl graduate'" is no longer a poetical fiction, but has proved herself to the male student a surprising and somewhat unpleasant reality. But it is not only within our university walls that the intellectual development of our Canadian women is seen. There are those who outside

of college walls and university curriculum have risen to positions of distinction in the literary world; amongst whom we mention Mrs. Yule, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Susanna Moodie, Miss Pauline Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Miss Sara Jeanette Duncan, Miss Wetherald, Miss Agnes Knox, Miss Nora Clench and the world renowned Madame Albani. And, in our own town of Woodstock, we are proud to mention the name of Miss Carlyle, who is destined to be known in the world of art, as the worthy bearer of a name that will live so long as the English language is spoken and English literature is known.

Everywhere, as Christian principles prevail and society advances, the sisterhood of woman is better understood, and her rights as the helper and equal of man more readily conceded.

Temperance Principles and Financial Prosperity.

The leading American millionaires are, most of them, temperate in eating and drinking. A writer in the *New York World* says:

John D. Rockefeller never permits strong drink to pass his lips. A mere sip of wine for the sake of courtesy is the extent of the indulgence of William Waldorf Astor. Jay Gould has tasted wine not over two or three times in his life, and then not because of a desire for it. The Vanderbilts are equally abstemious. Collis P. Huntington does not even drink coffee. His strongest beverage, it is related, is tea. Russel Sage once in a while takes a spoonful of Bourbon whisky in a glass of water as a tonic. Not one of the leading millionaires uses tobacco, and not one uses profanity. The American millionaires are a model lot in their personal habits.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We would draw special attention to the advertisement of this Exhibition, appearing in another column. The programme is laid out so fully that it will not be necessary for us to enlarge upon it. We are informed that the Exhibition proper promises to be more successful both in point of exhibits and in their attractiveness, than that of last year. The entries are coming in rapidly, and beside a large number of local exhibits, some very fine ones are being sent from England, United States, West India Islands and some other foreign countries. All of the Railway and Steamship Companies are making much more satisfactory arrangements for reduced fares than they did last year.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.—One of the proofs of the heavy work of the present session of Parliament is found in the unusual extent of the newspaper reports.

In the month of July the Press Gallery furnished reports and correspondence amounting to one million and eight hundred thousand words and the first half of August gives a rate of two million three hundred thousand words.

Among Exchanges.

WHAT THEY SHOULD DO.

The good harvests this year will enable people to pay their debts. The debt of the Lord should not be forgotten. Repair the meeting-house, finish the parsonage, pay off the mortgage if there is one, and send a remittance to this paper.—*Free Baptist.*

HONEST ANNOUNCEMENT.

Credit that bookseller with honesty, at least, who displayed above a counter of the trashiest novels now on the market the placard, "Literary Sewage."—*Congregationalist.*

THE MINISTER'S HOLIDAY.

One of the advantages of a clerical holiday is that it affords a minister an opportunity of taking an outside view of his work. Whilst engaged in the work he sees it from the inside. It is a good thing to move out of one's sphere of labour once a year and look at the work from the outside. By so doing a minister may get some points that he never could get on the inside. Another great advantage is that it enables him to make a fresh start. It is a great thing to take a fresh start occasionally in any kind of work. After a change of scene and a rest a new beginning is always made with renewed energy and vigour. Constant plodding is always wearisome and sooner or later wears out both mind and body. The clerical holiday pays a congregation as well as the pastor, provided the pastor is the right kind of man.—*Can. Presbyterian.*