

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 17, 1895.

WHOLE No. 3046

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The Suez Canal is only eighty eight miles long, but it reduces the distance from England to India by sea nearly 4,000 miles.

State control of the liquor traffic is to be tried on a large scale in Russia. In the Governments of Perm, Uta, Orenburg, and Samara, in East Russia, drinks are to be sold only by the State.

Dr. Motet, the celebrated criminal doctor of Paris, has lately shown the series of disorders produced in mind and conscience by alcohol, illustrating each case by the recital of crimes sufficient to make the hair stand on end.

It is a custom very ancient and very common in China for any one who has a grievance against any one to get upon some elevated place and bawl it out to the neighborhood. I have seen women on the roofs of the houses thus yelling forth their domestic grievances. This is called "telling the street."

General Booth has exposed the neediness of those who make good wishes fill the place of good actions by describing a company of persons who, hearing that a vessel was ashore on the rocks and firing danger signals calling for aid, took a cabinet organ down to the beach and began to sing, "Rescue the perishing, care for the dying."

China has one hundred miles of railroad in operation, and Japan has over 2,000. That tells a story of comparative progress and of national character in a sentence. It explains too, why Japan's conquest of China has moved along without a serious hindrance. What it does not necessarily mean is that a Japanese is a better man or citizen than a Chinese. Material and military progress is not always progress in character that makes for righteousness.

A large district in Southern Russia is suffering from a plague, a plague of mice. Extraordinary accounts have reached us of the damage done over a district larger than Wales by the ravages of myriads of these tiny rodents. We are informed that their nests are so numerous in the fields that ploughing is impossible, the peasants turning away in loathing. So horrible is the plague that peasants in bodies are leaving their cottages, seeking spots where they may be free from these vermin.

Rhodesia, as the new British possession in South Africa is now called, is a territory twelve hundred miles long and five hundred wide. This is the principal field of operation of the British South Africa Company, representing eight thousand shareholders and a capital of \$10,000,000. The company owns 175 miles of railway, 1,400 miles of telegraph lines, 200 public buildings, and six towns. Its long tracts of mineral lands are situated in a high, healthy plateau region.

A discovery has been made, so it is reported, which will enable us all to secure an illuminating gas at the cost of five cents per 1000 cubic feet. One foot an hour will give a flame of 50 candle power. It is a gas generated from water. The discoverer is T. L. Wilson of Spray, North Carolina. Should the discovery prove a reality it will be an immense boon, and will largely supersede petroleum as well as coal gas and electricity for illuminating purposes.

Who does not sorrow with the Celestial Empire in her humiliation, so abject and utter? Some 300,000,000 bursting with conceit, beaten time after time, on both land and sea, by a puny nation of only 40,000,000! And yet China has only herself to thank. Nor can the remote outcome of these months of chagrin and shame be other than beneficial. The Great Wall of exclusiveness will tumble at many points, and many a highway will be opened for the entrance of Christian forces.

Central Africa in the Bonde region has just been afflicted with a terrible locust scourge. The plague of the locusts came within two or three weeks of the ingathering of the harvest, and in a day or two all but the bare stalks of the Indian corn was devoured. The midge root, upon which the natives

are accustomed to rely in times of famine, is practically exhausted, and cassava will not be ready for some weeks yet. There can now be no harvest earlier than July. The locusts were much larger and stronger than those that have previously been seen in that district.

Some valuable discoveries were made by Count von Goetzen, the German explorer, in his recent trip—the thirteenth that has been made—across Africa. He hunted up Kirunga, the only active volcano in the Dark Continent, rising above the plain to a height of about 11,000 feet, and having an almost circular crater nearly a mile in diameter. He also found, at the base of this mountain, Lake Kiru, a large body of water, flowing into the Tanganyika through the Rusizi River, and situated midway between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward. These fresh discoveries can be quickly noted on our maps of Africa.

The Manitoba Schools Case.

Bills of Rights.

Discovery by the Manitoba Provincial Librarian.

Authenticity of Number Three.

NO REFERENCE TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It is claimed by the Roman Catholics in their demand for remedial legislation that in the "Bill of Rights" agreed upon when Manitoba entered the confederation it was stipulated that their separate schools should not be interfered with. On the other hand it is declared that there has been no interference with any rights guaranteed them.

A Winnipeg despatch to the Toronto *Globe*, dated April 8th, throws light on this matter. If the statements in the dispatch are correct there has been no interference with any rights guaranteed them.

The discovery and its bearing may be briefly given:—The Manitoba Act says nothing about separate schools, but there are certain sections which the minority claim refer to separate schools. In order to see what was meant by the framers in drawing up those sections, it is very important to have the documents upon which the Manitoba Act was based. The most important of these are the bills of rights numbered one, two, three and four. The only two which have any bearing on the present matter are numbers three and four. Bill No. 3 is drawn up by the convention of Manitoba, and is the one deposited in the provincial library. This the majority claim is the bill presented by the delegates at Ottawa, and that upon it the Manitoba Act was based. Bill No. 4 was brought out by Father Richot, who claims that it was the document taken to Ottawa by the delegates, and not No. 3, and that the delegates went as representatives not of the convention but of the provisional government of Assiniboia. Upon this the plea of the Catholic minority is largely based. Each side, then, claims that its bill is the document from which the Manitoba Act was drawn up, and as a good deal of doubt has existed in regard to this matter in the past any evidence throwing light upon it is important. It is noted that bill No. 3 says nothing about separate schools, so that if the Manitoba Act were based on it separate schools could not be read into the act. Bill No. 4 has a great deal to say about separate schools, and if it were the basis of the act it might be argued that some clauses equit that way.

RETURN ORDERED.

After the rebellion of 1869-70 the Imperial Parliament ordered a return to be brought down showing all the papers in the matter. These papers were forwarded by Sir John Young, then (1870) Governor-General of Canada, and it is this volume of papers which Mr. Robertson turned up. The correspondence forms a large volume, and is marked 'Correspondence relating to recent disturbances in the Red River settlement, presented to both Houses of Parliament by com-

mand of Her Majesty, August, 1870. At page 129 Sir John Young sends to Earl Granville a despatch under date of April 29, 1870, as follows:

SIR JOHN YOUNG'S LETTER.

My Lord,—With reference to my despatch No. 85, of the 25th April, I have the honor to transmit an extract from the 'Globe' newspaper, which gives an account of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Richot and Mr. A. H. Scott, since my last communication, and of the unconditional release of the accused. No other proceedings have been instituted, or are pending against the Rev. Mr. Richot or Mr. A. H. Scott, and they, together with their colleague, Judge Black, have been in conference with the ministers for several days past in their capacity of delegates from the convention of the people at the Red River.

P. S.—I think it right to forward to your Lordship a copy of the terms and conditions brought by the delegates from the North-west, which have formed the subject of conference.

THE THIRD BILL.

Sir John Young distinctly says that Father Richot, Mr. Scott and Judge Black were the delegates from the people of the Red River, and in the second communication he forwards a copy of the document brought with them, and which formed the subject of the conference. This document was the third bill of rights. In all this correspondence separate schools are not referred to once. The discovery, then, is important, as showing that bill No. 3 was the one brought to Ottawa, and which formed the basis of the Manitoba Act.

ADDITIONS IN NO. 4.

Bill No. 4 is a copy of bill No. 3 except in clauses one and seven. In clause one a legislature of two houses is provided for. Clause seven is the one which contains the point at issue. It reads:—"(7) That the schools be separate and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different religious denominations in proportion to their populations, according to the system of the Province of Quebec."

The difference between this and clause seven of bill No. 3 is seen at once.

More Opportunities.

Writing of the postponement of the general election, the *Templar* says,—"It affords abundant opportunities to our friends to perfect their plans to compel the old party candidates to give 'public pledges' to support Prohibition 'regardless of fealty to political party,' or take their active opposition. We appeal to our friends everywhere to complete measures to this end; and where they cannot secure the public pledge from one or other of the candidates, to take steps to place Independent Candidates in the field. Why should not the clergy of the churches, which have spoken so strongly in favor of Prohibition, lead in a movement to this end in their several localities? They are, as a rule, leaders of public thought on moral issues, and herein may serve both their generation and their God. It has been charged that ministers do not interest themselves in those measures which concern the material well-being of their parishioners, and it is problematical whether their indifference to the political phases of Prohibition does not furnish ground for this charge. Let them by their zeal in this movement convince the people that they hold a citizenship in this world, as well as in that to come.

Let not our friends conclude that an election will not occur for six months or a year. Rather, we remind our readers that it is possible, if not probable, that the Government may terminate the session by an appeal to the country, and so an election may be within three or four months. We must perfect our arrangements and, metaphorically, sleep upon our arms. The call to battle must find us prepared.

A Catholic Crusade.

The *Catholic Times*, of Philadelphia, has the following reference to the departure of French soldiers for Madagascar:

"The first batch of soldiers left Paris this week for Madagascar. As they marched through the streets considerable emotion was displayed by the people. Tobacco, money, flowers and little presents of every description were

forced on the men by enthusiastic citizens, while incessant cries of 'Vive la France' and 'Vive l'Armée' were kept up. The French protectorate over Madagascar is now only a question of time. There is a determination on the part of the Republican Government to assert supreme control over that distant and beautiful island. In the meanwhile the Catholic missions there may suffer somewhat, although from a letter just received from Mgr. Cuzet, the Vicar Apostolic, I learn that so far the Catholic religion has not suffered on account of the approaching French invasion. The expedition, indeed, from the Catholic point of view is most desirable. The Protestant sects have had their own way there far too long. The time is approaching when our missions will receive a substantial support from that European power which, whatever the faults at home, has never failed to protect Catholic interests abroad. It is the fashion to speak of French policy in Madagascar as a check to England. It is nearer the truth to regard it as a check given to British Protestantism."

The French invasion of this native African State comments the *Independent*, already largely Christianized, with a Christian Queen and a Christian Government, is supported by Catholics, it seems, as a war upon Protestantism. This is a shameful confession. See how these Catholic Christians love the Christians of Madagascar! The Gospel was carried by Protestant missionaries to the Malagasy while they were yet savages. These brave men sacrificed themselves, shed their blood, that the cross of Christ might be set up in that heathen land. Now, after the heroic days of missionary work are over, and after the people have become true followers of the Lord of love and peace, Catholic Christians propose a war of subjugation that the dominant Christianity may be put down or superseded. Shame to those who avow a sympathy so foreign to the character of the Gospel!

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are a tease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. J. S. McLeod, Fredericton.]

Mite Boxes, &c.

Dear *Intelligencer*,—I have a feeling that duty has been neglected, as I have not visited your Women's Mission column for a long time. It is not, however, because my interest in you or your readers has become less.

In the March 27th number, we noticed an item on mite boxes. The writer, Mr. W. V. Macomber, is astray with regard to their use. He says: "We seem to be educating people down to see how little they can give for Christ. And so we have the mite box. It is a misnomer. And that is all you have for the Lord and a thousand million souls perishing." &c.

Now, it is an error that less is contributed on account of the use of the mite box. On the contrary, it is the history of all societies, that have adopted it, that the aggregate has been much greater. Their contents are to be an addition to the sum total of our contributions. How often it has proved a blessing instead of a misnomer to the donor, as from week to week he or she deposits as the Lord has prospered him or her; how this little receptacle of the Lord's money adds fresh interest to the cause for which we deposit; and how the question comes, am I giving as large a percentage as I ought? Or am I giving stintingly to the Lord? We could refer to instances, coming within our own knowledge, some who, since using the mite box, have more than doubled their contributions. It has proved a fruitful source of blessings to their souls. Let us follow their example.

However, we have to acknowledge with regret that our offerings are all too small, that we do not realize our obligations to Him in regard to giving out means, whose wars and who holds all our possessions in His hands, even life itself, and who has said,—"If I were hungry I would not tell thee, for the world is mine and the fulness thereof. For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills."

If we could but realize that we must give account, as stewards of the Lord's money, whether we have been faithful to the trust reposed in us—whether the spirit of Christianity has been the power to beckon us on to acts of self-sacrifice, or whether we have lived our lives for selfish purposes?

"We live in deeds not years, In thoughts not breaths,

In feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count life by heart throbs. He most lives Who thinks most, Feels the noblest Acts the best."

God has conferred a great blessing on His people in that He has committed His work to them to carry forward in the world. Thus His people became co-workers with Him.

As the spring is bursting upon us, and will soon give new life and energy to nature, so with renewed energy let us take up our neglected work. Let the president of each society, where no meetings have been held for the winter months, appoint a meeting. And before our annual meetings, in the several Districts, let us have a record of more work being done. Don't let us be satisfied to do as well as we did last year, but let our motto be onward-making greater progress than ever before, accomplishing greater results. And as new doors are opening, and we have the opportunity to build in India for generations yet unborn, let us rejoice to help place "India as a precious diadem—on the brow of our Master."

One of Com.

Acknowledgement.

Received from Millstream Mission Aid Society, per Miss Jane Weyman, For Mrs. Boyers Orphanage in India.

Miss Jane A. Weyman	\$1 00
Mrs. George McLeod	2 00
Mrs. W. G. McLeod	1 00
Miss Birdie McLeod	50
Mrs. Douglas Fenwick	1 00
Mrs. James E. Good	1 00
Mrs. Thomas McFarlane	50
Mrs. C. W. Weyman	1 00
Mrs. A. H. McLeod	50
Miss Hannah Musgrove	20
Mrs. Edward McLeod	50
Mrs. A. E. McLeod	50
Mrs. M. F. McLeod	80

\$10 50

We trust this may be an incentive to many others to do likewise.

A. E. SMITH,

Treas.

"A FREE COUNTRY."—The most grievous tyranny may be exercised in a free country and without transgressing the forms of law. Here is an instance of tyranny and persecution in the town of Medfield, in the State of Massachusetts, such as we trust could not be paralleled in Canada. We take the facts from the New York *Independent*, Searle, Daily & Co., New York, have a factory employing 400 hands in Medfield. Col. Mitchell, one of the firm, is the local manager. This Mitchell established a hotel in the village, and in the hotel he had a bar where liquor was sold contrary to law. The churches prosecuted, and the man was fined. The Congregational minister, Mr. Dyer, and the church, have been strictly boycotted by Mitchell with the approval of his partners. He dismissed from the factory every person connected with the church. He will not himself trade, or allow any one else to trade, with any one connected with the church. He compelled his employees to take their horses from a stable kept by a member of the church. He declared he would drive Mr. Dyer out of the town and destroy the church because of interference with his liquor business. There seems to be no redress, no remedy. Possibly public opinion will do something to check such cruel oppression.

Genuine Sympathy.

Warden Forster of Dorchester Penitentiary met a real surprise on Friday, as announced in Saturday's *Sun* by receiving the following memorial, signed by seventy of the convicts who are under his care. He states that the action is quite voluntary on the part of the signers, and there is no doubt of the genuineness of the sympathy which has called forth the self-sacrificing proposal:

Penitentiary, Dorchester, March 28. John B. Forster, Esq., Warden: Having but recently learned of the distress from starvation prevailing in Newfoundland, the question has occurred to us, might we be permitted to practically sympathize with the sufferers. Not many of us have any money that we might send, but we will willingly share a part at least of our rations with the famine-stricken inhabitants of that colony.

Many persons in cases of emergency have lived and thrived upon two meals per diem for a limited period, and we willingly offer our third daily meal for the relief of at least one or two families, if you will permit us to do so.

The flour we would ordinarily consume during the period of one month we trust will sustain life in a few persons, and we shall be happy in that knowledge.

Not many of us can be charged with having done great things for home and country, but we are learning that to live for others is not merely a duty but a pleasure. We sincerely sympathize with the poor starving people, and have made this, the only offer we can possibly make under our present circumstances, for the sake and in the name of Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Yours respectfully,

Signed by seventy prisoners.

Concerning Women.

An estimable woman of the state of Georgia who engaged in the politics of that state in the late campaign there, by acting in the interest of her husband, a candidate for governor, has been made insane as the result of her efforts. She turned her home into political headquarters during his absence upon the stump, and was highly efficient as a political organizer and director. She proved herself to be a woman of rare intellectual force, as well as of high character, and gained general admiration for her spirit and achievement. After it was all over came the collapse. Her sensitive nervous organization gave way under it, and she became a maniac.

—That remarkable child, Helen Keller, is far better informed than most girls of her age, although she is both blind and deaf. She was dumb, also, but has now been taught to speak. Her sense of touch has been developed to the highest capacity. Passing her hands over a dead-mask of Keats the other day, she expressed her admiration for the evidences of intellect which she found there, and even detected the smile that parts the lips of the dead poet. A bust of Napoleon Bonaparte was then given to her. After passing her hands over it she recognized the features of the great warrior, and remarked that she supposed the bust must have been done during the Emperor's years of victorious conquest, for the expression was less anxious than in the bust of Napoleon which she had seen a day or two before.—*Exchange*.

—The N. Y. *Evangelist* says: "There are probably few men, however intelligent, who were not surprised to learn that the Council of Women [recently in session in Washington] represents six millions of women already organized into societies, and that if certain other societies now asking for admission are taken in, the number will reach another million. It is a very impressive fact that so large a proportion of the women of this country are organized, the more so because these organizations, with hardly an exception, have some other than a merely social purpose. The vast majority of them were formed for benevolent work; the remainder of them have for their object self-improvement, self culture, or, in the case of the most important of those recently formed, a patriotic purpose. It is not a matter of small importance that this vast army of women are actively engaged in furthering the good of humanity, or of their own country."

—New light has been thrown on the question of woman's rights, by a recent decision in the highest appellate court of the State of Illinois. Moved by humane feeling, the Legislature of Illinois, some time ago, enacted a law prescribing eight hours as the legal work-day for women in factories. Governor Altgeld had warmly advocated this measure, and it was one of the first laws signed by him after his election. The Supreme Court holds that the law deprived women of their constitutional right to make their own contracts, and was in conflict with the clause of the State Constitution which prohibited the taking of the life, liberty, or property of citizens without due process of law. The right of woman to contract and dispose of her property, says the court, is equal to that of man in Illinois, and the law made a discrimination on account of sex for which there was no legal authority. There is a grim humor in this unfavorable decision; for is not equality with man what the "new woman" demands?