

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2055

## BUSINESS!

Those subscribers whose payments are so long due, will confer a real favour on us by remitting at once. There are several hundreds who have not yet paid this year's subscription. It is certainly time they paid. Will our friends who are in this class have the kindness to forward payments immediately? They not only owe it to us, but also to themselves, to make no further delay. We need the money—every dollar of it. And we need it now. This intimation ought to be sufficient.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES, recently married, could be furnished with a full set of the pictures of himself which have appeared in the papers, he might with propriety, decide himself to be a case of mistaken identity.

THE JEWS are resettling Palestine. Jerusalem has forty thousand of them, and as usual they have an eye to making money. The New York Sun says that at the present rate of increase Palestine will have a Jewish population of a million in ten years. The dispersed is getting back home—a splendid place for them.

NEW YORK city, last year, paid for its school bill \$4,000,000, for its amusement bill \$7,000,000, and for its drink bill \$90,000,000.

OFFICIAL ADVICES from Ottawa announce that the figures of Canada's export trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, have just been added up. The totals exceed last year's by \$1,250,000, and show that Canada's export commerce for this year is the greatest on record—\$111,187,665. In 1892 the export trade amounted to \$113,963,375; in 1891, to \$98,417,296.

THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, the Governor of New York state, pardoned John Burns, who had been sentenced in 1889 to thirteen years imprisonment for robbery, on condition that he abstain from intoxicating liquor for five years. Recently he was arrested in Rochester for intoxication, and has been sent back to prison by the judge to serve out his full term of imprisonment without commutation. Great, indeed, is the power of abnormal alcoholic appetite.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE has achieved the fame of being the first woman to execute a statue for erection in London. It is a statue of her mother, Queen Victoria, representing her as she was in 1837, at the opening of her reign. It stands in front of the palace, Kensington Gardens, where Her Majesty was born. It is very creditable to the Princess that she has chosen to cultivate her gifts in sculpture, and that her work is deemed worthy alike of its author and its subject.

LORD ABERDEEN, Canada's new Governor General, has, by his liberality towards his tenants, shown himself a large hearted, liberal man. During the twenty-three years he has controlled the Haddon House property in Scotland, he has expended \$700,000 in improving it for the benefit of the occupants. In 1870 Lord Aberdeen presented to each tenant half a year's rent, an outlay of \$100,000. Only thirty-nine out of 1,130 farmers have appealed against the rent charged, and in some instances the courts have raised the fee, while the reductions have been few. In 1886 Lord Aberdeen consented to further reductions, aggregating \$25,000, and in 1890 he struck off from eight to fifteen per cent. Owing to a bad harvest this year, ten per cent. of the rent for the current half year has been remitted. This is practical philanthropy.

"THE CURSE OF RUSSIA," is the title of a mysterious pamphlet, without author's name or publisher's imprint, but with "London" given as the place of publication, which, has appeared in England. Russians in London, and others interested in Russia, believe it to be the work of a member of the governing class in Russia, who has obvious reasons for remaining unknown.

He is by no means a revolutionist. He asserts that the financial state of Russia, verging on bankruptcy, is due to unfaithful servants, who have grossly cheated the Czar. Of their private and public lives, the author says things that, if true, make them unfit to be the associates of honest and decent men. That such a pamphlet, from such a source, should have appeared in London, is welcome proof that the bureaucratic tyranny contains the seeds of destruction within itself, and that elevated Russians are beginning to regard the public opinion of Europe as influential on Russian government.

PROF. SCHAEFERLE, of the Lick Observatory, took many photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred in South America last April. The day was very favorable, and the Professor thinks the photographs will bear out his theory that the "corona" (projecting points of light surrounding the sun during the period of total eclipse) is caused by monster volcanoes on the sun, which are constantly belching forth streams of liquid fire. These molten masses must fall back with inconceivable velocity, and it is claimed that the photographs show this action. If, occasionally, some of this matter is hurled beyond the control of the sun's attraction it may form meteoric bodies.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS has added another case of mob savagery equal in atrocity to any of its predecessors in the South. In this case there was no doubt of the guilt of the party and the enormity of the act. The criminal was arrested and committed. The sheriff placed a guard of twenty-three men at the jail; but the mob was so furious that, after stabbing their victim several times, they hung him to a telegraph pole. After mutilating the body, it was burned. The scene was witnessed by five thousand, though only a hundred took an active part in the affair. The sheriff was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

WHEN MR. VANDERBILT was purchasing his nine thousand acre tract of land in North Carolina he found right in the center of its fourteen acres owned by an old negro named Jerry Collins. The remainder of the land was easily secured, but Jerry was not to be thrown out. He finally named a price which was \$500 more than Mr. Vanderbilt had offered him and about five hundred times more than the land was really worth. His price was at first refused, but at last when Mr. Vanderbilt came to Uncle Jerry's terms the Negro refused to sell at any price, remarking that the greatest desire of his life had been good neighbors, and as he was now Mr. Vanderbilt's nearest neighbor, he should decline to sell and move into a less aristocratic neighborhood. Mr. Vanderbilt has had the lot fenced in, but of course he is compelled to allow Uncle Jerry an outlet.

## Canada at the [World's] Fair.

The Chicago Inter Ocean speaks in high terms of Canada's exhibits in the World's Fair:

An examination of Canada's exhibits in many departments shows that in no department has she failed to put in an exhibit and in no department has her exhibit failed to attract attention for general excellence. It would seem that the entire exhibit had been arranged with an eye single to the purpose of furnishing ocular proof that Canada excels in many lines and equals all into which she appears as a competitor.

First, as showing the great diversity of Canadian soil and climate, the horticultural exhibit of Canada is probably entitled to first consideration. Strange as it may appear in the light of the general belief that Canada is an exceedingly bleak, inhospitable country, her display of tropical plants and flowers is, if not the very finest, certainly equal to any in the Horticultural building. These plants are, of course, the product of public and private conservatories, still they bear out the character for general excellence borne by all of Canada's exhibit.

## THE FRUIT DISPLAY.

Canada's fruit exhibit is also a source of wonder to those who are not well informed on the capabilities of our sister country in this line. In the line of small fruits particularly there is no exhibit in the building which can

excel or even equal the exhibit of Canada. Here are currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cherries and strawberries of the finest grade, both in the matter of size and flavor. The fresh fruit is just beginning to come in now and this year's crop in all these lines appear to excel even the choice bottled exhibits of former years.

In this line the province of Ontario has an unusually fine exhibit. The apple exhibit alone from this province would entitle it to a high rank as a fruit-growing section, even if there were no other fine specimens of fruit-growing ability on exhibition.

When it comes to Canada's cereals more is known in the United States of her wide expanse of territory, which seems to be the natural home of all the small grains. Here, too, Ontario seems to have carried off the first place in the matter of a general exhibit, for not only has this province an unusually fine exhibit of cereals, but her dairy products also seem as if she had started to carry off all honors in this direction. Not satisfied with having the biggest cheese ever made on exhibition, Canada stepped in for 126 of the 135 prizes to be awarded in this line.

## THE BUTTER PRODUCTION.

In the matter of butter Ontario again bobs up into prominence. Her six short-horn cows, now on a test of butter-making capacity, have so far taken the lead; two of them having on more than one occasion given over 50 pounds of milk in a day, which breaks the record in that line.

Around the big cheese individual exhibitors have splendid samples of nearly all the good things to eat and drink which earth can produce or the ingenuity of man preserve after it has come forth. All kinds of dried fruits and vegetables are on exhibition here, and the general character for excellence seems to be preserved in all the several exhibits.

Of course everybody has heard about the celebrated No. 1 hard Scotch Fife wheat which nearly all of Canada excels in the growth of, but not everybody knows that Canada also produces a splendid variety of white winter wheat which makes a flour remarkable for its whiteness and the amount of starch it contains. This winter wheat flour is sought for particularly by London pastry bakers, who think there is no flour on earth equal to this Canadian product for that purpose.

Up in the east end of the Agricultural building, there is an exhibit which makes the heart of the small boy sigh for cold weather and buckwheat cakes. This is the Ontario honey exhibit, and here again excellence seems to have been the rule in selecting the exhibit. The various grades are all set apart and labeled. For instance, this dark honey down on the lower shelf of the cabinet is made from the buckwheat blossom and does not rank in flavor with the honey made from the Linden tree flower or from the flower of the thistle. The honey taken from the clover blossom is regarded as about the best, both in color and flavor.

## GUELPH AGRICULTURE.

In the Agricultural building is the Guelph Agricultural College exhibit which is exceptionally fine, both in the exhibits of the experimental work, which is illustrated by photographs, and the actual exhibit of grain and other products raised by the young farmer.

Of course no description of Canada's agricultural exhibit would be complete without something on her incomparable root exhibits. For want of space in the Agricultural building Mr. Barclay has installed his exhibit in the north annex to the Horticulture building. Here, although it is nearly time for a new crop of all these roots to come around, the exhibit of last year's crop is still sound and healthy-looking. Here are potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, beets, onions, in fact almost every sort of vegetable which grows in the ground and of a size and quality which necessitate their being seen to be fully appreciated. Mr. Barclay can give facts about the fattening qualities of these root crops which seem wonderful to the farmer who has always relied upon corn as the only material which would add flesh to animals during the winter.

## ORES OF THE CANADIAN MINES.

In the Mines building Canada also

has a fine exhibit of the ores of the precious metals, as well as the more generally useful baser metals. In some lines the exhibits are of ore peculiar to that section of country. As an instance, the nickel and platinum ores from the Sudbury mines of Ontario. There is one ingot of nickel in this exhibit weighing 4,500 pounds. Here, too, are fine specimens of asbestos and mica from the province of Quebec. There is a very fine exhibit of plumbago or graphite, which comes from Buckingham county, near Ottawa. From these deposits comes nearly all the plumbago used by American manufactures of lead pencils and other articles in which plumbago is used.

British Columbia has a rich and valuable gold exhibit, and Commissioner Charles F. Law, from this province, is enthusiastic in his praises of this great resource of the province he represents. Mr. Law believes that now that silver seems to have lost favor as a medium of circulation the attention of capitalists will again be attracted to gold mining.

A pyramid in the Canadian section of this building shows the amount of gold which has been taken from British Columbia as 551,000 ounces, and, according to Mr. Law, nearly all of this has been taken from placer diggings, little or no attention ever having been paid to the subject of lode mining.

In this exhibit the North-west Territory comes in with a fine exhibit of lignite, bituminous and anthracite coals. Specimens of tar taken from the Athabasca river encourage the belief that this section of country also abounds in oil, and some attempts are being made to prospect for this useful article.

## THE FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

In the fisheries building Canada again comes to the front with a fine display of both salt and fresh water fish. Of these the leading specimens are of the salmon on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the cod fishery of the Pacific, which is an industry just beginning to receive attention in British Columbia. Of the fish of the inland waters there are some fine specimens from all parts of the Dominion.

In the Forestry building, too, Canada also has a fine exhibit. Indeed, British Columbia, which is the main exhibitor, has some specimens here which cannot be equaled in the world. There are pine trees there which will square four feet for a length of nearly one hundred feet. The finest specimens of spruce, pine and cedar are credited to this province which has such a wealth of forest.

In the Manufacturers building Canada is represented in almost every line of manufactured article. One exhibit in this building which is of more than usual interest is the industrial Indian schools' exhibit. Here are shown all the various lines in which these young men and women are taught to be self-supporting. They have a workshop on the main floor of the building, where they daily engage in the manufacture of all sorts of useful articles. They are taught blacksmithing, carpenter work, working in leather, etc., in all of which they show a great deal of patience and ingenuity.

## CREDITABLE IN MANUFACTURES.

In the Manufactures building, too, the Canadian women's exhibit is installed, they having failed to secure space in the Woman's building. This exhibit is also an exceedingly creditable one. The specimens of lace work, painting, fine needlework and the like are very tasteful in design and finely executed.

In the Liberal Arts department Canada has shown in how great esteem education is held in the Dominion by an unusually fine exhibit of the workings of her schools.

The many photographs of school buildings and colleges give an idea of the support extended to education by the Government and the fine exhibitions of individual work on the part of the students show that the care of the Government has been appreciated by the pupil.

In the art departments, particularly of several of the schools, the exhibits possess more than usual merit.

In the Transportation building Canada has a very creditable exhibit in a locomotive and train of passen-

ger cars from the Canadian Pacific railroad.

In Machinery hall Canada has also made a creditable display and her exhibit in this line has already brought forth good results in bringing orders to the individual exhibitors from old European countries where it would naturally be supposed it would be next to impossible for a new country to find a market for manufactured goods.

## MOUNTED SAMPLES OF GAME.

Canada also has a full exhibit in the archaeological and anthropological departments. Along with her agricultural exhibit Canada also has a fine collection of stuffed birds and mounted heads of all the wild animals peculiar to the country. The buffalo, the elk, the mountain sheep, the deer, the moose, are all represented by fine specimens of their kind. Probably the finest buffalo robe now in existence is among the exhibits from the North-west Territory. This robe is unusually large and of the finest grade of hair. It is valued at \$500.

All the provinces will have fine displays of live stock when that exhibit is formally opened to the public in August.

This sketch would be incomplete without some account of the Canadian pavilion on the east side of the grounds. Here the Dominion Government has erected a very cozy home for visiting Canadians, and the representatives of the various provinces have fitted up rooms for special use.

Altogether the Canadian exhibit is exceptionally good in all the departments at the Fair, and will undoubtedly result in attracting many people to this promising country.

## 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.]

—Among the missionaries of the American Presbyterian church there are eighteen women physicians.

—The women of the Southern Baptist churches raised \$36,053 last year for foreign missions, and \$26,284 for home missions.

—The Quakers' W. F. M. Union is but three years old, yet it reports receipts last year amounting to \$22,350. It intends to contribute liberally to the support of missions to the Jews.

—There is a lady in Scotland, a teacher in one of the public schools, who receives a salary of \$1,000 a year, and lives on \$500, and with the other \$500 supports a missionary in China. She would like to go in person, but can not, so she sends a substitute.

—The Presbyterian women of Canada have been organized, for mission work, seventeen years. Something of the progress they have made is shown in that they now have 543 auxiliaries and 221 Bands.

—There are three sisters in Edinburgh, who said: "All of us should not stay at home. One of us can go to the foreign field, and the two who stay at home will support her." So one went as a missionary to Africa, and the two at home supported her. I think that in God's sight the three are missionaries.

—It is scarcely a figure of speech to say that "woman is the corner stone of heathenism." Notwithstanding their degradation, heathen mothers have immense power over their sons. The fear of a mother's curse prevents many Chinamen from listening to the claims of the Gospel; and an intelligent Hindu exclaims: "It is the women who maintain the system of Hinduism."

—Have you heard of Sarah Hosmer, of Lowell? She heard that a young man might be educated in the Nestorian Mission Seminary in Persia for fifty dollars. Working in a factory, she saved this amount and sent it to Persia, and a Christian young man was educated and went out as a preacher of Christ to his own people. She thought she would like to do it again. She did it five times, and five young men whom she educated went out to

preach Christ in Nestoria. When more than sixty years of age she desired to send out one more preacher, and, living in an attic, she took in sewing until she had accomplished her purpose and sent out the sixth preacher. She was a missionary.

AN INCIDENT. In some notes of India's Field work, written by Mrs. Burkholder to the *Helper*, the following is related of a place called Kensidole:

Here we have a single Christian family, Tanu, with his wife and two children. Soon after he came to live in Bhimpore, as early as '80 or '81, Tanu entered the Santal training school. One day while talking with him he said, while living at home in the jungle and attending the village school, Dula came to inspect it; at the close he heard him pray. He thought that if the great God would hear Dula pray he might also hear him. For a long time he had been wanting to come to Bhimpore, where he should have better advantages, so he began praying for it. The Lord heard his prayer and he came. Years afterwards, when he decided to become a Christian, he asked Mr. Burkholder to go to his village and baptize him among his friends. He went, and when all had gathered about the water, Mr. Burkholder turned to lead Tanu in; but he found that his father held him firmly about the waist, while his mother had hold of his feet. Nothing could be done, so the people scattered. For a long time he was watched night and day for fear he would run away and come to us. He did come at last, was baptized, and then returned home. The poor fellow endured much persecution; his wife and children forsake him; he was not allowed in the house as before, his Bible was burned, and in many other ways they troubled him, but he bore it meekly. When trying to get his family back he was severely beaten. The victory came at last. His wife returned and was baptized. The mother is the power in the home, but unfortunately she is on the wrong side. His father is halting between two opinions. He is anxious to join his son, but his wife holds the club over his head. She managed to keep him out of sight during the time we were in their village. Tanu is praying and working for his friends. We are sure to win at last. After spending two days with them we returned home, having had just a month in camp. It is a luxury to work for the Master. Try it and see.

## Among Exchanges.

### SAFE SPORT.

A certain minister whose health had become impaired by too close attention to his duties in a large parish, applied to his physician for counsel. "Go gunning, dominie! go gunning," was the advice he received. "It will help you and it won't hurt the birds."—*The Standard*.

### POPULARITY VS. DUTY.

Primarily, the true man aims not at popularity, but at doing duty. If conscientiously doing duty brings popularity, he is thankful; but if it renders him unpopular, he does not swerve a hair's breadth, but, like Paul, thanks God, takes courage, and goes forward, remembering that Christ said: "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."—*Telescope*.

### HOW IT IS PUT.

How much depends on the way things are put! Nearly every opinion may be stated offensively or otherwise, according as certain terms and tones are used or not. An Oriental monarch asked two interpreters the meaning of his dream. One said: "You will lose all your children and relations and then die yourself." The monarch ordered this prophet of evil to be beheaded. The other said: "Your majesty will survive all your family." This one was loaded with favors, though he had really said the same thing as the first. Two preachers went through a country-side delivering their gospel message. One cried, "If you don't repent, you will be damned;" and all the people were mad. The other proclaimed in winning words, "If you forsake your sins, you shall be saved," and they flocked around him. Some people go through life jamming their sharp elbows into everybody's sides, hitting everybody's sores, and treading on everybody's corns; then they wonder why they are so unpopular, and talk about being martyrs to the truth.—*Zion's Herald*.