

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Nearly half of the railroads of the United States have gone into bankruptcy since the spring of 1893.

The Chinese are claiming that the Japanese were not fair in their fight at the battle of Ping Yang, as they attacked them on the fifteenth day of the eighth month, which is a great Joss day in China; consequently nearly all the Chinese soldiers were drunk.

Liberty, Amite County, Missouri, is surely wrongly named. Frank B. Hood, a negro teacher, intelligent and well-behaved, wrote courteously but plainly to the county school superintendent, complaining that he was not receiving the promised salary. The letters were regarded as negro insolence to a white man, and Hood was lynched by 300 cowardly wretches. He heard that he was devoted to death, but refused to fly. Liberty ought to change its name.

Non-partisan public service—office for ability, faithfulness, and skill—is so well established in Great Britain, that of the 125,000 men and the 16,000 women in the postal service, there is not one whose tenure of office can be affected by any political change. The postmaster-general belongs to the administration, and, of course, goes out with his party, but not one of his subordinates is affected in the least by the change.

Lady Henry Somerset proposes to try the effect of farming for women inebriates. Instead of being sent to prison they will be placed upon a farm, where agriculture, horticulture and floriculture in all their branches will be carried on. She is confident that the fresh interest and hopes awakened by such a life and the healthful outdoor experience will prove most beneficial.

The law of Denmark now gives to every Danish subject, man or woman, the right to a pension at sixty years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of those who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives, of those who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance, or who have during the preceding ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendicancy.

For the first time in history the population of the United Kingdom is greater than that of France. It is computed that at the present moment there are in the British Isles one hundred thousand more people than there are in France. During the century the population of France has increased by ten millions, and that of the United Kingdom, by twenty millions. In addition to that Great Britain has in those ninety years colonized Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other spots which in another ninety years will become mighty nations. The now steady decrease in the population of France is not accompanied by any colonization whatever.

A recent number of the "Christian Work" had a very interesting contribution upon Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D. his life and work. The following paragraph is of special interest: "Henry Ward Beecher used to say, 'Theodore Cuyler writes the best religious articles of any man alive.' It is certain that no other man alive has had his articles translated into so many different languages, and spread so widely over the reading world. Dr. Cuyler is now seventy-two years old. He was born at Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822. His father's name was B. Ledyard Cuyler, a gifted young lawyer who died at the age of twenty-nine. His mother was a woman of great intelligence and devoted piety, and in his infancy she dedicated her son to the ministry. After passing a healthy and vigorous boyhood, he entered college at Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with honors in 1841."

Scientific research shows that meat, fish, milk and other animal foods cost three times more than flour, meal and other staple vegetable foods to get the same nutritious result. It is also shown that the heavy work of the world is not done by the meat-eaters. The Russian soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight

of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour milk. The Spanish peasant works all day and dances all night, and eats only his black bread, onion, and water-melon. The Smyrna porters eat only a little fruit and some olives, and yet they walk off with a load of one hundred pounds. The coolies, fed on rice, are more active than the negro fed on meat, and European farm laborers rarely get meat oftener than twice a week, and yet they are strong and endure great hardships.

How the People Live in Japan.

Everything relating to Japan is of interest now. Bishop Ninde has written, in "Zion's Herald," the following interesting account of Japanese life—the manners and customs of the people.

Our "Back-Door Neighbor," as Japan has been aptly called, is attracting increasing interest as the years go by. Though people in middle life can remember when this vast empire was quite shut out from the world's knowledge and sympathy, there are to-day few lands which are more thoroughly open to the traveler and where the life of the people in all its phases can be more successfully studied. The empire of Japan may be truly called a great country. While the area of the four large islands and the thousands of small ones does not quite equal 150,000 square miles, yet this is considerably larger than Great Britain, though the geography of the empire seems quite insignificant when compared with such an insular continent as Australia. When it is considered, too, that hardly twelve per cent. of this area is even cultivable, the rest being occupied by great volcanic mountain ranges, one is led to wonder how 21,000,000 people can find a living in these limited plains and valleys. It is, in fact, an over-populated country. The traveler is impressed with this as he passes from place to place, and is not surprised to learn that the government is already taking measures to secure suitable outlets for the surplus population. There have been considerable Japanese "colonies" in Korea and China, in the Sandwich Islands and the United States, and quite recently one of our Methodist brethren, Mr. Miyama, of Tokyo, has returned from Mexico, whither he had gone as the agent of the government to ascertain the feasibility of settling a Japanese colony in the southern portion of that republic.

As in most civilized countries, a very large proportion of the people are congregated in the large towns. Japan has 35 large cities. Tokyo, the capital, has a population of 1,628,000; Osaka, 484,000; Kyoto, 298,000; and the others range from 179,000 to 30,000. Of course multitudes of this urban population are wretchedly poor. A little is made to go a long way. A coolie who labors seven days in the week for perhaps \$5 a month of our currency, will support on that meagre income not only his wife and children, but in addition perhaps his helpless parents, and it may be his wife's as well, and possibly a number of other impecunious relatives; for whatever may be said on the debit side of Japanese morality, it should be said in its praise that so strong is the family feeling, no one will turn away his dependent relatives so long as he has a shelter or a morsel of food to divide with them. The tenements of the poor are not so repulsive as they are in the congested quarters of the great European and American cities. I have traversed the streets of many of the large cities of Japan, and while the houses in the poor quarters are plain and cheap, and would be called flimsy with us, they are not at all offensive to the eye. They seem clean and well-kept, and the thoroughfares are entire-ly free from the foul odors which disgust the passer-by in other Eastern lands.

In the older parts of the country districts the population is very dense and the poverty of the masses of the people very striking. Everywhere the traveler looks out from the car-window upon men and women, and even young girls, toiling in the rice-fields from early light till dark, standing ankle-deep in the flooded lands, and later in

the season weeding, irrigating and harvesting—and doing all this, not for themselves, but for some landlord who reaps the profits and gives the laborers bare subsistence.

The very people who raise great crops of rice can rarely afford to use it largely as an article of diet. The poor people, I am told, live mostly on a variety of sweet potato, which is not indigenous, but was introduced into the country by some charitably-disposed persons as a nutritious and palatable article of food for the very poor class. It is despised by well-to-do people as not fit for their use. A tough fibred radish in addition to the potato constitutes the meagre bill of fare for large numbers of the laboring poor. Meats of all kinds and other vegetables are luxuries seldom or never tasted. Vast numbers of the people, however, even many in humble circumstances, can afford a greater variety and better quality of food. Rice and fish are the staple articles. The quantity of rice grown and consumed here is immense, while a very large supply of an inferior quality has been imported every year from China and Korea. Enormous quantities of fish are also consumed; and the supply is exhaustless. Cod, herring, salmon, carp and other varieties fill the seas, bays, rivers and streams of this island empire. All along the shores, and for a considerable distance out, the waters are covered with the fishing boats taking the daily catch. The fish served with the meals in the native inns are nicely cooked and very appetizing.

The Japanese take very kindly to the railway. Long trunk lines now connect the principal cities, numerous branches diverging to less important places. The roads are all owned and managed by the government, and the employees of all classes are natives. While they attend strictly to their duties, they are uniformly courteous and obliging. There are three classes of cars, after the European model. The third class are chiefly patronized. The fare for this class is very low—only half-a-cent a mile of our money. The speed averages twenty miles an hour, but the traveler has a soothing sense of safety, as accidents are rarely if ever heard of. The crowd emptied from one of these trains at a terminal point or leading station reminds one of the throng leaving a suburban train in one of our great American cities. As there are no dining cars, buffets or eating-houses, travelers carry lunches or buy them from vendors who are always found at convenient stopping-places. The ordinary lunch is put up in wooden boxes about ten inches by five in length and width, and an inch in depth. Two of these boxes are offered for five cents. The one contains boiled rice and the other an *olla podrida* of relishes, fried fish, etc. A pair of new chop-sticks neatly wrapped in a long, narrow envelope are tied up with the boxes.

The streets of the cities in warm weather have a remarkably social aspect. Those devoted to business are lined by shops with open fronts where the merchants and their clerks sit on the clean matting in bazar style. As vehicles drawn by horses are rarely seen, the avenues are thronged by men, women, and even small children who seem quite oblivious to the fear of being run over. The women wear no bonnets, and the men as a rule go bare headed, so the whole aspect is in-door rather than out-door life, and the social effect is heightened by the affable, easy going manners of the people, quite unlike the hurry and bustle of American city life.

On a short visit in the early summer to the island of Yezo, the northernmost of the group, I came in contact with a few of the Ainu, the aborigines of Japan. A humane and enterprising missionary of the English Episcopal Church has established a small school in Hakodate for this interesting but decaying race. They were once widely spread over the entire archipelago, but are now found only in Yezo, and have been reduced to about 15,000 souls. They are said to be the "hottest race in the whole world," contrasting very strongly with the smooth-skinned Japanese. The women tattoo moustaches on their upper lip and geometrical patterns on their hands. They are

an amiable race, but filthy in their habits and greatly given to strong drink. It was in the hope of spreading good influences among this thinning remnant of a once numerous and powerful race that the missionary referred to gathered about him a score or more of Aino youth of both sexes, together with an adult Aino and his wife, and is using his utmost efforts to train these young people in Christian and general knowledge, and thus fit them to do mission work among their own people. They seemed sprightly and quick-witted, gentle and docile in their manners, and if the Ainu can be reformed in some of their habits, they are capable of becoming a valuable element of the population.

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.]

Letter from Miss Gaunce.

The following extracts from a private letter from Miss Gaunce to the editor of this department will, we think, be of interest to our sisters.

I have two reasons for writing, (1) it is a pleasure to write to friends, and (2) it will be unnecessary to write to the INTELLIGENCER until a more convenient time. * * * A letter for the missionary column, about the work, of every day, may seem monotonous, because, with slight variations, each day appears to be a repetition of the preceding day. And yet some of the every day events and sights do, perhaps interest those who have but a faint conception of what India and life here are like. I am looking forward, with great eagerness, to the time when I can go forth and engage in conversation with these people. * * * Everything here is so different from what I had been accustomed to, that I have been surprised how easily I have become adapted to the place, the people, etc. Many times I would have been discouraged and disheartened if it had not been for the realization in coming here was obeying God's command to me. * * * We are still having sultry weather. Last evening there was a heavy shower of rain, which has made it much more pleasant. A cool breeze is blowing through my room now, which makes unnecessary the use of the punkah. Mr. and Mrs. Rae, of Jellapore, are here at present. They are recovering from an attack of fever. The Dr. has forbidden their return to Jellapore, which is very unhealthy during the rains. Probably they will be sent to Santipore, as no missionary is there at present.

Several of the missionaries have departed for Darjeeling. Mrs. Boyer is preparing to leave the last of this month. I know I shall miss her, but, I have thought best not to take such a long trip this year, although I know I would enjoy it, and doubtless would be benefitted. * * * On account of the recent flood, famine prevails at Chandbait, and, probably, at many other places along the coast.

I still continue three hours Oriya per day with the Pundit, besides teaching two hours per day, except Saturday.

The Yearly Meeting will be held at Bhipore in January. I have, therefore, more time in which to prepare for my next examination.

Last evening we held our prayer-meeting here. The subject for thought was, "Rejoicing in the Lord always." I think we often overlook the truth that Christ prayed that his joy might be fulfilled in us.

Our W. C. T. U. continues to meet every fortnight. * * * Saturday is a busy day in this house hold. Each one is busy preparing for the home mail. I shall not be able to write more than this sheet. * * * I should like to write a letter to the young people. I wonder if they would be pleased with the idea!

Yours Etc.
L. E. GAUNCE.

officers. The Vice-President for the Fourth District is Mrs. Thos. Alexander instead of Mrs. Dr. Secord who has removed from the District. The responsibility for the error belongs to the Fourth District. There having been no report of a change in the Presidency of that District Society, it was assumed by the annual meeting that no change had been made.

—The Japanese religious press calls for more women evangelists, or Bible women.

—Once at midnight a weeping woman knocked at the missionary's door. "Come," said the heathen, "my child is dying; take it in your arms, and tell your God about my child."

—Woman's work in India has made great progress. There are now 711 women missionaries—foreign and Eurasian—in India. These have access to 40,513 zenanas, and have 62,414 girl pupils in the mission schools.

—A colored woman, Mary Fairing, of Alabama, urgently requested to be sent to the Dark Continent, saying that all her life it had been her ambition to carry the Gospel to her people. And when informed that the Presbyterian Board lacked the money required to pay the passage (\$400), she sold her home in Talladega, and went at her own cost.

—"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. An intelligent Hindu exclaims: 'It is the women who maintain the system of Hinduism.' Christ and His Gospel are the only levers that have raised the nations. But in all the Orient only a woman's hand can adjust these levers to the corner-stone."

Concerning Women.

Miss Ella L. Knowles, of Montana, a young lawyer, recently received a fee of \$10,000 for effecting a settlement in an important law suit involving large mining interests. Her fee is the largest ever received by a woman attorney.

The Hartford Times notes that while there are nearly 170,000 women in the state of Connecticut who might have voted at the town elections recently, only about 3,000 actually voted. That is, one woman out of every 57—less than 2 per cent.

The Chicago Record is responsible for this:

Mrs. Mont Matre—I didn't see you at the polls yesterday.

Mrs. Hubbers—No. The fact is I had nothing to wear but that old gray gown and I've worn that to two elections already.

Mrs. Frederick Harrison is laboring with the ladies of England to abstain from cigarette smoking. It is quite startling when she tells us that no table of wedding presents is now considered complete without two or three cigarette cases. She warns them that they are subjecting themselves to a new extortion, one that is more imperative and tyrannical than any other.

In Australia women are frequently employed as railway servants. At some of the small stations the entire responsibility of the traffic is in the hands of one woman. She is booking clerk, telegraph operator, porter and stationer combined. On some railway lines in Ireland women act as booking clerks, and are said to be far quicker and more civil and attentive than male clerks are elsewhere.

A Unitarian authority says there are eighteen ordained women preachers in the Unitarian ministry, two of whom, Miss Marion Murdoch and Miss Buck, have the joint charge of an important church in Cleveland, O. They publish a monthly calendar there which epitomizes the church workers. The Rev. Dr. Helen Putnam is one of the missionaries sustained by the Woman's Alliance, and in Dakota and Minnesota is frequently invited to preach to Methodist and Presbyterian congregations.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.—Queen Victoria is said to be getting increasingly feeble in her powers of locomotion and has to be carried upstairs or over the smallest rise of ground. But whatever may be her physical condition her mental powers are absolutely unimpaired and her capacity for work is undiminished. She takes increased interest, too, in matchmaking, and has of late repeatedly expressed her opinion that the poorer princes of the younger branches of the Royal house of England ought to marry into the wealthy aristocracy of Great Britain, as Prince Adolphus of Teck is about to do.

CURE FOR SMALL POX.—A young Danish doctor has invented an extraordinary cure for small-pox. He noticed that patients get the deepest and largest marks on the parts of the body that are most exposed to daylight, viz., the face and hands. It struck him that if the 'chemical rays,' of the sun—the blue-violet rays—could be subtracted the patients would have a better chance. Early this year a slight small pox epidemic gave opportunity of testing the theory. In the Oresund and West Hospital a 'red chamber' was constructed. Three layers of red shirting and one of yellow were placed before each window; red glasses were fitted to the gas lights, red curtains were put to the windows, to the corridors, and red portieres over the doors. Red window panes were subsequently inserted, stilt with red cotton in front. The result, as is said by a correspondent of *The Hospital*, was very satisfactory. Patients received while the disease was in an early stage got through very quickly, avoiding the worst days, and only having four or five days fever, and they also escaped the marks.

Among Exchanges.

HOME AND HEAVEN.

A man's home and his heaven are very closely related. The joys of the former are a foretaste of the joys of the latter.—*Telescope*.

NOT PERFECT.

Are you beginning to discover that your pastor is, after all, not a perfect man? Then you begin to realize how much he needs your sympathy and forbearance, and prayers and help.—*United Presbyterian*.

NOT GOOD POLICY.

Boys and girls are very interesting creatures, especially girls, but, Dr. Sutherland told the Conference, it is not good policy to allow them to rule the church.—*Can. Presbyterian*.

NEARING A CRISIS.

In view of an approaching Dominion Election, the Temperance movement in Canada is nearing a crisis in its history. Organization which resulted in a Pledisette victory pointed a path for a Federal prohibition movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—*Westonian*.

A JEWISH RABBI'S MISSION TO RUSSIA. Rabbi Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, whom the Russian Government declined to allow to visit Russia for the purpose of investigating the condition of his co-religionists in that country, and submitting a scheme for their relief to the Czar, has—to use his own words—"dared to brave the Russian Bear" and to invade Russia in spite of the Government's intimation that the visit would be distasteful to it. He went to Russia in June last, and spent there three months in investigation and consultation with people in sympathy with his efforts. On the whole he got through from place to place more smoothly than he expected. He gives an account of his experiences in letters to the *American Israelite*. He has presented a petition to the Russian Government, in which he asks aid in a project "to relieve the congestion of the American labor market, and also to render permanent aid to some of the suffering Jews within the Pale of Settlement, by graciously granting us a tract of arable and cultivable land, on which competent organizers and skilful agricultural masters may gradually settle, at our expense, numbers of Jewish families of the Pale of Settlement, for the sole purpose of making of them self-supporting tillers of the soil, and honorable citizens of your esteemed country." He has received information from Mr. White, the American Minister, that the Russian authorities have taken the matter into consideration, and have asked for more information respecting the proposed scheme.—*Guardian*.

The number of consumptives in the German empire is estimated at 1,300,000, of whom about 175,000 die annually. Berlin has an average of ten deaths daily from tuberculous disease.