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Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 29.

FREDERICTON N.B. JULY 20, 1892.

WHOLE No. 2001

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

GREATER PROGRESS than is generally known has been made in the last few years in teaching the dumb to speak. From official records it appears that last year articulation was taught to no less than 4,245 pupils.

A LONDON firm of tea-dealers is composed entirely of women, and all the employes are women. They own an estate in Ceylon, and the business is carried on entirely by women blenders, tasters, packers and agents. The greatest difficulty encountered by the women is in packing, but this they are fast conquering under male instructors. The rooms where this essentially feminine luxury is dispensed in London are marvellously decorated and daintily appointed, and are becoming a favorite rendezvous for women where they meet and entertain their friends in the nearest approach to the man's club method yet evolved.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY miles of track have been laid across the Sahara desert. Trains are running regularly from the Atlas Mountain to the oasis of Biscara. Lake Tohad is proposed for the terminus.

CHICAGO SEEMS ENTITLED to the distinction of being the greatest railroad centre in the world. Nearly 40,000 miles of railroad lines have an entrance there, a mileage which would go one and three-fifths times around the globe, the total number of through passenger and mail trains leaving and entering the city each day is 262, or more than one for every six minutes. The whole number of passenger trains, including the suburban service for each day, is 922, or one a minute for fifteen hours of each day. The total number of trains of all kinds is 1,360 per day. The number of people supported by this railway service would make a populous city.

ACTIVE STEPS against the slave-trade in Central Africa are being taken amongst various nations. A report comes, says Zion's Herald, from the region of Lake Nyassa that the slave-catching chiefs have been chased away and that their raids can be prevented in the future. The British Government is building two gunboats, which, as soon as possible, will be placed upon the waters of Lake Nyassa to aid in keeping the country at peace and to protect the natives from slave-raiders. A party of twenty Europeans, with Major Wissman, are to carry two small steamers to the mouth of the Zambesi river, and after passing up that river and the Shire, they are to be launched on Nyassa and finally taken overland to Tanganyika. Major Wissman has with him two hundred native soldiers, armed with the best improved rifles and rapid-firing cannon. He will establish fortifications on the east coast of Tanganyika for the entire suppression of slave raids. On the west side of the same lake the military force of the Congo States, organized by the Antislavery Society of Belgium, has put an end to the terrible slave raids in that region. When Wissman's posts are established, there will be a cordon of stations around the thousand miles of coast line, and these will be in constant communication by means of steamboats. Unfortunately, the reports from the southern Congo basin are not so favorable. There, in 4 degrees 50 min. south latitude, it is stated that a great slave market, carried on by Raschid, a nephew of Tippu Tib, handles a thousand slaves a month, most of them in a starving and wretched condition. However, the knowledge of such a state of affairs is a long step towards its suppression.

EDINBURGH ranks first in the reading population of Great Britain. Then in order come Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds. Dublin is nearly at the bottom of the list. "Scotsmen read most, Englishmen and Welshmen take a good second place, and Ireland makes a bad third." In New Zealand, it may be added, the Scotch city of Dunedin used to be ahead of the others in book enterprise.

Mrs. Dr. PARKHURST is a thoughtful but determined woman, in full sympathy with her husband's great work in New York. In reply to the question, "How her husband minded the severe criticism to which he was subjected by the papers," she said:

"Liars are generally cowards, and one of the weapons of cowardice is the anonymous letter." That is terse and true, and would cut an honorable man to the quick. But writers of anonymous letters are not honorable men. They belong to the small class of people who are "infamous and yet content."

AUSTRALIA is about to follow Canada's example and have a transcontinental railway. Although Australia's white population is 3,000,000 yet only the sea coast is inhabited and the great interior is comparatively unknown. Such a railway should open up a vast field for agriculture and mines of wealth for many.

SIR HENRY PARKES late Premier of New South Wales has published a strong protest against the importation of barbarian laborers in Australia. He declares the system as worse than the late American slavery, since men are taken from the women and children, and no family life is possible. He insists, moreover, that democracy is impossible where a servile class exists which can not be admitted to equal political rights. It is a grim farce to exclude the Chinese and bring in the Kanakas and Coolies. He corroborates our statement that this hideous traffic is simply in the interest of capital, outrageous alike to the white laborers of Australia and the imported slaves.

Prohibitionist Candidates.

The Prohibition party of the United States has nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The following is a sketch of the candidate for President:

Gen. John Bidwell was born in Ohio. He left that state in 1840, with his effects in a handkerchief, and an education self-obtained by the light of the log fire. He became a pioneer on the Pacific slope and is well known in all of the States of that section, and was once sent to Congress by the Republicans of California. Afterward he was the Republican nominee for Governor, but was defeated by the combined opposition of the corporations of the State. After his nomination, a committee from these interests waited on him and demanded to know what he would do or refuse to do in the interest of corporations. He said: "If I am ever elected Governor of California I will be the public servant of the whole people, and not the representative of any special interest." He was not elected. Soon after his defeat he became interested in the drink problem. His large ranch, known as "Rancho Chico," was conspicuous for its productive wine vineyards. He became a convert to the prohibition faith, and caused all its vines to be dug up and destroyed, and all the wines in his cellars to be poured out. In 1890 he became the Prohibition nominee for Governor, and was endorsed by the Farmer's Alliance. He polled 10,000 votes, 2,000 more than Fisk polled for President in 1888. General Bidwell is an anti-monopolist, an equal suffragist. He has turned his vineyards into fruit orchards, and personally superintends thousands of acres and gives employment to hundreds of men. In personal bearing he is tall, stately and straight, with the presence of a leader. He is in every sense a popular man and of the people.

The platform of the party included many planks, among them these: *God the Source of Government.*—The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of true government and his law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessing of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

Liquor Traffic.—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation, legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains are 'vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy.' We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

The party does not, of course, expect to elect a President, but does expect to poll a large vote—possibly 1,000,000. In 1888 they had within 55 votes of a quarter of a million.

Twenty-five Years.

This is what the Montreal Witness says about the country's growth in twenty-five years:—

From 1868 to 1890 Canada has increased her shipping trade from 2,104,000 tons inwards and 2,215,312 outwards, to 6,215,476 and 5,112,809; her imports from \$73,459,644 to \$121,858,241, and her exports from \$57,567,888 to \$96,749,149. She has also, it may be noted, increased her net debt from \$75,757,135 to \$337,533,212 her revenues from \$13,687,926 to \$39,879,925, and her expenditures from \$13,436,092 to \$31,994,031. She had only 4,826 1/2 miles of railway in operation in 1875, against 13,256 in 1890, while the capital of her chartered banks rose from \$30,289,048 in 1868, to \$59,569,765 in 1890. She had only \$188,359,809 of fire insurance in 1869, against \$757,360,504 in 1891, and (in 1875) \$85,009,265 of life insurance against \$261,645,627 in 1891. The deposits in the chartered banks in 1868 were only \$32,808,103, against \$136,189,515 in 1890, and the discounts have increased from \$50,500,317 to \$195,987,400 during the same period. The savings deposits in the banks in May 1892 were over 95,000,000, or nearly double the entire deposits in 1868.

To which the Presbyterian Witness adds—In no respect is our progress more marked than in the facilities for travel. Steamers ply along our coasts as well as between our leading ports and foreign countries. Railway communication extends from Sydney to Yarmouth—from Halifax to Vancouver. This material progress furnishes very marked facilities for progress in all the good work of the Church of God.

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. J. S. McLEOD, FREDERICTON.]

Sixth District Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of the W. F. M. Society of the Sixth District was held at Millstream Mountain, July 9th, at 2 p. m. The President, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, read a portion of Scripture, and prayer was offered by sister Jane Weyman and others.

The following report of the Secretary-Treasurer was then read:

Dear Sisters:—Again, in the kind providence of God, we have been permitted to meet each other in annual session. As the year has silently departed many of us look back with regret upon unimproved opportunities. But we should thank and praise our kind Heavenly Father for his innumerable blessings to us as a Christian people; and when we contrast our position with that of heathen lands who know not of Jesus and His wonderful love, it should animate us with more and greater earnestness to send the glad tidings to those benighted souls. We regret to have to state that our sister Miss Jane Weyman, who has filled this office so successfully for a number of years, and to whom this society is so indebted for her earnest labors, has resigned. As her successor, I feel my inability to fill this important position. Nearly all the returns from the several societies have been received and are encouraging. Let us work and pray, that God may direct us in all our ways, to do still better things in this great work.

The following are the reports of societies.

Sussex	27 70
Cornhill	20 00
Apothecary	9 05
Taylor Village	8 75
Lower Millstream	15 50
Lower Millstream, Sunday School Mission Band	4 60
Lower Millstream (Home Mission)	1 50
Midland	12 45
Norton Station	10 00
Munton	17 85
Lutz Mountain	7 45
Lower Ridge	6 25
Dover	10 08
Long Point	6 70
Pembroke	14 55
Coverdale	8 70
Dutch Valley	6 60
Snider Mountain	1 00
Millstream Mountain	1 00
Central Norton	1 00
Central Norton (Home Mission)	1 00
Petitcodiac	6 70
Home Mission	1 60
Total	203 60

Of this amount \$4.10 is for Home Mission, and \$199.50 for Foreign Missions. Ten dollars of Mission Band money, promised, has not yet been received.

The Sec. Treas. report was adopted. Many of the sister's spoke earnestly as to the need of raising more H. M. money. A number became responsible to aid during another year.

A new society was organized at Lutz Mountain by Sister Jane Weyman and Sister Heine. The officers were elected for the ensuing year.

A union missionary meeting was held in the evening, when the following took part, Miss Jane Weyman, Mrs. C. W. Weyman, Rev. Dr. De Blois, Rev. A. M. McNinch and others. The meeting was a very successful one and a good feeling prevailed.

MRS. DAVID LONG, Sec. Treas.

A PREACHING SERVICE IN CHINA.

There are two modes of preaching—regular and street preaching—both, however, conducted in the chapel. The former is like home, the latter unlike. He who could not preach if disturbed by a crying baby at home, would not be successful here. The doors of the chapel during a street service are thrown open. The preacher begins. Half a dozen come in, stand around, listen a few moments, then go out. The preacher continues. He usually has a few faithful ones who remain. Presently there is a great stamping, in a few moments the chapel is pretty well filled. The eyes of the preacher grow more earnest. Everybody seems to be attentive. Some crowd up as near the pulpit as the railing will permit. The preacher is just about to clench his argument, when some one bethinks himself that he has business elsewhere. He goes stamping out. This seems to remind nearly all the others that they are remaining too long. In five minutes the chapel is almost empty. Does the preacher sit down discouraged? Oh, no! Five minutes have scarcely elapsed when, looking round, he sees a sea of new faces, all apparently listening attentively to the earnest remarks of the preacher. Thus, throughout the whole service, they keep coming and going. The seed is being sown. How long, O Lord, how long before a great harvest? Are there any fruits? Yes. How refreshing it was then at the close of this turmoil to gather around a Methodist altar and partake of the Holy Communion with nine native Christians, only those who have been in heathen lands can answer.—Ex.

Mrs. ELAINE GOODALE-EASTMAN, who has a personal knowledge of Indian life, says that among American Indians the property rights of wives are fully respected. She says: "I never knew an Indian to sell his wife's ponies, or anything belonging to her, without her consent. I have known him to receive from a white man a good offer, which he is anxious to accept. He merely replies: 'The horse is not mine; I must ask my wife.' He goes home and asks her simply if she will sell. If she says 'No,' he tells the white man, 'My wife does not wish to sell,' and nothing further is said."

THE CONSPICUOUS PLACE in higher education taken by the native Christian women of India is illustrated by the fact that of the nineteen successful female candidates for the matriculation examination in 1879, seven were native Christians while none were Hindus; of the 234 candidates examined for the higher education of women sixty-one were native Christians and only four were Hindus. Among the 739 pupils attached to the different industrial schools of the Madras Presidency, 357 were native Christians, seventy-five were Vaisyas and Sudras, seventeen were Low Caste, including Pariahs, and only five were Brahmans. This progress of education will eventually give them an advantage for which no amount of intellectual precocity can compensate the Brahmans. A Bombay writer attributes the social eminence of the Parsis largely to two facts, absence of restriction of caste and the education of their women. As these advantages make themselves felt in Southern India, it seems probable that the native Christians will become the Parsis of that section, furnishing the most distinguished public servants, barristers, merchants and citizens.

Roman Catholic Compromise with Idolatry.

When Ricci entered China, he thought it prudent to ingratiate himself by joining in the praises of the most popular—the Confucian system. He viewed the superstitions with too favorable an eye. In his opinion the Confucian creed contained the grand traits of the Christian doctrines; it only wanted some additions, and would then form an excellent foundation upon which the edifice of the Christian church would be erected. He permitted his servants to worship their ancestors, and had no objections that the literati who had become Christians should perform prostrations in honor of their patron sage Confucius. These and many other idolatrous rites he considered as mere political institutions, in which new converts might be indulged, without injury to their conscience as Christians.—Guttsch, Chinese History.

The Mother-in-Law.

It is said that benevolence in Austria has found a new opportunity in the establishment of an asylum for mothers-in-law. Presuming that there is any foundation in the report, the foundation of the building has been furnished by a wealthy Austrian woman. Whether she has ever been a mother-in-law herself is not stated, so that it would be premature to infer whether her generosity springs from the results of experience or from observation. The institution, it is said, will accommodate five hundred inmates, and that half the apartments have already been applied for. If there are only two hundred and fifty women in Austria who hasten to avail themselves of such an opportunity, the life of the mother-in-law in that country would not seem to be as bad as it might be. There is perhaps some truth in the statement that the applicants represent the higher classes of Austrian Society. When there is any trouble with the mother-in-law, it is usually in the higher classes, so called. Among the poorer classes the mother-in-law soon becomes the beloved and honored grandmother, enshrined in the affection of the children. If we were to place any confidence in the regiment of American funny men who shoot barbed jokes at the mother-in-law, an asylum ought to be established for sons-in-law; for, by a strange concentration of evidence, such as it is, it is the husband who is reputed to suffer from his wife's mother, not the wife from the mother of her husband. But I am inclined to think that more necessary than either of the asylums mentioned is one for the humorists and comedians who have lost their brains in trying to perpetuate some new joke on the mother-in-law. The asylum established by the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table for decayed punsters is not large enough to hold them.

BADLY MIXED.—A resident of Titusville, Pa., committed suicide a few days ago from a melancholy conviction that he was his own grandfather. Here is the singular letter that he left: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife—that is, my step-daughter—had also a son; he was, of course, my brother and in the meantime my grand child, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

TALKING. Rev. Dr. HITCHENS says it has been estimated that a public speaker says in one hour, on an average, what, if printed, would occupy fifteen octavo pages. In ordinary conversation words flow from the lips quite as rapidly as in public speech. Supposing, then, that all the talk of one day be estimated as equivalent to four hours' consecutive speaking, a man says in one week what, if printed, would be an octavo volume of 320 pages. In one year he speaks fifty-two such volumes; and in thirty years he would have an extensive library of 1,560 volumes. It is a matter of rejoicing that the talk of society is not thus printed and perpetuated. Few men, if any, could pass creditably through such a severe test. It is said that Swift, at an evening party, on one occasion retired to one corner of the room, and commenced noting down the talk of the company. Being asked what he was doing, he produced the verbatim report of the conversation which had just taken place. Each speaker felt lamentably chagrined at the superficial and trifling character of his utterances. So, doubtless, would every right-minded man feel if some disciple of the phonographic school were always with us plying his pencil whenever we speak. But there is a recording angel by our side. Every word is written, though not by any visible agency. Our conversation exercises a power for good or evil on the mental and moral life of others, and no word as the vehicle of a thought can pause in its relative effect.

SOMETHING NEW. The following is going the rounds of the papers:

A startling freak in the way of naval architecture is being built at Mumma's ship-yard, in Brooklyn, for the Chicago Exposition. It is a nine-master, circular sailing vessel—a gigantic pleasure boat which is destined to carry hundreds of thousands of passengers over Lake Michigan. The Leviathan is the name of the freak. It is a practical development of a theory which the great Napoleon nursed during the heyday of his triumph when he attempted to build a battleship that could be navigated in any desired direction. The Leviathan has no bow; she has no stern. Her steering apparatus is to be controlled entirely by electricity. By pressing a button her commander may direct her course any way he pleases. Colonel Jesse Wilkinson Foster, a nephew of the late Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, U. S. N., is the inventor of the Leviathan. According to models which he has prepared, the Leviathan will look like an immense boxed circus ring. If it were possible to raise it from the water and stand it on one of its sides, it would have the appearance of a gigantic fly wheel. Wires extending from the inner circumference of the boat and radiating to a center look like the spider-like spokes of a wheel. These wires are the electric conductors which control the steering apparatus. When in the water, the inside of the circular boat will appear like a circular pond. The Leviathan will be constructed in eighteen watertight compartments, having nine masts, with a sail capacity of 3,800 square feet. Built to run in shoal water, she will be double keeled, drawing not more than ten inches of water when carrying one thousand passengers. She will have a displacement of 3,000 feet, and she is expected to exert a power of thirty tons when traveling at the rate of eight knots an hour. Her length is three hundred feet, beam one hundred and truck thirty-five feet high.

English women are very active in politics. The Women's Liberal Society, at the head of which is Mrs. Gladstone, numbers now fully 100,000 members, and the Primrose League, which is an older organization, made famous by such women as Lady Randolph Churchill, is even larger.

Among Exchanges.

RAILWAYS AND CHURCH.

The Railway Companies and the Roman Catholic Church are the two powers in this country before which Parliament bows and in defence of whose interests the political parties are willing to coalesce. Mr. MacLean's amendment to the Railway Act in favor of limiting the fares exacted from passengers to two cents a mile may be somewhat crude, but it is not for that reason that it evokes such opposition. Both parties, as election trials show, were greatly indebted to the rival railway companies of the Dominion. Both the Roman Catholic Church and the railway companies control a great mass of voters and that is probably the chief reason why the party leaders marshal their forces in defence of these institutions whenever they are attacked.—Montreal Witness.

"HIS METHODS."

But it was his methods! Oh, yes! He should have dropped a postal card to the heads of each of these establishments, asking a few questions, such as "Will you kindly inform me if you are in the prostitution business, and what is the number of your inmates, and what is their age and nativity, and what Sunday-school they attend, and what is your average daily number of patrons?" That would have been exceptional; it would have been strictly ministerial. These excellent persons are inflamed with a hallowed zeal for the sanctity of the ministerial profession. They are so afraid that Dr. Parkhurst has lowered the standard.—National Baptist.

NARROW.

A Boston minister has taken the ground that the Lord's Prayer can only be properly used by Christian believers. He declares that "Christ is never found addressing the words 'your Father' to any but his disciples. He absolutely denied to the unbelieving Jews the claim of any such relationship." This is not wholly a new position. Indeed, there have been sects in which the use of the Lord's Prayer has been restricted to those who have come into the fold. We wonder whether if such a minister had despotism power he would allow children of God who were not the children of the Church to have any natural advantages, while he would allow the "sun to shine alike upon the evil and the good, and the rain to fall upon the just and the unjust." Why not confine such privileges only to the elect? How loose theologically Paul must have been, when he quoted a Greek poet in support of the divine Paternity, and said that "God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth." But the fact is that Paul's theology on many points would have been much too broad for the Christian zealot of today; and Jesus himself would be indicated as a Sabbath-breaker, a socialist, and a preacher of pure theism, Chris. Register.