

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2047

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE PUBLIC is informed that Professor Wiggins has retired from the prophet business, and will venture no more opinions regarding the weather. Let us hope so.

IT IS STATED that within a mile radius of St. Paul's, London, there are 20,000 women working long days and earning half a crown a week.

THE LATEST INDUSTRY is advertised as follows, in a N. York paper: "Unruly and wayward boys disciplined at parents' residence."

A RECENT TOURIST in Southwest India describes what he terms a "distinct race of Hebrews called white Jews." They number only about two hundred persons, have light hair and fair skin, and claim that people of their race have dwelt there for hundreds of years.

THE PRUSSIAN SUPREME COURT has pronounced against the supposed privileges of Freemason lodges to exclude Jews from membership, declaring it to be contrary to the Prussian Constitution. The question arose out of the protests of three lodges against the foundation of a fourth which proposed to admit Jews.

A MULATTO WOMAN was sentenced the other day, in Chattanooga, Tenn., to three months in prison, for the crime of having married a white man in Cincinnati and coming with him to Tennessee. If she had lived with him without marriage it would not have been worth while to punish her. The man ran away and escaped the penalty imposed for doing the honorable thing by the woman he loved.

GERMANY is still the paradise of the book-maker and the book-reader. The Leipzig Board of Trade reports that during the year 1891 no fewer than 21,279 books were published in Germany. The increase of the literary activity of the Fatherland can be judged from the fact that in 1871 the publishing houses reported only 10,664 books. Germany published more books than England, France and the United States together.

THE DECISION of Princess May to have only British and Irish made goods in the wedding trousseau has apparently given great satisfaction to the native workmen. At a meeting at Sheffield of "loyal British workmen," it was resolved to thank the princess "for the much needed example set to all the British Isles in the princely decision that all the articles of the royal trousseau shall be made by the loving hands of Englishmen and Englishwomen and their brothers and sisters in Wales, Scotland and Ireland."

WITHIN TEN YEARS the number of Jews in Jerusalem has trebled, half the present population being of that race. Colonization societies in southern Russia and Roumania have moved many families on to farms in Palestine, buying agricultural implements for them so that it is estimated by a member of the Palestine Exploration Company, there are now 2,000 Jews tilling the soil where there was not one ten years ago. It is strange to hear of electric lights and telephone factories and water works in Jerusalem.

TO SAY NOTHING of the accidents a drunkard is liable to meet, here is a table on which a great insurance company bases its rates: When a total abstainer is 20 years old he may expect to live 44 years more; 40 years old, 28.8 years more. When a moderate drinker is 20 years old, he can expect to live 15.5 years more; 30 years old, 13.8 years more; 40 years old, 11.6 years more. The habitual use of liquor makes the system ripe for disease. It is said that out of every hundred persons destroyed by cholera, it can be proved that ninety have been accustomed to use strong drink.

OF THE POPULATION of the Russian Empire but 25 per cent. of the men and 2 per cent. of the women can read and write. And yet the national government appropriate scarcely \$5,000,000 annually for education in an em-

pire of more than 100,000,000. It has been officially declared that 3,250 new schools be founded each year, it would take 260 years before everyone of the present population could read and write. With the exception of the Baltic and Polish provinces, the local authorities are indifferent to the prevailing ignorance.

The Jesuits.

We hear much about the Jesuits being a peaceable and worthy set of men, whom it is a shame and a disgrace to exclude from a community. In listening to the Romish delineations of their talents and services, one would think that their presence would lend glory and value to any country; yet the fact is, that all lands are afraid of them and seek their expulsion. They leave the trail of the serpent wherever they go. They are not to be trusted. They are fair to the face, but stab behind the back. They work underhandedly. They are the abettors of Rome anywhere and everywhere. They have only one principle of action, "the end justifies the means." Germany has had enough of them, and has breathed freer since their banishment from her bounds. Negotiations have been going on lately for their return, but already a petition against the movement has been in circulation, and has been signed by three hundred thousand persons. The Pope, during the recent visit of Emperor William to Rome, broached the subject to him, but he was deaf to the Papal request. Germany is wise in keeping them out of her territory. She may be considered illiberal and bigoted in so doing, but she knows that her freedom and safety would be endangered by their stealthy and mischievous operations, should they have access to the forces which manipulate public opinion and which enter into social, political and governmental life.

Notes on Africa.

Nearly all of Africa is either in the possession or under the protectorate of some European power. Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Italy, France, Turkey and Spain have all taken possession of territory, chiefly because the natives could not resist. The independent countries are Morocco, Liberia, Orange Free State, the South African Republic, and states in the Central Soudan and Egyptian Soudan. The Congo Free State is not free in the sense of being independent, as it is under the control of Belgium.

The Central Soudan states that are independent are Bornu, west and south of Lake Chad, with an area of 50,000 square miles and a population of over 5,000,000, and Wadai, north and east of Lake Chad, with its vassal states of Kanem and Bagirmi, and a total population of 3,000,000. The people are chiefly Arabs and Mohammedans. The Egyptian Soudan has a population of about 10,400,000. The territory extends from the frontier of Upper Egypt southward for 1,400 miles until it reaches Lake Albert Nyanza.

The Congo Free State was placed in 1885 under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians, who by will, dated August 2, 1889, bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the state. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the state were declared inalienable, and a convention of July 3, 1890, gave the right to Belgium to annex the Congo Free State after a period of ten years. The seat of government is at Boma, where the Governor General resides, but the central government is in Belgium at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians and the heads of the departments of foreign affairs, finance, and interior.

The Congo River is navigable for four hundred and fifty miles from its mouth to Vivi. Above this for over two hundred miles are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888 a survey was made for a railroad two hundred and fifty miles in length to go around the falls, and it is now in course of construction.

The Niger River is the second river in Africa for volume, and the third for the length of its course, it being twenty-five hundred miles long. The conference held in Berlin in 1885 re-

served the supremacy of the upper Niger to France, and the rest of it to England, though the main stream is to remain an international highway. The portion of the country watered by the upper and middle portions is generally sterile, and but thinly inhabited, but the lower Niger and its tributaries pass through a rich and densely-populated region. There are missions on the Niger and vicinity, conducted by the English Church missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodists of England, the United Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Southern Baptists of the United States.

Yoruba, in North Guinea, west of the lower Niger, is very populous. There are ten cities each with a population of from thirty to seventy thousand, and each surrounded by many tributary villages, and one city, Ibadan, has a population of between 200,000 and 250,000, while within the walls of the city itself at least 120,000 people are gathered. Its houses built four square, with all the openings toward a large inner compound, cover an area of nearly sixteen square miles, while the ditch and adobe wall which surround it are said to be more than eighteen miles in circumference.

The Bechuana in South Africa live together in large towns, the population of which varies from five to twenty thousand, and around the large towns are clustered smaller villages, with a population of from five hundred to one thousand. There are three distinct orders in Bechuana society. The Bagola, those connected with royalty; the Linaka, who are the priests and doctors of the nation, and the Balala, who are the serfs of the Bagola. Caste feeling is very strong, but the labors of the missionaries are breaking down the barriers, and family life is assuming a Christian type. *The Gospel in All Lands.*

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.]

I forwarded on May 17th, to the Sec.-treasurer of each District, blanks needed by the Auxiliary and District Societies of the Woman's Mission Aid Societies, on which to make out their reports. If any have not received them will they kindly notify me at once.

MRS. A. M. MCINTOSH, Home Secretary. Petitediac, N. B., May 31, 1893.

[This notice was intended for last week, but was received too late. Ed.]

A Pleasant Companion.

The Bible is compared by the psalmist (cxix. 104) to a lamp, and, like a lighted lantern, on a dark, lonely journey it is a pleasant companion. A lamp cannot indeed talk with us, nor even listen to our voices, but its cheerful light, close by us, and going on continually with us, takes away our loneliness, and we feel that "a light is pleasant company." This is much more true of the Word of God. Life has not only its sunny days, but its long dark nights, in which we must go on in the way set before us. But even in the dark nights of temptation, pain, disappointment, or bereavement, we need not travel alone, for this lamp may be ever at our side cheering us with its radiance. The sun is altogether too brilliant and great a light to be thought of as a companion; the moon and stars, on those nights on which they are seen, are so far away, and so cold-looking that we may feel very lonely notwithstanding their shining; but the lamp we carry in our hand is so near to us, and sheds such a warm, glowing light all about us, that it makes us feel we are not alone. Just before Dr. Moffat left South Africa to return to England, a poor woman, walking fifteen miles through the bush, came to the mission station at Kuruman, wishing to buy a New Testament. Mr. Moffat said to her; "My good woman, there is not a copy to be had." "What," she said, "am I to return empty?" "I fear you will," he replied. "Oh!" said she, "I borrowed a copy once, but the owner has made and taken it away, and now I sit with my family sorrowful, because we have no book to talk to us. We are

far from anyone else; we are living at a cattle outpost, and we have no one to teach us but the book. Oh!" she continued, "go and seek a book. Oh, father! oh, mother! oh, my elder brother! do go and seek a book for me; surely there is one to be found; do not let me go away empty." Mr. Moffat says: "I felt for her, and I said, 'Wait a little, and I will see what I can do.'" I sought here and there, and at last I found a copy. Oh! that you could have seen how her eyes brightened, and how she clasped my hands and kissed them over and over again. "Oh! I knew you had a heart," she said, "I knew you had a heart," and away she went with her book, rejoicing. —Rev. Robert Brewin.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD of the Presbyterian Church contributed last year \$329,889.20 to the cause of Foreign Missions, a gain over last year of \$13,155.09. There is great joy among "willing workers" that the million dollar line has been reached, and the *Woman's Work for Woman* quotes very aptly from the older Scriptures to express this joy, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name . . . that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort."

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY WORK in Japan has reached the following proportions: Principal stations 119, with 537 out stations; ordained male missionaries 219, unordained women 201, wives of missionaries 184; total 604. Native ministers 233, students 359, unordained preachers and helpers 460. Congregations organized 365, communicants 35,534, of whom 3,731 were added during the past year. The contribution of the native members were \$42,336.

DR. LAWS, who has returned from missionary work in Africa, says that on the banks of Lake Nyassa, which a few years ago was the habitation of cruelty, there are now Christian schools with 150 teachers and 7,000 scholars.

THERE ARE TWO CHINESE GIRLS studying medicine in the University of Michigan who mean to return to their country as missionaries. They have exchanged their names for those of Mary Stone and Ada Rahn.

THERE ARE 33,712 women and girls in India under Christian instruction, and 111,332,927 not under instruction, and unable to read or write.

How Does the Shoe Fit.

How would you like to have this put on your tombstone:

"He never went to church with a smile on his face in his life."

Or this: "In the way of giving he robbed God right and left."

Or this: "In the prayer meeting he killed the meeting whenever he spoke."

Or this: "He professed in public to have religion, but his wife knew he hadn't."

Or this: "Nobody in his employ ever suspected that he had been converted."

Or this: "There is nothing in his behavior on railroads or steamboats to make anybody think that he belonged to the church."

Or this: "He paid a big price for his pew, but nothing but fear of consequences made him behave himself."

Or this: "His wife would about as soon go to jail as ask him for money enough to buy a dress."

Or this: "He was a good preacher, but nobody ever found out what he was good for."

Or this: "Her children scarcely knew the meaning of the name 'mother.'"

Or this: "She was pleasant away from home, but as cross as a bear in her own house."

Devises of the Liquor Men.

here appears to be no end to the expedients proposed for managing the liquor business. A law has been enacted in South Carolina virtually placing the liquor trade under control in the hands of the State. By this new experiment in legislation, which will go into effect on the first day of July, "dispensaries" are to be established in place of saloons. In what respect they will differ from saloons does not appear, except that the liquor

will be sold by government officials instead of common saloon keepers. The governor has published rules and regulations under which the business must be conducted. These rules prohibit any customer from being served more than once a day. Loading about the "dispensaries" is forbidden, and clubs will not be allowed to serve liquor. The "dispensaries" are to open at seven o'clock in the morning and close at six in the evening. The governor is reported to have stated that he expects to sell between one million and a half gallons a year, at a profit of at least one dollar per gallon. The expenses will be considerable, but he expects the State to make nearly a million a year on the business. This is a low business for a State. One can easily see how it will corrupt politics and degrade the State government. The liquor business at best is the most dangerous engine of mischief in politics, but when the State owns the saloons, the saloons will run the State. The profit which the State shall receive from this business will be a curse. —Advocate.

CANADA'S RAILWAYS.—The first railway was opened in Canada in 1836, its length being sixteen miles; but little further was attempted until 1850, when a total of seventy-one miles was in operation. The development thereafter was steady and continuous, and the growth of the mileage built and operated is illustrated by the following figures: In 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497; 1880, 6,897; 1892, 15,000 miles. Of this mileage, 1,400 miles are owned and operated by the Government. The increase from 1867—Canada's natal year—to this date is thus no less than 12,000 miles, an achievement which is without parallel for a country of barely 5,000,000 inhabitants.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is reported to have said, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE once said to a friend: "Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time," and added: "Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have."

THE CHAUTAQUA ASSEMBLY has issued a Bulletin for Ministers calling attention to various courses which are to be given at Chautauqua, and which will possess special interest to the ministerial profession. The exercises will include lectures on philosophy, ethics, Biblical Study, homiletics, sociology, church work, missions and many other subjects. Among the lecturers and preachers may be mentioned Prof. Henry Drummond, Prof. George H. Palmer, Pres. J. W. Bashford, Prof. Herrick Johnson, Prof. J. S. Riggs, Dr. W. H. Boole, Bishop Alphaeus Wilson, Rev. A. J. Palmer, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Prof. A. J. Herbertson, Rev. Philip S. Moxon and many others. A ministerial club will be organized at Chautauqua early in July and will hold daily sessions during the season. The general schedule of lectures, concerts, and entertainments is attractive and quite in accord with the material improvements which have been made at Chautauqua since last season.

AUSTRALIA. Financial disasters in Australia continue. The Bank of North Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, has suspended. Its capital stock is \$80,000,000, one-half of which is paid up. The deposits last December amounted to \$42,500,000. The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney has also suspended. This is one of the oldest banking institutions in Australia, having been established in 1834. Its capital is \$3,000,000, and it is said to have a reserve of \$50,000.

RESCUE WORK.—Dr. Barnardo's *Night and Day* for May just to hand is largely devoted to a series of telling and well-illustrated cases of actual rescue of children. These conclusively show how wide is the area of suffering and destitution with which the Institution grapples. The case specified include a baby of a few months old, a cripple admitted from Newcastle, a one-armed lad of 16, a handsome looking boy of Turkish extraction, and

others. The children in the Homes number close upon 5,000, and an urgent plea is made to their friends everywhere to supply needed funds to the exchequer, especially for the purpose of emigrating 250 trained lads on the 15th June.

The opening article in the number is a powerful appeal for support to the friends of the work under circumstances of pressing urgency.

SUNDAY LABOUR. P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says:

I am in favor of any movement looking to the abolishment of all Sunday labor other than works of mercy and necessity. It has been repeatedly demonstrated beyond a question or a doubt that all Sunday traffic upon railways can be dispensed with without any detriment or injury to the interests of the Railway Companies. Had I the authority, I would not allow a wheel to be turned between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—The investigation into the Bathurst School troubles is going on. The papers are publishing lengthy reports of the evidence. It is noticeable that the reports differ somewhat, according to the party leanings of the papers. It seems quite evident, though, that the administration of the School law and regulations has not been what the promoters of unsectarian free schools intended. When the official report of the investigation is made the facts will probably be clearer, and comments will be in order.

PROTESTANTISM GAINING.—In Alsace, Protestantism is gaining on Romanism. At the present rate of increase of the former, it is only a question of time when the adherents of the latter will be in the minority.

SUNDRIES.—During the last thirty years the foreign population of France has more than doubled, while the native population has remained stationary. She now has within her borders 480,000 Belgians, 280,000 Italians, 100,000 Germans and 50,000 British and Swiss. . . . Scientific research shows that the ocean contains every element that exists upon the earth. . . . There have been nearly thirty suicides committed on the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, since its construction. . . . There are 85,000 Russians in the chief cities of the United States. . . . The mineral production of Canada increased from \$10,000,000 in 1886 to \$19,500,000 in 1892. . . . About twice as much power is required to stop an express train as to start one. . . . One-half of the population of Minnesota and the Dakotas is foreign born. . . . Out of a thousand persons in England only thirty-nine die worth \$1,500 or more. . . . Chinese gardeners are considered the most expert fruit growers in the world. . . . A census taken in 1891 places the population of India at 287,000,000. . . . The pulsation of an infant is from 130 to 140 beats a minute; of an old man, 75 to 80. . . . According to the day census of the traffic in the city of London, 1,185,000 people and 92,000 vehicles enter it daily, and 304,000 persons work there.

Among Exchanges.

DANGEROUS.

A long tongue and a short memory are a dangerous combination.—*Exchange.*

HARD TO BELIEVE.

It is very hard to believe that a thing is rightly done, when it is not done our way. It is human nature to forbid men when they do not follow us; only, that divine wisdom which comes from on high is able to receive as for itself whatever is not against it. —*The Interior.*

NOT BIGOTRY.

It is neither narrowness nor bigotry to love your own Church more than another; to labour more earnestly for her extension and upbuilding than for any other; and to feel a deeper attachment to her principles and usages than to those of other denominations. That man who makes slighting remarks about his own Church, her principles or people; who magnifies her defects; who disparages her efforts to maintain the cause and advance the work entrusted to her, is usually one who did not love his own mother, and who was everlastingly making invidious comparisons between her and the mother of other boys. —*United Presby. Series.*