Religious Intelligencer.

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

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INTELLIGENCER FOR 1895.

Of promises the INTELLIGENCER has few to make. Its past is its pledge for the future.

With love for all christians, and readiness to help all who seek to advance the Kingdom of Christ, it will stand for the principles of the religious body with which it is identified.

Doing this it will, necessarily, give prominence to the several activities of the denomination, and to news of the work of its ministers and churches.

It will endeavour.

To be the pastor's best assistant.

To stimulate the spirit of revival.

To help church members be intelligent, self-denying, active in christian service.

To promote the health and success of all the institutions of the church.

To provide the best helps for Sunday school workers.

To aid the Young People's Societies in their good work.

To be the counsellor of parents, and the friend and guide of the young.

To brighten and sweeten every home it enters.

To make every reader better, happier and more useful.

Christian work done by every branch of the church, in every part of the world, will be duly chronicled.

Moral reform will receive due attention.

The time has come when the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic should be a live issue in every Parliamentary election.

The INTELLIGENCER will seek to do its part in keeping the question before the people, and in creating the conscience which will express itself in ballots.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

It is said to be no uncommon occurrence in Siam for the King to sentence two men to be chained together, who are then compelled to go about, perhaps for years, yoked in this manner, as no one dares release them without the King's permission.

Rev. William G. Puddefoot says: It costs $50,000,000 a year to run the churches and $400,000,000 to run the gaols. We pay eight times as much for running our fellow-men down and gaoling them as we do in trying to make them better so that they will not need the gaol. It takes the world a long time to find out that men are not better by force.

W. H. Sheppard, twenty years ago, a poor little yellow boy in the streets of Waynesboro, Va., is at the age of thirty perhaps the most distinguished colored man in the Southern Presbyterian church, and the only American negro who has ever been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical society.

Seven hundred and forty tons of gold, or their equivalent, were required to pay the expenses of the United States Government for the year 1894. The necessary teams to haul it—allowing a ton, and twenty-five feet, to a team—would make a procession over three and a half miles long!

The prospects for the Higher Education of Women in Montreal are exceedingly good, if the scheme hinted at by Sir Donald Smith be carried out, of a new building on an eligible site being erected for this purpose, to be called the "Royal Victoria College." If Sir Donald is spared and this undertaking be entered upon and completed on a scale corresponding with his large ideas, and under his inspiring influence it will undoubtedly surpass anything of the kind now existing in the Dominion.

A graphic idea of the immense size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparison: All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe (except Russia), and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet the uncovered space would be equal to a country containing an area of 300,000 square miles.

A surprising account of the effect of the Parliament of Religions, at the Chicago Exposition is given by a Japanese Buddhist to his co-religionists on his return from Chicago. He says that while the parliament was undertaken in the interest of Christianity, it resulted contrariwise, in displaying the glory of Buddhism. So strongly has America been impressed with the revelation of the inferiority of Christianity, that Buddhist temples and images are now being erected in many places on the Pacific coast. He adds that in Europe, also, Christianity is decaying, and Buddhism gaining ground and showing promise of supplanting Christianity. 'The people of Europe are indeed eager,' he says, 'for the coming of Buddhist priests of Japan.'

Professor Morris, at the head of the Chemical Department of Cornell University, commenced work as a fireman on the New York Central railroad. He was advanced to be engineer, and then made up his mind to get an education. He studied at night, fitting himself for Union College, procured books, and attended, as far as possible, lectures and recitations, running all the time with his locomotive. On the day of graduation he left the locomotive, put on his gown and cap, delivered his thesis, received his diploma went back to his locomotive and made his usual run.

Although no case of imprisoning Europeans in cages has occurred in China during the last fifty years, that method used to be a favourite one. It is still in use, indeed, for natives, who are caged, not always by way of torture, but merely as a convenient mode of detention. The last recorded instance of the encagement of a European in China (says *The English Illustrated*) was in 1840, the victim being a Captain Anstruther. It was during the first China war, and the Celestials had organised a band of kidnappers to cut off British stragglers in the island of Chusan. Captain Anstruther was seized and spirited away to Ning Po, where he was forced into a cage with wooden bars, one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide outside the bars. He was a tall man, and his Procrustean cage was a terrible torture. His friends marvelled exceedingly afterwards at his being able to get into the cage when he showed them his circumscribed prison. It was preserved by him as a memento.

About Edison.

In a sumptuous volume, richly illustrated, the story of the life and inventions of Thomas Alva Edison is told by W. R. L. Dickson. The book is the fruit of 'a close business and friendly association of the authors with their subject for a period of thirteen years,' supplemented by MSS. from leading members of Edison's staff, and still more important, by material liberally supplied by Mr. Edison himself. It is a marvellous record of a man still young—Edison was born in 1849—but of whom twenty years ago a high Government official remarked, 'That young man keeps the path to the Patent Office hot with his inventions.' The Edison family is a long-lived one. The inventor's father, Samuel Edison, on his Florida farm, is hale and active at ninety. His grandfather lived to 103 years, his great-grandfather to 102 years, and eight months, and an aunt to 108. It may be, therefore, that Thomas Alva Edison is only at the beginning of his triumphs.

THE PATIENCE OF JOB.

And what triumphs he has already achieved! From his boyhood it may be said that Edison has thought in inventions. Yet that is not exactly true. The inventions are the result of the most protracted study, never-wearying patience, and constant strenuous toil sufficient to have killed ten ordinary men. When the fit of inspiration is on him, Edison will work without ceasing for sixty or seventy hours, recruiting exhausted nature by one long sleep of thirty or more. He is a rigid teetolar. An illustration of the patience is seen in the phonograph. The early phonograph could not be persuaded to pronounce the letter S. Frequently Edison spent from fifteen to twenty hours daily for six or seven months on a stretch, dinning the word 'Spezia,' for instance, into the machine. 'Spezia,' roared the inventor. 'Pezia,' lisped the phonograph exasperatingly, but after thousands of experiments its obstinacy was at last subdued.

HOW THE PHONOGRAPH WAS DISCOVERED

The story of Newton and the apple is repeated in the discovery of the phonograph. Mr. Edison himself tells the story. He says:—

I discovered the principle by the merest accident. I was singing to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibration of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point and send the point over the same surface afterward, I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Halloo! Halloo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'Halloo! Halloo!' in return.

THE VOICE AT MIDNIGHT.

His assistants laughed at him when he told them what he had discovered, but they were soon at work with him on the phonograph, shouting into it for days together, 'Mary had a little lamb, *lamb*, LAMB!' The phonograph has been applied to clocks and dolls, as well as to commercial uses. A recent visitor of Mr. Edison was startled almost out of his wits by hearing a sepulchral voice in his bedroom at midnight declaring 'Midnight has struck. Prepare to meet thy God. He fled the room, and met his host, who reassured him with the remark, 'Don't be scared, old man; it's nothing but a clock.' The description of some of Edison's innumerable inventions raises the suspicion that we are listening to the marvellous yarns of a humourist.

THE MEGAPHONE AND AEROPHONE.

There are the megaphone and aerophone, for example. The megaphone is a couple of large funnels mounted on a tripod, by means of which sounds several miles away can be brought within immediate range of ear, with no other medium than the air Persons several miles apart have, by means of the megaphone, conversed with perfect ease; and what must appear even more incredible, the sound of cattle crunching grass, six miles away, has been distinctly audible to the denizens of Menio park.' In the aerophone the same tympanum is used as in the phonograph, but the imitation of the human voice is secured, not by the phonographing of the sound waves, but by the opening and shutting of certain delicate valves, placed within a steam whistle or organ pipe, and serving the purpose of controlling the requisite amount of steam or air. The vibrations of the diaphragm, communicated to the valves, cause the latter to close or unclose synchronously with the inflections of the voice, the steam or air reproduces those vibrations, and the result is the magnifying of the sound 200 times. As the biographers put it, the aerophone not only intercepts casual and indiscreet remarks, but roars them out to the adjoining neighbourhood in a manner calculated to endanger the bulwarks of social life.'

THE KINETOSCOPE AND ITS MARVELS.

Passing over the tasimeter and the odoriscope, registering respectively imperceptible degrees of heat and odour, together with scores of other inventions, we come to the kinetoscope, of which we gave an account in these columns last week. The book before us answers in the affirmative the questions raised, whether the kinetoscope pictures can be magnified and reproduced on a screen, and whether the kinetoscope and the phonograph can be so regulated as to reproduce moving sights and sounds in exact synchronism. The establishment of the exact relationship between the two machines was a harrowing task, but Edison applied his marvellous patience to the problem with the usual result. Perhaps the most marvellous triumph of the kinetoscope is its application to microscopic photography. Subjects invisible to the naked eye are photographed and reproduced highly magnified. Thus the breathing of insects, the circulation of blood in a frog's leg, and similar processes are exhibited. The photography of animalculæ in a drop of stagnant water proved a most exacting task, but all difficulties were overcome. The biographers describe

A GRUESOME SPECTACLE.

The drop of water becomes a world tenanted by fearful creatures, who act as 'dragons in the prime.' The animalculæ are photographed as inch-large shapes, and the photographs are enlarged stereoscopically to the size of three feet each.

Monsters close upon one another in a blind and indiscriminate attack, limbs are dismembered, gory globules are tapped, whole battalions disappear from view. A curious feature of the performance is the passing of these creatures in and out of focus, appearing sometimes as huge and distorted shadows, then springing into the reality of their own size and proportions.

HAPPY HOME LIFE.

It is pleasant to escape from these horrors to the picture of Mr. Edison's happy home life. There are six children. His charming second wife, once one of his assistants, is in thorough sympathy with her husband. Mr. Edison is photographed as the happy father, with a pretty little daughter on each knee, and there is a baby son Charles. In his workshops, Mr. Edison is on the best of terms with his large staff. When, during their employer's fits of abnormal inspirational energy, he desires his assistants to keep up with his own restless activity, a fine pipe organ is set going to lighten the hours of labour with music.

Your Own Country.

In a Thanksgiving article, the "Presbyterian Witness' said,—Every young Canadian may remember that his own country, Canada, covers an area of 3,315,000 square miles. It is 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 from north to south. It is larger than the continent of Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand and many other islands added. It is larger than Germany, Austria, France, Spain, and all the Kingdoms of Europe apart from Russia. Well: you are now responsible in your measure for the future of this great heritage. But you are more than a Canadian; you are a Briton, you belong to an English Empire more than double the size of all Europe; an Empire of more than nine million square miles. Indeed if we add protected territories the total will reach over ten million square miles—or about one fifth part of the surface of the globe. There is not a square mile of all this territory, there is not a tribe within these limits but is more favourably situated by being under the British flag,—a flag that indicates the largest individual liberty with the fullest protection of individual rights. It becomes us to make the most of our peculiar privileges, and to recognize our responsibilities.

Woman Suffrage.

The following facts about woman suffrage may be news to many readers:

In England, Scotland, and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives. In Norway they have school suffrage. In Ireland they vote for the harbor boards, poor-law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers. In Finland they vote for all elective officers. In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers. In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament. In Hindoostan women exercise the right of suffrage. Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules one million square miles. Iceland, in the north Atlantic, the Isle of Man, between England and Ireland, and Pitcairn Island, in the south Pacific, have full woman suffrage. In the Dominion of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every province, and also in the northwest territories. In New Zealand women have for years been voting for municipal officers, and within the last year the full and complete franchise has been granted them.

ARMENIA.—Armenia was the first country in the world to officially sanction the worship of Christ, and through the sixteen centuries that have since elapsed the people have under great stress and amidst many revolutions maintained their faith. Their creed differs to some extent from the Roman and the Greek Church, but it is at one with them on the cardinal truths of Christianity. The population of the country is about two millions, half of which is pure Armenia. The Armenians are of Indo-Germanic stock and are physically and mentally a fine race of men. They have a decided turn for business, and are the traders of Erzeroum, Trebizond and Van. Persecutions in the past drove many Armenians from their native land, and colonies of them are to be found in many parts of Europe, where they exhibit in their greatest perfection their physical comeliness and their gift for business. Love for the hill-girt plateau where their fathers dwelt is a common characteristic of the race wherever its lot is cast.

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.]

Work and Progress.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Miss Gaunce late numbers of *The White Ribbon*, a little paper published monthly, by the W. C. T. U. of India. Mrs. J. L. Phillips, known to so many of our sisters, is President of the India Union. It is gratifying to know that this good work is being extended, and that so much good is surely being done.

THE NEGLECTED WOMEN of India have now the prospect of skilled medical treatment. There are sixty-five hospitals and dispensaries now affiliated to the Countess of Dufferin's fund for supplying medical aid to them, ten of these having been built and kept up by native princes. Last year 13,058 patients were received, besides 601,574 out-patients being relieved. Over 200 female students of medicine were enrolled last year.

IT IS SAID that the fear of a mother's curse prevents many Chinamen from listening to the claims of the gospel, for, notwithstanding their degradation, heathen mothers have great influence over their sons. An intelligent Hindu exclaims: "It is the women who maintain the system of Hinduism. Christ and the 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."

MRS EMSBURGER, a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who has been engaged in medical work in Baroda, India, found patients awaiting her upon her arrival, and never escaped from them up to the time of her embarkation for America. During the past year she treated 7,000 patients, and during her five years' work 20,000 sufferers were treated by her, of whom 5,500 heard of Christ for the first time.

EARLY IN THIS CENTURY the burning of widows was the universal rule and practice in India. Four hundred widows were burnt year by year within thirty miles radius of Calcutta. The British authorities at last made up their minds to put a stop to it. Lord Bentick issued the Proclamation forbidding the practice. The Brahmins declared their consciences demanded that widows should burn on the funeral pyres of their husbands. Lord Bentick's reply was, "follow your conscience; but an Englishman's conscience teaches him that every one of you that abets the crime shall pay the penalty of death."

AT LATEST ADVICES Bishop Taylor was at Malange, Angola, having returned from the Barde Country, farther inland, whither he had gone to open a new mission station. Dr. Jennie Taylor, his niece, accompanying the Bishop as physician in his mission work, was pleased with the country, the climate, the people, the missionaries, and even the dogs of Africa, enjoyed her walk of five hundred miles from the head of steamboat navigation, and had not been sick a minute since her arrival."

IN 1888 A GODLY WOMAN in Northam, India, who thought that all the seed-sowing should yield a greater harvest, called together all the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal mission, in charge of Bishop Thoburn, to pray for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. As the result of this prayer there were 1,950 conversions in that mission in 1888, and the numbers have been rapidly increasing, until in the year 1892 there were 20,000 baptisms of natives who had thrown away their idols and accepted Christ. An army of 50,000 more, who came seeking baptism in 1892, had to be refused and sent away with hungry hearts, because there was no one to carry on the work in their villages, to teach them the Bible, and how to lead a Christian life.

DON'T SQUEEZE THEM.—A little girl was wondering what was the matter with her thumb, and complained that it hurt every time she squeezed it. Her mother advised her not to squeeze it. "But," she responded, "If I don't squeeze it, how can I tell whether it hurts?" This little girl may be taken as a sample of the human race. How we nurse our wrath, and coddle our grievances, and pet our wounds, and are continually squeezing them to see if they hurt! The better way is not to squeeze them. Let them alone to get well, and avoid a good deal of pain.

A CERTAIN YEVKIM DROSHKIN has just died in the prison of Voronej, a large town in the centre of Russia. YEVKIM was formerly a village teacher. In 1891 he was called as a conscript, but refused to take the oath from religious objections to swearing. He declared he would not carry weapons nor learn the duties of a soldier. He was arrested and his case brought before a military court. After a year in gaol his case was decided, and he was sentenced to two years in a disciplinary regiment. In October, 1892, he entered this regiment. From that day to this he has been almost the entire time in prison for periods of four months at a time. After the expiry of each period in gaol he was again ordered to his military duties, and on refusing he was sent back. Not only was another term of imprisonment imposed, but his term of service in the regiment was lengthened, until at last the year 1903 was fixed as the period when his punishment was to cease. During the winter of last year the prison doctor visited him and declared him to be suffering from consumption. He was removed from the military to the civil hospital, where he was declared unfit for military service. Recovering a little, he was returned to gaol to put in his nine years. But after a month or so he caught a sudden chill, which developed into inflammation of the lungs, and after a day or two of acute suffering he died. He is buried in the prison cemetery. His age was twenty-seven.

Among Exchanges.

THEIR MISTAKE.

Many men pride themselves on being strong-willed when they are simply as stubborn as a mule.—*Free Baptist.*

HE SURPRISED THEM.

A leader recently faced an audience all choosing seats in the rear. As they were standing he asked them to turn their chairs. He marched to the rear and faced an audience who were surprised to find themselves occupying front seats.—*Church Record.*

THEY DON'T COMPARE.

One of the reasons why it is difficult to make some Canadians grateful, is that they never compare Canada with other countries. How many countries are there in the world to-day that taken all in all are better to live in than Canada. In how many have such a large number of poor men made homes for themselves. In how many do such a small number lack bread. In what country have the young a better chance to make a good start in life.—*Can. Presbyterian.*

When Chinamen fire firecrackers they fire firecrackers. A party of Hartford Chinamen showed Melican men how to do it. They tied packages of firecrackers into one long bunch of 10,000 crackers. This bunch, reaching from the second story of a building to the sidewalk, was touched off at the lowest cracker. When it began to bang Hartford people thought the New Haven Goths were at the gate. The firemen turned out for what was supposed to be a great explosion, and the streets were thronged with people attracted by the noise. The Chinamen were calm and collected and said they only "fliered lilly piece firecracker."