

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2008

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

It is said that an invention has been patented for the transmission of grain through pipes, safely and cheaply, at the speed of twelve miles an hour. It is claimed that by this means wheat sent from Chicago to the Atlantic coast-board for three cents a bushel. It seems wonderful but no more so than many other notable "finds" in the booming day of electricity.

A UNITED STATES Congressman, Mr. Watson, in a book of his describing Congress used the words: "Drunk speakers debating grave questions." A Committee of Congress has appointed to investigate the charge that it was proved that on several occasions Congressmen had been drunk on the floors of the House during session. Although this has been proved the majority of the committee reported that Mr. Watson's charges were false. One member brought in a minority report declaring the charges to be true. Contemporary riles to say: "Since the days of Caleb and Joshua we have had great respect for minority reports, but Jerry Simpson's do not tend to earn that respect. Minority reports are usually the offspring of conscience and conviction in legitimate wedlock."

How THE WORLD MOVES.—Even ancient Palestine is joggling ahead. The Jerusalem and Jaffa railway is complete and almost ready for travel. An electric light sheds its rays around the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem. A telegraph pole may be seen in the photograph of Jacob's well and the whos about Nazareth are awakened by the puffing and sawing of steam mill. Life is taking on new activity in these ancient fields. After decades of deserted streets, silent thoroughfares and sleeping people this historic land is coming to life again.

THE REBELLION on the frontier of Afghanistan, stirred up by the emissaries of Russia, still goes on but it is evident that the Afghans are getting the best of it. Russia's object in encouraging this rebellion is that she may have some pretext for taking possession of Afghanistan, that thus she may hold the key to India. Lord Salisbury demanded from Russia an explanation of the fact of Russians being found in the ranks of the rebels and war may be the result. In the event of war Russia could put three hundred thousand troops on the frontier of India, while England has over two hundred thousand men in India. As one Englishman is good for three Russians the result could but be as it was in 1854.

THE ROUTE of the proposed railway in Palestine has been finally decided upon. Beginning at the great fortress of Acre, the railway will run down the Plain of Acre parallel with the sea, throwing out a branch to Haifa at the northern foot of Mount Carmel, and thence to and across the plain of Radraelon, passing near Nazareth to Shunem and Jezreel and through the valley of Jezreel, skirting the slope of the hills to the river Jordan, which will be crossed by means of a bridge within sight of Bethshean. From the Jordan the railway will ascend the slope of the Jaulan plateau, along the crests that close the eastern shores of the sea of Galilee. Reaching the plateau near El' Al, an easy gradient will carry the line by Seil Hawa and Kerweh to Damascus.

CHICAGO is a great city, and it takes a vast amount of food to supply its daily wants. The *Tribune* shows that on the rich pasture lands surrounding the city, mostly within a radius of eighty miles, 150,000 cows furnish milk for the nearly million and a half inhabitants of the city, being at the rate of one cow for every ten people, rich and poor, old and young. The quantity so supplied daily is estimated to exceed 10,000 barrels. Stated more precisely, it is 1,350,000 quarts, or nearly one quart per capita.

EUROPE is passing through a cold period. So M. F. Cammarion, the French Astronomer points out. He says that during the past six years the mean temperature of Paris has been about two degrees below the normal, and Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany have also been growing cold. It is uncertain whether this is a local and temporary effect, or whether the globe is under-

going general refrigeration. The change seems to have been in progress in France for a long time, the growth of the vine having been forced far southward since the thirteenth century; and a similar cooling has been observed as far away as Rio Janeiro, where the annual temperature has been going down for some years. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, on the other hand, the last four years have been slightly warmer than the average.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT is establishing a harbour at Heligoland for the German fishermen engaged in the herring fishery in the North Sea. It is thought that this German competition in herring fishing will greatly damage the Scotch fisheries, as nearly three-fourths of the herrings caught off British coasts are exported to Germany.

THERE is a growing antagonism between Norway and Sweden. The point at issue is the claim on the part of the Norwegians that they should have their own consular representatives. Since the union of the two countries in 1815, there has been but one diplomatic and consular representation abroad. The rapid growth in commercial importance of Norway, as well as other considerations no less pressing, give weight to the Norwegians' demand for their own consular representation.

LORD HIRSHELL the present Lord Chancellor of England is a self-made man, the son of a non-conformist minister. He has been a very earnest student of law all his years.

The Freedmen.

The prediction made many years ago that the colored race could not be improved by education, and that they would not take to education, has not the Christian *World* says, been verified. Not only are their schools crowded, but many of the colored people are pushing themselves upward and commanding attention. There are in the South 21,000 free schools for negroes, supported by taxation. These schools cost the several States about \$7,000,000 per year. In them are gathered 1,357,000 children. Not less than 2,500,000 of the colored people can read and write. Besides these public schools, a large number of others, of various grades, are sustained by private beneficence, mostly operating through Northern churches and societies. There are 20,042 colored schools teachers. In colleges, seminaries, academies, high schools, etc., there are 30,455 students. The work of these higher schools is, as yet, largely to train teachers. They are 247 negro young men and women in Europe studying foreign languages and science intending to return here as teachers. There are seven colleges, seventeen academies, and forty-nine high schools under the charge of negro teachers. Three of the college presidents were once slaves. In many schools colored women have charge of the industrial department, and are giving admirable instruction in cooking, housekeeping and laundry work, and in cutting, fitting and making clothes. There is now a demand, only partially supplied, for competent colored men to take charge of mechanical departments in various institutions. These departments include lathe work, blacksmithing, carriage making, carpentering, shoe making, printing, tailoring, etc. There are 750 colored physicians, 655 of whom are college graduates. Many of these men have the entire confidence of their white associates in the profession, and are treated by them as their peers in knowledge and skill. There are 250 lawyers, some of whom have a large practice.

ADDRESS.—The following address was presented to Dr. G. B. Noyes, on the eve of his departure from Grand Manan:

We are unwilling to see you leave this Island parish, in whose affairs you have taken a lively interest for more than twenty years, without giving an expression to our feelings of friendship for, and appreciation of you as a member of our community. We have known you as an excellent member of society, an indefatigable temperance worker, a good and useful citizen, and as a personal friend. Not only have you been a zealous member of our Temple of Honor and Temperance, but you have interested yourself in the temperance organizations of various names that have been doing good work on Grand Manan during

the time of your residence among us. While attending to the duties imposed upon you in your noble and arduous profession, you have found time to do more work in that great field in which the members of our Northern Light Temple are more or less engaged. It has been to you no doubt, a labour of love to be thus employed whenever your engrossing professional engagements and private affairs afforded time and opportunity.

While we regard it as a most fortunate dispensation of Providence that brought you as an efficient helper to our shores, and gave us so good and valiant a soldier to help us in what we consider the "Great Battle for the Right," we deeply deplore that circumstances have brought it about that you feel compelled to withdraw to new fields of labor. And now that our paths which have been for many years so nearly parallel, and with so much pleasure and benefit to us all, seem about to diverge again slightly, should they never unite again on these shores may we all follow the guide posts so carefully that we may eventually meet in the One Great Temple, the sincere prayer of yours in Truth, Love, Purity and Fidelity.

As Templars and brothers we wish you, and Mrs. Noyes and every member of your esteemed family God-speed. In taking leave, however, we beg Mrs. Noyes to accept the accompanying gift as a memento and tribute of friendship. Small indeed is the pecuniary value, but it is presented as a token of high respect and mark of our high esteem.

Members	Committee
W. D. Flewelling	T. O. DeWitt
Achie M. Covert	W. T. Covert
Calvin Scovil	W. E. Tatton
S. J. Naves	Jas. A. Peters
R. S. Daggett	Stephen Zwickler
L. H. Price M. D.	Walter G. Tatten
Niel Tatton	Amos C. Beal
John Murphy	David Gaskill
Jas. Lavan	John A. Dixon.

GRAND MANAN
Aug. 22, 1892.

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.]

A Hindu's Idea.

Bimlunanda Nag, a recent Hindu convert, at a meeting of the Young Men's Religious Association of the "New Dispensation Brahmo Samaj at Dacca," lately read a paper, now published under the title of "My Sin and My Saviour."

He says: "Sin is the combination of Satan and 'I,' while faith is the combination of the Father and 'I.' I must tell you how this thought came to my mind. In English there are two ways of abbreviating words: one is by putting the first and the last letters, as Ra. for 'rupees,' and the other by putting a few letters from the beginning of the word, as Marq. for 'marquis.' According to this rule, Sn. is an abbreviation of 'Satan,' and when 'I' is joined with it, it becomes sin—s-i-n. And again, on the other hand, Fath. is an abbreviation of 'Father,' and when 'I' is joined with it, it becomes faith—f-a-t-h. In both the cases 'I' is exactly in the middle, showing 'I' seized by Satan is sin, and 'I' yielded to the Father is faith."

Twenty-five years ago there was not a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in America; now there are in Great Britain and America 19,500 auxiliaries and 5200 bands, with an aggregate income of \$1,250,000. The 20 of these societies in the United States, managed and supported by women, support 757 missionaries. They contributed \$1,038,233 in 1888, and since their organization \$10,325,124. At the beginning of this century the way of life could be studied by but one-fifth of the world's population. Now the Bible is translated into languages that make it accessible to nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the globe.

In Northern India very large numbers of converts are pressing into the churches. During 1891 nearly 19,000 heathen were baptized by the Methodist mission alone, and 40,000 more are seeking admission. Said Bishop Thoburn, addressing the Methodist General Conference in Omaha: "In 1891 I ventured to say that I hoped to live till I should lead an assault upon the gates of hell with 100,000 Indian Methodists at my back. The remark was applauded and widely quoted, but, although I have only a year and a half ago, I have long since become ashamed of it. If I were to make that address over again I should deliberately say 1,000,000."

Benares, the religious centre of all India since countless generations before Christ, is described as a city which bears the same relation to Hinduism (or Buddhism) that Bethlehem did and does to Christendom. Its origin cannot, it is said, be traced by man. It was occupied by hundreds of thousands of people over six centuries before our Christian era. There are 500,000,000 people in the world who bow to the Buddhist faith, worshipping as devoutly as ever Christian worshipped Christ.

In an effective, economical, and devoted manner this British Society is extending its operations. It has in India over 20 centres of activity. It asks but \$6 a year to support one leper, and £20 for the same period to furnish a Christian teacher to any of its asylums. The outside cost of building a home is estimated at £310. It is said that the lepers are touchingly susceptible to Gospel influences, and lately a Burmese missionary remarked that their conversion was the best means of propagating the Gospel throughout India, inasmuch as the example of the patience under sufferings of the victims to leprosy everywhere produced a strong impression.

Lady Dufferin's fund for medical aid to the women of India.—From the sixth annual report of this noble organization every proof is afforded of the philanthropic and admirable management, and progressiveness achieved by its founder and controllers. The statistics are astonishing. In 1890 upward of 411,691 women were treated by the lady staff, as compared with 280,694 in 1889. More surprising was the proportional increase of in-patients in the hospitals, represented by 8159 women, over against 3603 in the previous year. This is an unmistakable sign of the appreciation in which the fund's endeavors are held by the native women. The medical staff consists of 13 lady doctors, 27 assistant surgeons, and 204 pupils at the various medical colleges and hospitals. It is strange to hear of a school of medicine having been opened for Hindu women to study anatomy and kindred subjects. The charitable fund in England has not commanded the assistance which it demands, and, on the other hand, the liberality of wealthy Hindus requires to be cultivated in order to make so worthy an institution a national blessing.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress to remove what may be justly regarded as an unfair discrimination in the postal laws. About twenty million pounds of books, ninety per cent. of which are said to be foreign fiction, are carried in the mails annually, at a cost in cash to the people, in excess of the postage received, of \$1,200,000. These paper-covered books, under a too free interpretation of the law, are classed as serials or periodicals, and are allowed to go through the mails at a rate of a cent a pound instead of a cent for every two ounces, which is the legal rate of postage for books and other miscellaneous printed matter. Some of this paper-covered literature may be good enough, but a large part of it is made up of trashy novels and flashy story-books. There seems to be no reason why good books should be charged half a cent an ounce, when the stuff we have mentioned is taken at the rate of a cent a pound. While the government is not to overstep just bounds in proscribing cheap and even worthless literature from the mails, we see no reason why it should offer a bounty on its production and circulation. At any rate, the most equitable way is to tax books of all kinds that are not clearly and distinctly periodicals at the same rate.—*Independent.*

GREAT BODIES OF FRESH WATER.—Geographers claim that there are twenty-five rivers on the globe which have a total length each of over 1,000 miles. Of these, two (the Mississippi from the source of the Missouri in the Rocky Mountains to the Eads jetties, and the Amazon from the source of the Beni to the Isle of Marajo) are over 4,000 miles in length. To be exact, the former is 4,300 and the latter 4,029 miles from the source to the place where their waters are mingled with those of the ocean. Four claim a total length of over 3,000 and under 4,000. They are the Yenisei in Asia, length 3,580 the Kiang, Asia, length 3,900; the Nile, Africa, 3,240, and the Hoang-

ho, Asia, which is 3,040 miles. Seven streams on the globe are under 3,000 and over 2,000 miles in length, the Volga in Russia and the Amoor in Asia each being 2,500 miles in length; two are 2,800 miles long, the Mackenzie in British America and the Platte in South America. The Rio Bravo in North America, the Rio Maderia in South America, and the Niger in Africa are each 2,300 miles from end to end. The Arkansas River just comes inside of this 2,000-mile limit. Ten of the great rivers of the world are over 1,000 and under 2,000 miles in length. Three of these are in North America—the Red River, 1,520, Ohio 1,430, and the St. Lawrence 1,450. South America has also three in this list—the Rio Negro, 1,650, Orinoco, 1,600 and the Uruguay, 1,100 miles. Asia has three in the same list—the Euphrates, 1,900 miles, and the Tigris and Ganges, each of which is about 1,300 miles. In the group of great rivers, the St. Lawrence is the most remarkable. It constitutes by far the largest body of fresh water in the world. If we include the great lakes and tributary rivers with the St. Lawrence system, as they cover about 73,000 square miles, the aggregate represents not less than 9,000 solid miles of water. The unthinkable size of this mass may be better comprehended when we consider the figures of Professor Cyrus C. Dinwiddie, who says that it would take over forty years for this entire mass to pour over Niagara at the computed rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet per second.

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE.—As the influence of the daily journal for all that is good must from the very nature of the case continue to grow on all sides, the instrumentalities through which the newspaper exercises that influence must, as a matter of course, grow proportionately in number and development. It is exceedingly unlikely that during the remainder of this century at least there will be any marked deviations from the general form and arrangement at present in use by the best newspapers on this continent. Changes there must be, in time, in all respects, methods and instruments, but the present state of mechanical perfection which has been attained by the higher exponents of the newspaper art is such as to preclude any significant and startling changes in the near future. What those changes will be in the number, size, quantity of columns, quality of matter, and mechanical device, is a fruitful subject for speculation. I will touch upon it farther on. Those would require other changes also in the distribution, number, and general arrangement of the workers. In time, no doubt, a single great newspaper may be compelled to employ hundreds where it now finds work for scores of men and women. That there can be any great improvement in the morale of the mass of working journalists, in their audacity, courage, intirvive, "nose for news," instinctive loyalty to the newspaper, not the man, and patient endurance of privations and lack of appreciation which would discourage almost any other class of workmen, is hardly to be expected. It seems, indeed, hardly possible.—*John A. Cockerill, in August Lippincott's.*

THE COMMERCE OF FINLAND.—Finland is visited yearly by about 10,000 vessels, bringing rather more than 1,250,000 tons of merchandise, and carrying away about the same. The exports from Finland are, for the greater part, forest products, half being of planks, deals, firewood, etc., with three per cent. of tar. Farm produce, chiefly butter, forms an additional fifteen per cent. more, game and fish another three per cent., and various manufactures (iron, tissues, and paper) fifteen per cent. more. On the other hand, the goods brought into the country are fabrics, grain, metals, sugar, cotton, tobacco, wine, oil, and brandy.

The exchanges with foreign countries are made to the extent of seventy per cent. by the ships of Finland, of which the commercial fleet numbers 1,600 vessels, having 250,000 tons burden. There is no lack of communications by water.—*Harper.*

"What makes you so certain that you will be able to upset the will?" asks the client. "I drew it," answers the lawyer in a whisper.

All Sorts.

Eliza A. Graham of Mobile, Alabama, has received a patent for a machine for hanging wall paper.

Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, who wrote "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," is living in California, and is busy on a history of Oregon.

Fidgaty Lady—"But what am I to do? I can't ride with my back to the engine." Sarcastic Youth—"Better speak to the guard. He'll turn the train round."

Prospective Generosity.—Mamma—"Tommy, why didn't you share your peach with Dilly?" Tommy—"I gave her the stone. If she plants it, she can have the tree."

The English Archbishop Magee used to divide speakers into three classes, "the speaker you cannot listen to, the speaker you can listen to, and the speaker you cannot help listening to."

The story is told of John Wesley that sitting at a table spread with every luxury, he was joggled by his neighbor with the jocular remark, "Ah, Brother Wesley, not much self-denial here." "No," was the calm reply, "but a fine field for its exercise."

Among Exchanges.

INTENSIFYING THE FEELING.—There can be no reasonable doubt that the loud swaggering of millionaires and railway magnates on the other side of the line has had much to do in the way of intensifying the feeling between labour and capital. The world has heard a good deal about the overbearing conduct of the aristocrats of the old world, and no doubt many Lords and Dukes have been disreputable bullies. There is no kind of lording, however, quite so disgusting as the vulgar, ignorant American millionaire who has made a fortune out of the hard work of others, and who constantly thrusts his ill-gotten gains in the faces of his neighbours. So long as money enables men to do as they please, and millionaires are above the law, there will be constant war between the rich and the poor.

PETITFOGGING.—No good can come to either the United States or Canada by perpetuating the commercial restrictions, discriminations and retaliations which have been the order for the last few years. If those in authority would get over the notion that it is statesmanlike and patriotic for each country to seek an advantage over the other, and both try to find out what would be mutually advantageous, it would be much better. It is characteristic of the petitfogger to falsify and damage the case of the opposing party rather than make out his own, and there is room for a little trace of a shadow of suspicion that there is some ghost of petitfogging in our diplomacy with Canada.—*The Standard.*

KEEP WORKING.—The fact that a man or a people has once become Christian does not make it certain that there will be more slipping into unchristian habits and customs. The necessity which compelled the American Board to re-open mission work in the Sandwich Islands after they had been practically evangelized and left to the care of the native churches is very much like the necessity which requires the church to look carefully after especially those members that are but seldom seen in the meetings and are doing little or nothing in support of the church. It is said that in the Sandwich Islands the reaction from Christianity in the direction of heathenism began almost as soon as the American Board abandoned its work of supervision. A re-action in the lives of many converts is quite likely to occur. The church needs to anticipate and, if possible, prevent it.—*Morning Star.*

HENCE.—The beautiful simplicity of the Gospel almost surpasses belief. Hence in part at least the additions made to it—the vigils, lacerations, macerations, fastings, and innumerable prescriptions of anxious physicians of souls.—*Fres. Wit.*

GO TO WORK.—Get work. Find a steady job, if possible, but find work—anything to earn an honest living. Do not be too particular as to the kind of work or the pay. "He that will not work shall not eat." This is Gospel, and it must be taken as a motto. Do with your might what your hands find to do. Do not ask friends to support you, but buckle in and support yourself. You can do it if you make up your mind to it. Industry is as much a duty as prayer. Faith without work is dead. When you get a job stick to it till something better is found. Some men are fickle. They take notions and throw up their job. Sometimes they quarrel with their employers. The man who expects to succeed as a Christian must earn his own livelihood. The man who can borrow a nickel without blushing needs to be converted. He is wanting in a nice sense of honor.—*Ex.*