

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 3051

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Robert Hall once said that the best way to keep a secret was to put it in an annual report.

The times of no two human hands are exactly alike. When a traveler in China desires a passport, the palm of the hand is covered with fine oil paint, and an impression is taken on thin, damp paper. This paper, officially signed, is his passport.

The French women's subscription for a Carnot memorial promises to reach 300,000 francs. The sum, by Mme. Carnot's desire, will be intrusted to the Academy of Moral Sciences, the interest to be applied for the relief of necessitous widows with families.

Next to the United States comes Russia in the consumption of ice. Throughout the summer ice is sold in the streets of almost every Russian town; the demand in the shops is enormous and tea is usually consumed half frozen. In St. Petersburg alone there are over 10,000 icehouses, where the winter's harvest is stored.

A touching old rural custom prevails in the west of France during the harvest season. On the edge of a field bordering the highway a sheaf of wheat is left standing, to which all the peasants of the village contribute, and which is called "the stranger's sheaf," as it is the property of the first homeless wayfarer who may care to carry it away and profit by its price.

The horseless carriage is almost unknown on this continent, but several types of this "coming" road vehicle were entered for an International race from Paris to Bordeaux in France and back on the 12th ult., and the average rate of speed maintained was about 15 miles an hour. The carriage propelled which was awarded first prize, covered the entire distance of 750 in 48 hours.

Many of the Stundists have been exiled to Siberia simply because they hold, and in quiet ways adhere to, the truths of the Bible. One man, who has been in exile for four years in Siberia, on returning to his native town was required to sign a paper, pledging himself not to teach or preach the gospel of our Lord and Saviour. The man took the paper and commenced to write, but this was what was found on the paper: "I, —, cannot pledge myself." He was immediately marched off to Siberia for four years more.

A relief expedition has just left St. John's, N. F., on board of the sealing steamer "Kite," to go to Bowdoin Bay, West Greenland, for Lieutenant Peary and his brave companions who have now been absent two years. Captain John Bartlett, an experienced Arctic navigator, will command the "Kite." The company will include ten scientists under the leadership of Emile Diebitsch, Mrs. Peary's brother. They will conduct independent explorations, if possible, apart from the main object of the expedition.

The Queen of Madagascar, in a late interview, is reported to have expressed herself thus in regard to their struggle with the French: "Theirs, they believed, was the holiest of human struggles—the right to live their lives in the fear of God, and in defence of their homes and native land. If needs be, they would struggle until the last man and last drop of Malagasy blood had been poured over their plains and mountains, and their name and people became but a memory." If the people as a whole are animated by the spirit of their Queen, they may be conquered, but can never be crushed.

"For freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, shall yet be won."

At the late gathering of the Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, at Washington, a new office was created, that of a chaplain. The convention was opened by prayer. D. C. Oliver, the Chief of Police at Athens, Ga., was the man chosen. "Never, from my infancy," said Chief Oliver, in speaking of this action of the Chiefs, "have I got up in the morning without asking a blessing on myself and my efforts for the day. And never have I gone to bed without asking the blessing of God on me and mine and upon

my country. I esteem it a great privilege to call upon my Maker for assistance in all the affairs of life. I am glad to go on record as one who believes in God as the ruler of the Police and of all government. You strike out the idea of divine guidance and this police business will be wrecked upon a rock."

Good Advice.

The Canadian Baptist points out an evil, and gives good advice, as follows: Here is an evil under the sun, albeit it is no new thing. A Christian man succeeds in secular business, and prompted by duty and love he modestly gives his portion to the Christian church and increases his benevolence as his means increase. The evil does not lie in this feature of the case, of course. But in this: That man is immediately laid hold upon, and in the press and from the platform he is talked about, lauded, flattered, all but worshipped. He is the benevolent—the munificent. His name is never mentioned without some adulatory prefix. The poor man can not do his simplest Christian duty without being thus pestered. This is the evil; for human nature grows fond of this sort of thing and sometimes to preserve its continuance oversteps the bounds of prudence and then the laudatory adjectives cease and the platform and press do the role of stern moralists. . . . Would it not be much better every way to do away with this fulsome business altogether? No good man wants to be continually reminded that he has done his duty. He deserves well enough of his fellows to be spared the ordeals through which he is made to pass.

Brigandage in Roumania.

A VILLAGE SWEEPED OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH BY ALBANIAN OUTLAWS.

News has been received from Kroushowa, Macedonia, of two startling outrages, which may be followed by much more serious trouble in that district.

The Koumelian village of Waitsche was invaded during the absence of the male portion of its population by a band of Albanian brigands. The women of Waitsche seized upon whatever weapons they could get hold of and made a determined resistance to the brigands, who, during the fight which followed, killed nine of the heroic women, burned the village to the ground, seized all the cattle and drove them away towards their stronghold. The affair has aroused the most intense indignation against the brigands, and a strong detachment of troops has been sent in pursuit of them.

The trouble at Kroushowa was caused, according to all accounts, by a Turkish policeman, who killed a young woman on the eve of her marriage to a young Roumanian. The girl's two brothers swore vengeance, and the Turkish policeman and one of his comrades were killed by them shortly after the death of the girl.

This caused great excitement in the neighborhood. Attempts were made to capture the brothers, who sought refuge in a house, which they prepared to defend to the utmost. The building was eventually surrounded by the Turkish police. The brother opened fire upon them with guns and revolvers from the windows of the house, and during the affray killed two more gendarmes. Finally the two brothers were killed by the police. The firing caused wild excitement everywhere in the neighborhood. The commander of the Turkish troops in that district was obliged to send for reinforcements to maintain order.

The British Empire.

The British Empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history, not only by its extent and population, in both which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and with 352,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones, from the icy wilderness of Hudson Bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras; there is scarcely a product which a British province does not

bring forth in excellent quality. And not less various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants, from the Kaffirs of the Cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto or Sydney. We find, with Christians of all confessions, 200,000,000 Hindus, about 70,000,000 Mohammedans and 8,000,000 Buddhists, and the Bible is printed in 130 languages and dialects represented in the empire. Yet, notwithstanding such promiscuous elements, the Government, with rare exceptions, maintains order, and no sign of dissolution is visible.—Forum.

Proof of Conversion.

A recent convert of the Salvation Army in Seattle, Wash., announced publicly that he was "an escaped convict, having sixteen years yet to serve in the Seattle Penitentiary," and that he was "ready to go back to jail." A few days afterward a guard from Seattle arrived, identified him, and took him back. The dispatch announcing this fact states that he returned really rejoicing.

This is in harmony with the nature of true conversion. When criminals profess to be converted, and then begin to beg their friends to secure their discharge, it may be inferred that they are not converted. This Salvation Army convert has reason to claim the promises. For him there is a most encouraging word in the New Testament:

"And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on Him, saying, If thou be Christ, save Thyself and us. But the other answering rebuked him, saying, Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss. And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom. And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, Today shalt thou be with Me in paradise."

If he lives to serve his term out, or is pardoned without any action of his own, his testimony to the power of divine grace will be convincing.—N. Y. Advocate

Concerning Women.

—Mrs. Harriet Duterte, a colored woman, is one of the most successful undertakers in Philadelphia.

—Amongst our hard working and frugal forefathers it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, table and bed linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed "spinsters."

—Susan B. Anthony at seventy-five is as lithe and active as a young girl. She says it is because she has never overworked, never eaten late suppers, and never allowed anything to interfere with her daily bath and her nine hours of sleep.

—No English woman of the century has done more for the members of her sex than the late Emily Faithful. She was, in the best sense of the word, a practical woman. She realized that one of the crying needs of the times was the opening of new avenues of employment to women, and with a clear head and a courageous heart went to work to meet the need.

—In China there is a strange profession for ladies. It is carried on by elderly ladies, who go the round of the best houses, announcing their coming by beating a drum and offering their services to amuse the lady of the house. This offer accepted, they sit down and tell the latest scandals and the newest stories and on dits, and are awarded at the rate of a shilling an hour.

—The Ohio Prohibition Convention at Springfield last week made Rev. Henriette G. Moore chairman of the temporary organization. She is said to be probably the first woman to be chairman of a state political convention in the United States. In her address she vigorously denounced the United States Supreme Court and the general policy of the Cleveland administration.

—In all probability the most distinguished female clergyman in the United States is Rev. Phebe. A Han-

ford. She is not occupying a pulpit now, and it is hardly possible she ever will again. For almost thirty years she has been an ordained minister in successful charge of a number of congregations. Dr. Hanford is a well-known writer and lecturer as well as minister. She has the honor to be the pioneer of women in the sacred desk in this country, as she was the first ordained woman minister in America and the fourth in the world.

—Two hundred London pulpits filled on Sunday in June by women whose simple badge of white ribbon attested the cause to which they are devoted, was a genuine novelty to the English people of the great metropolis. It was the opening of the great international gathering in behalf of temperance. The most conspicuous of these meetings was a crowded one held in City Temple, in which Lady Somerset, Miss Willard and "Mother Stewart" took part.

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.]

How Millions Die.

A few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and as is customary, traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. On their arrival the traders found the "Ju Ju" rites, performed on the death of the native king, still in progress, and about forty victims had been sacrificed. The old king was still lying in an open grave large enough to accommodate nine of the departed ruler's youngest wives, who had been murdered in the most cruel manner. Each of them had her ankles and wrists broken so that she could neither walk nor crawl. In this maimed condition, and suffering the most excruciating pain, the poor creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The king's body was then placed on them in a transverse direction.

Then the two remaining women were placed by his side. They were left without food or water to wait for death, which, it is said, did not come till after four or five days of intense suffering. In the meantime four men were stationed around the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock backward any of the women who, despite their torture and their pain, might manage to crawl to the side of the pit. In other parts of the town other human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men.

Hindoo Women.

Much spiritual good has resulted from the physical aid rendered the Hindoo women through the Lady Dufferin Fund. Lady Dufferin established a fund for women by which they might receive the service of medical women and during a period of ten years twelve thousand patients in homes and six hundred thousand patients in Dispensaries annually have received medical treatment. The object of the fund is to restore health to women and children who suffer and die from lack of medical attention. Through a committee aid is also rendered those whose caste prohibits their going to the Hospital or seeing men physicians.

The scheme has been a great blessing in every way, spiritual, physical, and as a means of education in the communities where the women physicians have done their work. Many natives have contributed to the fund, and some of the native women are preparing themselves for the great work by taking a medical course.

—Miss Mary Pierson Eddy, M. D., is the first woman recognized as a medical graduate by the Turkish government. The story of her trials and triumphs, as told in the *Miscellaneous Review of the World* for December, 1894, is deeply interesting. We shall eagerly watch for later news of her daily life as she helps to heal the sick in soul and body.

—A WOMAN IN PERSIA, whose husband was dead, and who had two

children and a sick mother to care for, wishing to give something, cut off her beautiful hair, sold it and brought it to the missionary, saying, "I had nothing else to give."

RESCUE WORK.—Dr. Barnardo's Homes, with their ever-open doors, are receiving without surcease or diminution a stream of Waifs and Strays for rescue and relief. They have already nearly 5,000 children under their care, so that the needs of the work are as pressing as ever. But there has been recently a very serious falling off in the contributions, and the outlook is not very bright. We observe that the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Homes is announced to take place on 21st of June next.

SOME FIGURES.—Here are a few statistics on education in Canada, which are vouched for by Hon. G. W. Ross, Ontario Minister of Education:—In the Dominion, he said, there are 17,054 schools, 23,822 teachers and 999,274 pupils, besides 4,749 pupils in classical colleges and 4,734 students in our 14 universities. It costs \$8.54 to educate a child, \$91.28 to keep a prisoner in jail, and \$187 to keep a convict in the Central Prison for a year. Which is cheapest?

HIS DAY.—Mr. Gladstone has been telling about his present manner of life. He gets up at six o'clock in the morning, having had about seven hours of sound sleep; takes his bath, shaves, goes into the garden or (in rainy weather) does a little reading and at seven sits down to breakfast. Then he goes to church (every day) and on his return settles down to work on his correspondence. After luncheon he takes a walk or drive if the weather permits. He sits down to dinner at 8 and 10.30 finds him in his bedroom.

WRONGLY CONVICTED.—Two brothers were convicted at Manchester, England some time ago, of murdering a policeman, and condemned to death. Doubts of their guilt having arisen, they were reprieved. Before the expiration of their reprieve, another man was arrested for the crime and confessed that he committed it. As a result the Habrons have been not "pardoned," as is the American procedure in similar cases, but "released," and, in compensation for the law's blunder, have received £2,000 from the treasury. Until courts become infallible, cases like this are likely to arise in every country, however well intentioned the officers of the law may be. A man was convicted in Brooklyn of a burglary he did not commit, served two years in Sing Sing, and is now suing the State for damages.

HE GOT TIRED.—An Ottawa despatch of the 25th, ult. says,—There is much excitement here over the disappearance of Friar Edward, of the Capuchin Monastery, near here. Friar Edward, whose surname is Breboenf, went to a retired room in an outbuilding yesterday, changed his monastic garb for civilian clothes, and left the precincts of the monastery. After leaving the monastery he went to the city post-office and directed the officials not to give his mail to anybody from the monastery, but to keep it for him. He told the postmaster that life in the Capuchin Monastery was too severe for him. Often monks were compelled to fast until they were on the verge of starvation. Frequent devotion and irregular hours were undermining his system. He had, therefore, decided to leave the order and see the world. Before that he had seen a Trappist monk at Oka, near Montreal. He is well educated, and comes of a rich old French-Canadian family. He is believed to have gone to his friends in Montreal.

A GOOD GIFT.—Last week Sir Donald Smith gave \$5000 to pay off the last instalment of the debt on the Manitoba Presbyterian College.

OLD BELLS.—The bells of St. Michael's church, in Charleston, S. C., are among the most precious possessions of the city. They were bought by subscription in 1762, and hung in 1764. When the British captured the city in 1782 they were seized as plunder and carried to England, where they were purchased at auction by a Mr. Ryhnieu, who reshipped them to Charleston and replaced them in the old tower. In 1838, several cracks having appeared, they were recast in

England, and then hung undisturbed until 1862, when they were removed to Columbia, to keep them out of the hands of the Yankees. This, however, proved to be a mistake, for in 1865 the building in which they were concealed was burned by Sherman's army, and the bells melted into a shapeless mass of metal. But the precious material was sent to the original foundry, still operated by the grandchildren of the man by whom they were originally cast, and the same molds were used for the second time in recasting them. In 1867 they came again to the old place, and on March 21 of that year the entire population was filled with thankfulness when it heard the beloved chimes ring out the music of the old song, "Home again, home again, from a foreign shore." An aged negro, with white hair and a corrugated face, who bears the name of Prof. George Washington McLean Gadsden, has played the chimes for more than sixty years.

The Church Paper.

The church paper has a value that is too little appreciated. What the members of a church need to make them intelligent and loyal in the support of their denominational enterprises and institutions is information as to the progress and needs of the work. One who is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and requirements of the church's activities may not always be a liberal supporter of these activities. Because of a defective early training, or of peculiar social conditions, he may refrain from meeting just obligations. But certain it is that the one who lacks a fair knowledge of the church and the agencies which it employs to promote its work cannot have a broad-minded, generous interest in what is going on. He must know in order that he feel and do. The mission of the church paper is to give this helpful knowledge.

A Suggestive Criticism.

A writer of the softer sex in the Boston *Advertiser* complains of those Christian women who are mistresses of their homes, and yet compel their maid servants to receive their gentlemen friends in the street. This is her statement:

I know a woman who is an influential light of the church, and is a member of a well known club, who the other day discharged the maid of all work because she presumed to receive a man friend in the kitchen after the day's work was over.

By refusing to permit a servant to receive her friends at the house the young woman has no other way to do but to wander about the streets or join in the throng at the Providence station, or in the Garden or Common. The young woman thus thrown to the mercy of circumstances is likely to form many undesirable acquaintances while temptations are strewn thickly in her pathway. The manners of the street are for the multitude, freer and easier than the mistress of the house would like her daughter to cultivate, but it does not give her the first thought of trouble that she has compelled some young woman to join the street throng, or stay shut up at home.

Among Exchanges.

LIVE IT.

The way to keep your sermon from being mechanical is to live it before you preach it.—*Chris. Standard.*

HOW MUCH?

You know what you would do for the world if you had greater riches? What do you do for Christ out of great poverty? Paul tells of one church that did much out of abundant poverty.—*Chicago Standard.*

AN APT REPLY.

"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said an old skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.—*Herald & Presbyterian.*

LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

Complaint is made that the salary of a Cabinet officer is not nearly equal to the expense of maintaining the style of an official position in Washington. An argument for increase of salary is founded on this fact. We suggest a reduction of expenses. This is the way ordinary mortals have found it possible to make both ends meet.—*The Can. Baptist.*