

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IF THE PACIFIC could be tamed, we should have a most singular spectacle. There would be a number of mountains with truncated tops scattered over it, and those mountains would have an appearance just the very reverse of that presented by the mountains we see on shore. You know that the mountains on the shore are covered with vegetation at their bases, while their tops are barren or covered with snow; but these mountains would be perfectly bare at their bases, and all round their tops they would be covered with beautiful vegetation of coral polyps.

THE GREAT-GRAND-DAUGHTER of Robert Burns, Jean Armour Burns Brown, whom the World's Fair managers hope to coax to Chicago this year, is a young woman of twenty or less, and is said to strongly resemble her famous ancestor. She lives in Dumfries, near the place in which Burns died. A statue of the poet was recently unveiled there. She sat on the platform on that occasion, and so strong a resemblance was observed to exist between her face and the bronze that the multitude set up a cheer.

THE CAUSE of the monarchists is at a pretty low ebb in France when the President of the Chamber of Deputies could make use of the following words concerning them in a public speech. Yet one can never tell what will happen in France. A party seemingly dead to-day may revolutionize France to-morrow. "Past memories, prejudice or fears still hold them back, yet, enlightened by their good sense, they feel that the ground which they have been defending is slipping from under their feet; that the traditions they make are like mummies which fall to pieces if touched by the hand. They must be given time to catch up with the Republican army; our ranks must open to them. Everything is to be expected from their upright intentions and patriotism."

THE FRENCH POLICE are arranging a curious exhibition to be held within the larger exhibition at Chicago. It will take the form of curiosities relating to criminals in France. Burglars' implements and weapons that have been used in the commission of notorious murders will form an important part. French criminal procedure will be given in a series of waxwork tableaux, depicting the "history of a crime," somewhat in the same manner as at the Grevin Museum in Paris. Then the Morgue will be represented in facsimile, curious documents will be exhibited. M. Bertillon, the chief of the anthropometric service, will furnish a complete set of the accessories by which the identity of criminals is established. Four detectives and four policemen will accompany the whole collection to Chicago, where it will remain under their charge while the exhibition is open.

IT IS THOUGHT that a revolution in the little kingdom of Greece is not improbable. The ministry has resigned on account of the failure to negotiate a much-needed national loan, and French agents are said to be intriguing against the dynasty, desiring to punish Greece for refusing politico-commercial overtures from France, and at the same time to destroy English influence. It is also said that Russia is quietly urging on France in the matter, in the hope that the downfall of the Greek dynasty may weaken the power of Great Britain in the Mediterranean. England will probably have a word to say if matters come to a crisis.

AUTHOR LIQUORS are to be sold contrary to public protests, and also to the laws of Illinois, on the grounds of the World's Fair, it is good to know that there is a prohibition district almost surrounding the Fair grounds. When Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago, in 1889, it was with the express provision that certain prohibitory districts, which it had created some years before, should remain inviolate after annexation and be exempt from the license laws governing the rest of the city. These districts cover eleven square miles and include some of the choicest residence portions of the city. They also have a population of about 65,000. So far the Hyde Park Pro-

tection Association has been successful in doing all schemes to introduce saloons into this district. It is to be hoped that its vigilance will not be decreased, and that visitors to the great Fair may approach it through a neighborhood where law and order reign supreme.

THE FIGHT about the Sunday opening of the Fair is waxing hotter. The local authorities, by nearly a unanimous vote, again favored the opening, but referred it to the National Commissioners for their indorsement. Meanwhile, the members of the United Society of Christian Endeavor have again entered their protest. They, in addition to their previous threats, propose, if the opening is attempted, to appeal to the courts for an injunction, and also to seek the aid of President Cleveland and the Attorney-General. The Fair has not been open on Sunday yet and the best people of the United States are hoping and praying that it will not be.

THE FOLLOWING news item appears in a late number of the Paris Figaro, and will be of interest to the people of Winnipeg. The Parisian newspaper in question says "Prince Roland Bonaparte and his staff have arrived in Winnipeg, United States. They were received at the depot by the mayor and other notables amid loud cheers and cries of 'Vive la France.'"

## The Great African Slave Route.

BY REV. J. JOHNSTON.

IN view of the praiseworthy agitation so strongly aroused in recent years for the extirpation of the slave trade in Africa it is perhaps being too readily assumed that the traffic is destined to be quickly overthrown. Such an impression is scarcely warranted according to the statements of those who are most conversant with African affairs. Notwithstanding the restraints placed upon it in several directions, an eminent authority has lately observed that slave-hunting "flourishes to-day almost as vigorously as it did in Livingstone's time." The chief encouragement lies in the fact that the areas of the slave's operations are less extensive and his devastating tracks being reduced in number. Speaking roughly the whole of Africa north of the Zambesi, excluding a belt of coast line varying from fifty to two hundred miles in breadth, remains the hunting ground of the half-caste Arab dealer and his emissaries. The majority of the victims of these blood-thirsty creatures, over this immense region, are intended for export to powerful races or slave merchants, and, consequently, only as the facilities for export are closed, can the traffic be growingly diminished.

Compared with the beginning of the present century the arena of activity has been considerably altered. At that period caravans went southward to the Cape, eastward to Zanzibar and Madagascar, westward to the Congo and the Gold Coast, and northward to Morocco, Egypt, and Abyssinia and the intervening lands. In all these quarters there was an unrestrained exit. During the succeeding years the servants of humanity have been in conflict with the slave-dealers on the outskirts of each of these territories. At the Cape in the south, and by the Gold Coast on the west, in the earlier part of the century, the outlets were closed when Wilberforce and his noble comrades labored

"to loose the enthralled From exile, public sale and slavery's chain."

Subsequent emancipations have been less speedy of accomplishment. Scarcely four years have elapsed since the East Coast exits were attacked mainly by the British and German forces and cruisers. Port after port has been closed between Cape Guardafui and the island of Zanzibar and few more thrilling chapters could be penned than the record of the heroic exploits against the slave shows making for Arabian and Persian shores. With the British occupation of Egypt eight years ago that country in her lower portions ceased as a slave depot. As may be supposed the traffic has continued through the more southerly of the East African ports by the connivance of the Portuguese, but happily the presence of the African Lakes

Company on Nyassa and, quite recently, the advent of the British South Africa Company at the back of the coast land, are effectively cutting off the approaches toward the coast.

Intercepted on the western and, largely, on the eastern coast, the Arabs move to-day in a northerly direction with their living freight across the upper waters of the Congo and by the Central African lakes. To break up this line of march is the object of the notable anti-slavery expeditions which have planted themselves near the great lakes and the vicinity of Arab trading encampments. Another valuable agency consists of the Congo Free State which has pushed its steamboats far up the river, and by this means gradually divided the slave-hunting grounds into the northern and southern divisions. In this way the Arabs have been forced more to the eastward with their slave caravans, and of necessity compelled for protection to choose a common track looking northward. Pathways along which "giant streams of woe and misery that for ages have tortured and defiled the land" are reduced to one mighty column moving northerly, hemmed in on one side by the Victoria Nyanza, and on the other by the advancing forces of the Congo State.

For this line of travel the Arab makes headway so soon as he has scoured districts unoccupied by the missionary and the anti-slavery police. With his hapless human chattels he then traverses the only existing way open through Uganda, and past the shores of the Albert Edward and the Albert Nyanza. Across this track the friends of the slave are intrepidly throwing their forces, in countenance of which help is anticipated from the British occupation of Uganda. Seeing that the slave power for the first time in African history is destroyed in the southern half of Africa, the effect of the presence of Great Britain in Uganda can not be other than the crippling of Arab marauding in the western portions of Uganda and Unyoro and the lakes adjoining, and also the striking of a vital blow at slave-raiding in Central Africa. Such a consummation would be speedily realized and an impetus of an unexampled character given to the civilization of the African continent.

By what is known of the huge states and kingdoms of the Central Sudan there is slight immediate prospect of overtaking the slave trade. To its very depths the Mohammedan power has been stirred by the inroads of Christianity and the encroachments of the European, with the issue that the Arabs are making at the present hour stupendous efforts to maintain and widen their stronghold across central and northern Africa. In curbing the onset of this Mohammedan wave which is travelling southward, the anti-slavery crusaders find their grand obstacle. From this source principally the notorious slave markets in the Lower Sudan are supplied with their human commodities and then transferred to Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli. The extent of this revolting traffic and its horrors may be gleaned from acquaintance with the records of the North Africa Mission. Of the Mohammedans, Captain A. F. Mockler—Ferryman, who accompanied a British mission up the Niger, writes that they "are not so zealous about their religion as formerly," while "they are still eager to catch slaves." By Europeans of all shades the Mohammedans throughout the Dark Continent are described as crafty, cowardly, cruel and utterly unreliable. Not until the widespread North African slave markets are closed, can a marked diminution of slavery in the Sudan be anticipated.

It is curious to note that simultaneous with the assault upon the slave's domain the monarch of the African forests—the elephant—is in danger of being exterminated. Between the African elephant and the slave trade there has been a close connection for ages, inasmuch as to carry the ivory of the most innocent of animals, the slave has been captured and put into fetters. Keen regret will naturally be felt if this noble creature should be sacrificed on the altars of folly and fashion and ultimately disappear from the face of Africa. The scientist, M. Arnoldo Povolieri, calculated in December last that 75,000 African elephants were annually slaughtered for their

ivory alone. With more attention to his domestication the African species might be made as serviceable as transit as his Indian congener, whom he excels in size, in the weight of the tusks, and in power, though he has never been properly subjugated. When the ivory traders recognize that they can cut off his tusks of the elephant, which are solid, without causing the animal pain, its existence can be preserved both as a beast of burden and for purposes of reproduction. By this more humane method of obtaining ivory the unnecessary, brutal butchery of vast herds of valuable and inoffensive creatures may be avoided, if not, the date of the annihilation of the "Ivory King" of the Dark Continent is within measurable distance. Possibly in that "good time coming" in Africa the wealth of life, rather than its cheapness, which so universally prevails, will be appreciated.

## Scientific.

Many of the explosions in flour-mills have been traced to electricity generated by belts.

Sound, traveling in air, from sun to earth, would require about fourteen years to accomplish the journey.

The spectroscope tells us that the composition of the sun is nearly the same as that of the earth. We find in it iron, silver, zinc, and other familiar metals.

At Colorado Springs the rainfall is about fourteen inches annually, most of which falls during summer thunderstorms, and the sun shines brightly during 330 days of the year.

Several French railway lines are going to light their carriages with the electric light, "as it has been found perfectly practical to make and store electricity by means of a mechanical attachment to the engine."

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of thirty-four feet the ground was still frozen.

Another use has been found for electricity. In Ceylon experiments have shown that it is more economical to dry tea leaves by its agency than by the old method, and extensive plants have been erected for that purpose.

In the forests of Oregon, Washington, Montana and British Columbia there is a species of fir tree that has a continuous and copious dripping of pure, clear water from the ends of its leaves and branches. It is called the weeping tree.

Volcanic ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic ashes has occurred recently in several parts of Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic eruptions, in Iceland, hundreds of miles away.

Some German scientists have recently furnished information in regard to the ages of trees. They assign to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, and 145 to the elder, and 130 to the elm.

Cork is about the most buoyant substance there is, but there are points beyond which cork cannot go. A cork sunk two hundred feet in the ocean will not rise again to the surface, owing to the great pressure of the water. At any less distance from the surface, however, it will gradually work its way back to light once more.

Experiments were recently made at Toulon, France, for illuminating the bottom of the sea with electric lamps. The apparatus employed was sunk in six fathoms and it illuminated the bottom to a radius of 100 feet. It is thought that the lamp will be of the greatest value for surveying wrecks or for reconnoitering for concealed torpedoes.

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, and said to be as old as Moses, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is of wood, set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft asked

question: "How did the stone-age man harvest his crops?"

A common remedy of stopping hiccupping is to draw a long, deep breath, then sip water as long as one can do it without exhaling again. If this fails, take a teaspoonful of sugar dissolved in strong vinegar. Where these remedies do not act put ten to fifteen drops of chloroform in a little sweetened water and take it, repeating every fifteen to twenty minutes until three or four doses have been taken, if not relieved before.

## 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.]

## Notice.

The secretaries of the various District Societies of the W. F. M. Society of second District will please forward their contributions as soon as convenient. The annual meeting will be held at Pembroke, the third Saturday in June at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MRS. R. J. ALEXANDER.

"FOR ONE THING which the Christian missionaries have done to us," says an Indian newspaper, "we have reasons to be thankful, and that is the social elevation of those whom it is deemed for the caste Hindus to touch. If it is possible for any religion as a religion to make the whole world kin, it seems to us that this can be realized by Christianity. Christianity does not recognize the rigid, insuperable class distinctions such as disfigure the social system of this country. Distinctions based on intellectual and moral worth, wealth, and official rank must exist everywhere; but those based on mere birth are invidious, capricious, and unreasonable. Hindu religion, as it is at present understood and practised, seems to be quite helpless to do away with these distinctions imposed upon society by caste. A few Hindus may talk of universal brotherhood as being one of the teachings of Hinduism, but this teaching becomes a chimera and a delusion as soon as a practical test is suggested. The unreasonableness of the caste system is acknowledged by some, but not acted upon. It is even defended by some who have been brought under the new culture. At the present moment the Hindu is not prepared, not even disposed, to solve the difficult problem of the so called lower caste. The missionary commenced the solution long ago, and day after day the question is being solved in some place or other, and even the despised pariah is being socially elevated."

A LADY who has been traveling in China writes very interestingly to the New York Commercial Advertiser of the different treatment which boys and girls of that kingdom receive. "When a son is born he sleeps upon a bed. The bed is richly draped and the little fellow is clothed with robes as gorgeous as his parents can afford to buy. His playthings are pearl, and if he be the only boy in the household everyone obeys his princely cries. But when a girl is born very little notice is taken of her. She sleeps upon the ground and is merely wrapped up in a big piece of cloth. When old enough to play with anything she is given a piece of tile, and she is not considered capable of acting either right or wrong. As she grows up she is taught to prepare food and make wine. Beyond that she knows nothing except to obey her parents."

MISS ANNIE L. HOWE, who was for nine years a successful kindergartner at Chicago, has established a kindergarten at Kobo, Japan, with a training school for teachers attached. Miss Howe went to Japan about six years ago as a missionary. Her school is described as very attractive with its playground shaded by a luxuriant wistaria vine. The Japanese girls who graduate from the training school have already received their academic education in the Kobo girl's school, which has been supported for eighteen years by the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior. Each year the kindergarten grows in public estimation

among the Japanese, and the graduates from the training-school find positions at once, so great is the demand for them. Miss Howe has translated a volume of kindergarten songs into Japanese.

WHEN LADY DUFFERIN began her scheme for the improvement of the physical condition of women in India, seven years ago, it was hardly expected that in so short a time such striking results would be achieved. Last year 466,000 women received medical treatment. The staff now consists of nine women doctors and thirty-one assistants, and the number of native and Eurasian women under instruction steadily increases.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA number 139,000,000. Most of them have never heard of the Savior or ever seen a missionary, and yet to win India to Christianity is not a hopeless task if only enthusiasm at home were equal to multiplying the workers tenfold.

A CONVERTED CHINESE WOMAN, whose little daughter had just died, said to a missionary: "O sir, the grave has become a different place since Jesus came to this village."

## Disraeli.

Attention has recently been turned to Disraeli's leadership of English affairs. The "Journal & Messenger" makes this fair estimate of the dead statesman: "Sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to take a more impartial view of the Earl of Beaconsfield than during the progress of the events with which he was so closely connected. We believe the future will place a higher estimate on his work than the present. It is said he was a man of show; and his enemies claim he has left no enduring record of his administration. On the contrary, England will feel his influence in foreign affairs for generations. It was, perhaps, due to him more than to any one else that the Russian advance was stopped short of Constantinople. Had the Turkish capital fallen and Russia once obtained possession of the Bosphorus, it is doubtful if she could ever have been dislodged. Bad as is the rule of the unspeakable Turk, the advance of Russia to the Mediterranean would have been infinitely worse. The sick man in Turkey will die some time; while he lives, he is compelled to listen to European nations, and when the end of the Turkish empire comes, the government may go into the hands of the native people of the territory. Indeed, this result is already coming about through the rise of the power of Bulgaria, which has already placed Russia farther from her ambition of power to the Mediterranean than she was before the Russo-Russian war. No greater injury to Europe can occur than the expansion of Russian territory. Not only is the government barbarous, but she deliberately destroys the civilization of the countries she conquers. The strip of land which forms the western part of Russia has all been won during a comparatively recent period. It contains the most intelligent people in Russia, who are really under the government of the half-barbarous element of the eastern portion. Beaconsfield was crafty and unscrupulous, as have been many statesmen; but no one was more anxious to advance the real interests of England. His home policy was a do-nothing or temporizing one, though he gave the country some good measures which had been advocated by the Liberals. His foreign policy was magnificent."

## Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

## Among Exchanges.

### THE WEAKEST.

The weakest of all things, perhaps, is scepticism. Unless a man has some fixed, clear convictions, he drifts helplessly through the world.—Religious Telescope.

### TRUE.

There are men who starve their children to help the brewer fatten his horses.—Ram's Horn.