

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 1970

THE INTELLIGENCER FOR 1892

NOW FOR RENEWALS!

We desire to retain every present subscriber. We are hoping that not one will feel willing to give up the paper. Hundreds of renewal subscriptions should reach us each week now. Send them along promptly, please.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

This is the time to get new subscribers. We are dependent almost entirely on the friends of the INTELLIGENCER and the work it is set to do, to push the canvass for new names. They are the paper's agents. And they have been good agents, too. Hundreds of them have, year after year, put us under obligation for the good and successful service they have done for the paper. We earnestly request their co-operation just now to still further increase its circulation. The ministers can render invaluable service in the canvass for new subscribers. For all they have done we heartily thank them. We are counting on having the benefit of their good words and work in the canvass for 1892. In every congregation there are some families, in some congregations there are many families, which do not receive the INTELLIGENCER. Will our brethren make an effort to reach all these, and solicit them to subscribe. To call attention to the matter from the pulpit is a proper thing to do, and always has effect. A statement of facts (such as are mentioned above) about the paper, the endorsements of it by the Conferences, and its value as a denominational worker and a Christian teacher, will certainly do good. Such public statement, followed by personal solicitation, cannot fail to secure a large number of new readers. We hope all the brethren will act on this suggestion at once. Now is the time for the best work!

SPECIAL OFFERS!

To help our friends in the canvass for new names we make the following special offers:

1. TWO SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and one new one—FOR \$2.50.
2. THREE SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and two new ones—FOR \$3.40.
3. FOUR SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and three new ones—FOR \$4.25.
4. FIVE SUBSCRIBERS—One renewal and four new ones—FOR \$5.00.

All larger numbers of new subscribers at the same rate as in the last offer. No. 4. By new subscribers we mean those not now on our list. These offers will be good for only a limited time. There are, we think, hundreds of our subscribers who can use one or another of these offers to advantage. Let there be a prompt and sharp canvass all over the field, participated in by every one who desires the larger usefulness of the INTELLIGENCER, and the greater prosperity of the denomination and the cause it represents.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

TORONTO has now a large Inebriate Asylum. Since there are drunkards it is well to provide for their care and possible cure. But why continue the trade which creates them?

SIXTEEN THOUSAND WOMEN are now employed in the post-offices of England, besides 8,877 in the permanent staff of the department.

MR. EDISON is said to be engaged in a modification of the phonograph for the purpose of fitting it to become a substitute for the raised letters in the production of books for the blind. The changes are chiefly in the way of increasing the capacity of the cylinder. It is expected to thus greatly increase the reading range of the blind.

A NEW FIELD of discovery has been opened up in Egypt, at Abukir, a few miles from Alexandria, where have been unearthed the ruins of a temple believed to have been destroyed towards the close of the fourth century. Amidst these ruins have been found the remains of three statues in rose granite, ten feet high, two of Ramesses II., the Greek Sesostris, and one of Queen Henutmehyt, of whom there is also a bas-relief. An inscription, in reference to the Queen, is thus interpreted by Dr. Norontous, 'Daughter of the King, beloved of her father,' that is, of the preceding King, Osiris Menephtah, 'Royal spouse,' wife as well as sister of Ramesses II., and 'great favourite,' of Seth. On a sceptre held in the hand of the King is a sculptured head of his son Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

THE BOSTON Citizen tells the following story: Charles F. Randolph, a native of Digby, N. S., a man of excellent morals, intelligent and industrious, was taken sick. His wife, to whom he was married by a Protestant clergyman, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Randolph's sisters and brother, seeing that he was seriously ill, asked the wife to send for a Protestant minister to call and see him—he having been a constant attendant at Tremont Temple and other Protestant churches. This she promised to do, but kept putting it off till the last moment, when she called in a priest and had her husband anointed, and then, after his death, had a sort of wake, with candles, etc.; held an early mass at St. Cecilia's Church, and buried him in a Catholic cemetery. The priest did this against

the wishes of the man's sisters and brother, and knowing that he had always been a Protestant.

A COMMITTEE of experts, after considering the merits of fog-horns as against whistles, and guns as against bombs, has reported that, under the most favorable conditions, all fog signals are untrustworthy. Sometimes a weak signal has been heard farther than a strong one. Shallow water, by causing unequal heating of the atmosphere, lessen the value of signals. The whistle is superior to the horn, and either is better than the gun or the bomb. For convenience of storage and readiness of handling, bombs are preferred to guns, and they are to be used in all the minor light-houses of Canada. The committee warns shipmasters against depending on fog signals, they being only guides to locality, and not to distance.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY Russian Jews are hard at work, says the Herald, converting the 5000 acre tract of wooded land near Cape May, N. Y., which was purchased by the trustees of the Hirsch fund for colonizing purposes, into a habitable domain. Others will speedily join them. The land must be cleared, roads laid out, and wells dug; a village of 50 cottages (to begin with), including also a shirt factory employing 250 hands, a church, a school-house, and a public library, is to be created; and several outlying farms of 30 acres each are to be laid out. No intoxicants will be permitted in the new colony, and every head of family is to be encouraged to purchase, on the installment plan, his own house or farm. It is interesting to learn that "the scribe and schoolmaster of the colony is at work, and teaches his full-grown pupils nightly the rudiments of an English education. The colonists are illiterate, usually not able to read and write their own language, but they are all anxious to learn, and to become American citizens; so they study hard, and some of the burly fellows have begun reading. The schoolmaster is an educated man who was expelled from Russia; he is a book-keeper, and is giving the colonists lessons in this science as well as in the institutions of this country."

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED that the 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 cables of

the world, according to Mr. Geo. W. Niven, now number 1045, of which 789 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 Future of Canada.

There is a good deal, wise and otherwise, written about the future of Canada. A meeting was held at Woodstock last week which, if not peculiarly significant, was specially suggestive. The meeting was called in the interest of the political union of Canada with the United States. The following resolution, was carried by the overwhelming majority of twelve to one:

"That the people of all parties are deeply attached to their beloved sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain; that they proudly recognize the whole British Empire as their country, and rejoice that Canada is part of that empire; that Canadians have the most friendly feelings towards the people of the United States, and desire the extension of their trade relations with them; that while differing among ourselves as to the extent of the reciprocity to be desired or agreed to, we repudiate any suggestion that in order to accomplish this object Canadians should change their allegiance or consent to the surrender of the Dominion to any foreign power by annexation, political union, or otherwise."

Of course, the chief thing evinced by this meeting is the strong feeling of opposition to annexation which prevails in this country; for, with very few exceptions, the feeling in the county of Oxford is a reflection of what prevails all over Canada. Some people in the United States have been led to believe that the people of Canada are ripe for annexation. This is certainly not the case. But with the strong patriotic feeling which our neighbors cherish towards their own country, it is very natural that they should be disposed to think others desirous to share in their national heritage. Yet they may be assured, whatever developments the far future may have in store, there are very few in Canada in favor of annexation.

There has been a good deal of unsettling and unjustifiable talk among us about political and constitutional changes in the near future. It is frequently said by those who are smitten with a desire for change, "We cannot go on in our present state; some change must be made. Now, as a matter of fact, there is no good ground for these positive assertions. There is nothing to hinder us going forward and retaining our present relations to Britain in the future more than in the past. In spite of some mistakes and errors, Confederation has not been a failure. If the mother country had pursued a harsh or despotic policy towards Canada which prevented us adopting such measures as are deemed best for our country, it would be different. But Canada has been left free to work out her destiny without restraint.

The fact that a colonial position is not adapted to develop and strengthen a patriotic national sentiment is one of its most serious drawbacks. The young generation of Canadians can hardly be expected to feel the strong and tender attachments to the Old Country that their fathers and mothers who were born there feel. And it may happen in the future that some change in our present relations to Britain may be deemed expedient. In that case we think the true policy of Canada would be an independent nationality in friendly alliance with Britain. Or better still, to be a member of a grand confederation of the English-speaking countries of the world. We have no sympathy with those whose loyalty prompts them to indulge in offensive and belligerent words, adapted to stir up ill-will between Canada and the United States. We regard such talk as unwise and wicked. But we believe

Canada possesses the constituent elements of nationhood; and we hold that all those who depress the patriotism of our young people, by asserting that there is no possibility of a Canadian nation in the future, are wanting in true patriotic feeling.

We would deem an agitation for separation from England and independence unwise and premature. But we do not admit the force of the arguments which are used to prove the impossibility of building up a Canadian nation. If it be said that the extended area of Canada would prevent unity, we answer that this argument has even more force with respect to the United States, where there are wide differences between North and South as well as between East and West. The reiterated allegations about the disloyalty and disaffection of French Canadians are not justified by the facts. They are more loyal and more opposed to political disintegration than their traducers. This objection comes with a bad grace from any subject of Queen Victoria, whose empire embraces so many widely different nationalities.

It should be borne in mind that no one assumes that, in any case, we shall have occasion to change our form of Government. We have now our representative Government and political institutions, and are virtually independent, exercising all the rights of self-government, so that self-government cannot be regarded as an experiment to be tried. Those who believe in the possibility of Canadian nationhood also firmly hold that no change should come that will be inconsistent with our feeling towards the Old Land. *Chris. Guardian.*

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.]

Durgama.

The September Helper has a long letter from one of the missionaries telling of the conversion and helpful Christian life of Durgama (mother of Durga) who having been left a widow, with one infant son, while herself a mere child, developed such qualities of character, as many of her New Brunswick sisters might well strive to imitate. Some extracts are appended.

"The tribe to which Durgama belonged had no written language, but soon after her conversion she wanted to learn to read, and, although at least thirty years old, she began to learn Bengali under Mrs. Phillips' teaching. It took months of daily, patient, persevering toil to master the strange characters and be able to read intelligently from the Scriptures, but Mrs. Phillips says one day when she had helped her read John 3:16 she was rewarded for all her pains in witnessing Durgama's joy as she exclaimed with tears, 'Oh! ma, how beautiful! how beautiful! I want to read it again!' and she read it and re-read it till she had committed it to memory.

She was with Mrs. Phillips, Jr., for some years, and many of the teachers married and the few that were left when Mrs. Phillips returned to America went to live with Mrs. Bachelor making thus one family, of which Durgama was the head; and an unruly family it sometimes proved to be, for some of them were women grown, some were widows, and some were so unkind as to taunt her with her lowly birth, and rebel at her authority; but she firmly and steadily kept on, true to her trust, though it caused her many sad, tearful hours. She would say, 'Let them say what they will, I must look out for them and watch over them, for if I, through fear of their taunts, should let them follow their own way and they should fall into temptation and sin, I shall be responsible for their souls, and what answer shall I give in the great Judgment Day?' She had her reward, for not one of them went astray under her care and now they 'rise up and call her blessed.'

She went every day with one of the teachers as a protector, and to call the children of the school, and as she went from house to house she had a word of exhortation or of warning, till she came to be known and respected throughout all that heathen neighborhood. Often she would go to outside villages with the Bible women, when

her other duties would permit, and was sure to single out some one to whom her message was faithfully given.

During this time an orphanage had been developing at Bhimpore under Mrs. Burkholder's care—children left by their parents, or whose parents were too poor to feed them, or from heathen homes where no one cared for them. Mrs. Burkholder found them at last too many to care for without a regular matron, and so asked for Durgama to come and take charge of them. She was delighted to do this, and it proved a most happy arrangement. The children loved her and she loved them, caring for their souls as well as their bodies, having her family worship with them, teaching them to pray, encouraging, rebuking, chastising, always with the same thought that she must give an account in the 'great Judgment Day.' Faithful, cheerful old soul! All too soon she was called away from her little flock. She had taken a part of them into Midnapore to attend the Yearly Meeting, and in the morning prayer-meeting while her head was bowed during prayer, we heard a strange sound from her lips and knew something was wrong. Kind, strong arms took her outside, and restorative measures were applied for a long time; but she never opened her eyes or spoke again, and at last her labored breathing ceased. Some of the teachers who had been formerly under her care sat by her side all that day while preparations were being made for her burial; others brought flowers and placed around her while their tears flowed silently, mingled with thoughts of regret for opportunities forever lost of showing kindness to her.

The grave was dug, the coffin prepared, and in the evening by the soft light of the full moon we laid her to rest.—Dr. Bachelor offering a prayer of thankfulness for the life so faithfully lived, and for the hope in her death."

Among Exchanges.

A NEW PLAN. An editor has invented a new way for stirring up delinquent subscribers. He writes obituary notices of them, assuming that they must be dead, since he does not hear from them.—*Exchange.*

JUST AS HUNGRY. A preacher in Texas tells why his people should pay his salary: "He says: 'If I ain't a big preacher, I can get just as hungry and cold as Sam Jones or Talmage. Some think that a preacher can live on wind. He can, if he can get meat and bread to go with it.'—*Eastern Advocate.*

CRANKS. "Temperance cranks" are more truly disinterested and less selfish than any other class of modern reformers. They expect no pecuniary reward, but give of their time and substance freely for the benefit of others.—*Rehabilitator.*

PULPIT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Announcements from the pulpit have become a serious nuisance, because of the time they take, and the distraction of attention they cause. They should be as few as possible, and be announced at the time when they will cause the least diversion of thought. It is proper to announce the services and work in connection with the church; but outside associations have no right to use the pulpit to advertise their doings. Even though they may be good and laudable projects, it does not follow that they have a right to be announced from every pulpit. It is an unreasonable thing to expect a minister to announce some outside meeting to be held at the same time that there is a public service in his own church.—*Guardian.*

A Little of Everything.

Recent examinations have shown that the amount of soot which falls in London each month would require 1,000 horses to carry it away.

India ink is made from fine lamp black compacted and cemented with glue. The finest black is derived from pork fat. The glue is made from buffalo hide.

The wages of shop girls in London range from \$35 to \$40 a year, in the poorest kind of shops, to \$250 to \$400 a year in the aristocratic establishments.

At Spalding, Eng., a man was sent to jail for ten days for robbing his wife. The prisoner stole some fowls belonging to his wife, with whom he had not been living for years.

The postal card factory in Shelton, Conn. is turning out 2,500,000 cards a day. The biggest day's output so far is one of a few days ago, when 2,800,000 were printed.

A clergyman in England, pleading earnestly with his parishioners for the construction of a cemetery for their parish, asked them to consider the "deplorable condition of thirty thousand Englishmen living without Christian burial." Still more curious was another clerical slip. A gentleman said to a minister, "When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?" "Never," said the reverend gentleman, solemnly: "the deacon is in heaven."

The colony of Sierra Leone is 106 years old, and yet it is said there is no machinery there except the sewing machine. The population is upward of 50,000, and not a saw mill or any other kind of a mill in operation. There is plenty of building material, stone and wood, and as for bricks if any body would make them and set them up in the sun, they would 'burn themselves' if left alone.

Mr. Gladstone's Wife

IS GOING TO TELL OUR MOTHERS HOW SHE TRAINED HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. William E. Gladstone has long been known as one of the most motherly women in England. When a young wife, years ago, she began to make a careful study of the bringing up of children. No trouble was too great for her to spend upon the children which came to her, and that she succeeded in finding the best methods is attested by the positions which her children occupy in England to-day. What required years of labor for her to learn, Mrs. Gladstone has now consented to tell in a series of articles which will be published in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, during 1892. Mrs. Gladstone calls her series "Hints from a Mother's life," and in her articles she will tell what should be a young mother's first step with her baby; a child's best surroundings; how to wash and dress an infant; what an ideal nursery should be; how a child can be kept healthy, and give, besides, some rules which are destined to become standard. The articles will be like a manual for the nursery, and thousands of American mothers will read Mrs. Gladstone's words. It is seldom that a woman of Mrs. Gladstone's high position writes on such a practical subject, and this fact will lend all the more interest to this series in the *Journal*. It is said that Mrs. Gladstone was paid an enormous price for the articles, and it is creditable to the enterprising publishers that they had the liberality to secure and place such material before American mothers.

Pigeons in Journalism.

The Edinburgh evening papers have a trained service of carrier-pigeons for use at race meetings, football or cricket matches, shooting competitions, etc.; and in out-of-the-way districts, where there is no telegraph or telephone within easy reach, they are often very useful. They are housed in quarters especially erected for them on the flat roof of the office, the dove-cote including an ingenious trap arrangement and electric bell. When a reporter desires to use the pigeons, he leaves word the night before with the person in charge of them. This is very necessary. When they are to fly far on any particular business, it is better that they should be only lightly fed in the morning. The pigeons—two or four, as may be required—are caught in the morning, and placed in a comfortable wicker or tin basket, like a small luncheon-basket, with compartments. The reporter, when he leaves the office, carries the basket with him. He also provides himself with a book of fine tissue paper, "flimsy," and a sheet of carbonized paper "a black." He writes his report very legibly and compactly, so as to put as much on a page of "flimsy" as it will possibly hold. Then he rolls the "flimsy" neatly up, and attaches it to the leg of the bird by means of an elastic band. Or he may send two pages of "flimsy," one on each leg. The pigeon, being released, makes straight for home.