

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON N.B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

WHOLE No. 2229

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A century ago there was not a mile of telegraph or telephone wire in existence, not a foot of railway, not a steamship!

Of six hundred and eleven paupers in the Edinburgh poorhouse, not one was an abstainer; and four hundred and seven admitted that their poverty was due entirely to intemperance.

No street cars run on Sunday in Glasgow, Scotland, and now the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland is trying to prevent Sunday bathing in that city, on the ground that bathing on the Sabbath is a desecration of the day.

The recent strike among the weavers of St. Petersburg, although lost, demonstrates that the working people of Russia are acquiring a new power. The power which they have best shown is the power to control themselves during a time of great excitement.

Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has a right to plough up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it, to traverse any part of the country at large.

Florida has passed a law that no negro child shall be instructed in the same building or by the same teachers that instruct white children. The prohibition applies even to private schools. In happy contrast with this is the very first law enacted by Montana, a much more enlightened state than Florida, making provision that no child shall be excluded from any public school on account of color.

One who was present at the great Silver Convention writes of the feeling in favour of 'free silver,' as a perfect moral tornado. The most absurd ideas were afloat. The Western farmers believed that 'Uncle Sam was going to make money by mint and press, and would lend them any amount.' There was a delegate at St. Louis from a town in Arkansas, which had already appointed a committee to attend to a fair division of the 'free silver,' which would soon, they expected, be sent to them from Washington by the railroad.

It is small things that indicate a condition of barbarism or tyranny. Most Russian newspapers have to support a nominal editor at a salary of perhaps a thousand dollars a year, who has absolutely nothing to do with editing, and whose duty it is to be the man of straw who shall appear when the newspaper is charged with disloyalty, and who shall suffer the imprisonment imposed. Thus the famous *Novoe Vremya* lately had its man of straw sent to prison for four months; the first piece of work he had done for some years, although he had been on salary all the time.

According to the British Catholic Year Book for 1896, there are four English cardinals; in England and Wales there are 17 bishops, including the apostolic vicar of Wales; there are 7 bishops in Scotland. In the British Isles there are 3,014 priests and 1,789 congregations. Of these, 2,090 are secular clergy. England has one archbishop and two bishops in partitioned infidelity. There are 1,500,000 Catholics in England, 365,000 in Scotland and 3,500,000 in Ireland, making a total in Great Britain of 5,365,000. In the British colonies there are 10,250,000 Catholic subjects. Total under English jurisdiction, 15,750,000.

One of the inquiries made by the Eleventh United States Census, which has not been included in the earlier censuses, was that of the ability of the people to speak English. The information furnished in answer to this question is of great interest and importance, particularly in connection with the foreign-born population of the United States. It appears that the total number of persons in the country, ten years of age and over, who were unable to speak the language of the country was not less than 1,718,496 or 3.6 per cent. of the entire population; in other words, about one person in twenty-eight could not speak the tongue of the country.

Since March last no Stundists have been exiled to the Caucasus, a sufficient sign that the heat of the persecution is abating. Several members of sects with more or less immoral tenets have been banished from Russia to Transcaucasian provinces, but these must not be confounded with the Stundists. It is a proof of the prevalence of better counsels that the petitions of several Stundists living in the Caucasus to remove to other districts where they may purchase land, or engage in some active employment have been allowed. The Russian Baptists, who had intended to petition the Czar to grant them freedom of worship, have decided not to do so, as their leaders do not consider the present time propitious.

The "Journal of Commerce" gives information, gathered from various sources, which throws light on the wheat problem. Wheat raising has increased in India, Russia, and Argentine Republic. There has been a large increase in production in Russia and Argentine; it is only within eight or ten years that Argentine has become an exporter. Germany imported nearly as much wheat in 1894 as in 1892, but she took 11,000,000 bushels less from Russia, nearly 2,000,000 more from Roumania, and 10,000,000 more from the Argentine Republic, where wheat is raised at very low cost and paid for in depreciated paper. Last year Beerbohm computed the world's wheat crop at an average of 262,000,000 quarters for the four years 1883-'86; 79,000,000 quarters for the four years 1887-'90, and 304,600,000 quarters for the four years 1891-'94. There was a difference of eight years between the first and third quadrennial periods, and Beerbohm estimates the annual increase in the world's consumption of wheat for human food at 2,000,000 quarters, or 16,000,000 quarters for eight years, while the estimated increase of production was 42,600,000 quarters. A quarter is eight bushels. Marked increase of production over consumption tells the story of low prices.

## A Trip to Mexico.

FROM THE BORDER TO THE CAPITAL.

### No. VII.

We said good-bye at Toluca. Forty miles to travel, and we will be in the Capital. This part of our journey is most interesting to us, and I hope it may be to you. We have climbed high mountains—many of them, but always we could look a little ahead and see some way by which we were to make the ascent. As we leave the city of Toluca our course is almost due east, and looking ahead at the high mountains we can see no way of ever getting over them. When we come to them we still wonder how they shall ever be surmounted; and, as we cannot surmise, we decide to take a seat on the platform and wait until we reach them before we cross or climb the rugged steeps. The King's Highway, a broad road, which once was paved, runs parallel with the track of the railroad for some miles. This road is travelled by hundreds of people every day; all along the way we see the pack trains of burros, the men, women and burros all laden with the products of the country, going to or returning from market. Before reaching the mountains the river Lerma is crossed near its head waters, and near the place where it is said the great city of Lerma once stood. A mile or two further we stop. Now we double engines; one is not sufficient to haul our train up the steep grade; it requires two for the lightest trains, and three for the heavier ones. Just here we see a very pretty village; we get the name, but cannot easily pronounce it; this is the way it is spelled, Ocoyoacac. It is just about level with the road bed. A few minutes later, when our train has slowly made its way around a closely bended horse-shoe curve, we are a thousand feet above the village, on the side of a mountain so precipitous that we look down on the roofs of tiles and the church towers, and they look like toys in size. The landscape has so enlarged that we now take in the entire plain of Toluca, the city with its roofs of red tiles, and beyond it the volcano—a panorama without a superior in the wide world. Our train moves slowly,

giving us ample time to enjoy the scene which, while it will be always remembered it is impossible to describe. Our first stop after leaving the valley is Jajalpa, which is on the first shelf of the Sierra Madres, the "Mother Mountains" of Mexico. We stop only a few minutes; the signal is given and we proceed to go higher. One stop more, and then we come to La Cima. The summit is reached, the helper engine is unhooked; it is easy going now. There is something about the air that seems strange; we cannot get the full long breaths we have been used to, and we feel that we are short of breath; the air is crisp and very cool. We are told that we are more than ten thousand feet above sea level. On the west slope we see a beautiful mountain stream; it is the source of the river Lerma, whose waters flow on to the Pacific Ocean. Those close beside the track, rushing in a hundred cascades down the canon, go on forever to the valley of Mexico.

We are on the down grade now, and move about as slowly as when we were on the up grade; the train is held in check by the giant brakes. Every foot of the way there is something grand to see, and even the little space of darkness made by a short tunnel is beguiling. We can scarcely imagine Mount Sinai being more dreadful than these great heaps of earth and rock on one side, and the yawning chasm on the other. But look! look beyond that canon and beyond the hills on the other side of it, there, still twenty miles away, is a shining sheet of placid waters, a broad spreading plain, hundreds of towers, and, beyond them, the everlasting hills, and beyond them, lifting their hoary heads into the clouds, and above them, two peaks of snow, whiter than the snowiest cloud, and whiter still with the background of clear blue sky. Is this picture or the other grander? These are the lakes, Texcoco and Xochimilco, the plain and city of Mexico, and the volcano of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. (You will all be able to pronounce these easy names). But even grander and more sublime is the setting sun, as it lights up the clouds in the western sky; as the sun goes on its way, and the clouds seem piled up like mountains, we watch the changing and interchanging of colors until we are almost entranced by their grandeur, and looking upon this superlatively grand scene, we are led to say, surely our eyes shall never see a grander sight until we shall look upon his own most glorious city whose streets are of transparent gold. We pass several places that are very pretty; but, anxious to get to our journey's end, we hasten down the grade toward the plain. Rio Hondo is a wood and water station; on the left of the track is a great meteoric stone, as large or larger than a car, called by the natives the "moon stone," as they believe it fell from that planet. There are strange hieroglyphics on the stone, and it is believed to be very ancient. Several small villages are passed, we come to the factories of Nancalpan, pass Tacuba, cross the plain under the old aqueduct, which centuries ago brought the city's water supply, and we enter the colonial depot, and the trip to the city of Mexico is ended. In the next letter we will take you through the city, and call attention to some of the many interesting things to be found here.

J. H. EBB.

Mexico City, July 3rd.

## A Unique Mission.

The mission among the higher classes in China, of which Rev. Gilbert Reid is director, is unlike any other mission. It aims to be a connecting link between the ruling and educated classes of China on one side, and all foreigners with good designs on the other. Its purpose is to enlighten the officials as to the intents of missionaries and the value of their work, to render them more favourably disposed towards Christianity, and bring them into friendly relations with the missionaries residing within their jurisdiction. The difficulties in the way of such a task require the exercise of great tact and genuine Christian courtesy. Mr. Reid has spent his time making and receiving calls, writing Chinese letters, as well as articles for newspapers and documents on the missionary question and reform in China, and the distribution of documents and books. A recent document on the corruption of the government, which was highly commended by one of the Censors, emphasized moral rather than material reform, recommended the giving of

fixed salaries to officials and the broadening of education. Mr. Reid's circle of official acquaintance is gradually extending. He reports that he has met one hundred and fifty men of rank, while he has opened communication with nearly three hundred and fifty.—*The Church at Home and Abroad.*

## 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.]

### Seventh District Society.

I would like, through the medium of our column, to let our sisters of the various District Societies know, how we, of the smallest District, are getting along.

We met at Grand Harbour, on Saturday, Aug. 22. The trustees of the public hall at Grand Harbour very kindly gave us the privilege of holding our business meeting in their commodious room. We had a full house; this was encouraging, as it showed progress. We well remember when the sisters of the Seventh District, who met in their yearly business meeting, were not more than two, three or four. We generally met in a small parlour, but sometimes we sat on the door step of a private house. But that all belongs to the past. Now it would take a large parlour to seat the delegates and friends. In comparing the past with the present we gather strong hope for the future.

To return to our business meeting. We spent the first half hour in prayer, and very many warm-hearted petitions were offered in behalf of the mission cause and for our loved missionary and dear Sister Boyer, who was ill and unable to attend our meetings. I am sure the Lord will hear and answer these prayers in His own good time. After the devotional exercises, the delegates from the several societies gave verbal reports of their work, which interested all. The election resulted in returning the old officers. Attention was called to Article 4 of the District Woman's Mission Society, and four new Vice Presidents were elected—viz., Mrs. Foster, of Grand Harbour, Mrs. Middleton for Castalia, Mrs. Maker for Seal Cove, and Miss Fountain for Deer Island. Many encouraging words were spoken by the President and all were inspired to make greater effort in the year to come.

The annual public meeting was held in the church Saturday evening. The attendance was large. The President, Mrs. A. C. Smith, the Secretary and Mrs. D. W. Clark occupied the platform. The meeting was opened by singing by the choir, reading the Scriptures by the President, and prayer by Mrs. D. W. Clark. The President's address was inspiring. The Secretary's report was read, the adoption of which was moved by Mrs. Robertson, of White Head, in a short but effective speech, and seconded by Rev. Jos. Noble. Short addresses were given by Mrs. Nash, of Wilson's Beach, Campbellville, and Mrs. Foster, of Grand Harbour. The addresses, though delivered with a certain timidity, showed strong love for the Master, and a determination to press this work to a successful issue. Rev. G. A. Hartley spoke chiefly of Miss Gaunce and her work in Ujarda, also of meeting Mrs. Boyer and listening to her account of the work. Warm and spirited addresses were given by Rev. J. T. Parsons, D. W. Clark, Esq., Rev. W. J. Clark and Rev. W. H. Perry. A collection of \$11.80 was taken, which was divided between the Home mission and our Society. The choir rendered efficient service through the evening. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Perry, and a grand, good missionary meeting was brought to a close.

In looking over the year's work, a report of which you will get later on, I find a steady advance along the line of finances. One society, that of Wilson's Beach, holds meetings once a fortnight, and two societies hold only monthly meetings. This question of meetings or no meetings is the pivot on which swings our future as a missionary society—even this, whether success or failure attend our efforts, each society should hold a prayer meet-

ing every week. I think, could we talk a little while with our sister Gaunce, who is now alone in far off Ujarda, she would soon convince us that she needs our love, our sympathy and our prayers as much, if not more, than our gold. Shall we withhold them from her, and so rob her of the success that should be hers? "Him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

MRS. G. A. HARTLEY,  
Sec'y.

### The W. B. M. U.

The Woman's Baptist Mission Union of the Maritime Provinces held its annual meeting during Convention week, at Berwick, N. S. The Treasurer's report showed an increase in receipts for foreign missions over any previous year of the union's existence. All appropriations made at the last convention had been paid, and a balance of upwards of \$1,900 remains in the treasurer's hands.

The idea of the support of individual native teachers and pupils was carefully considered, and after discussion, in which a number of ladies participated, including Miss A. C. Gray, returned missionary from India, it was decided to discourage such a course.

The following appropriations for the several objects were made for the ensuing year:

Foreign missions, \$7,000; home missions, \$1,600; Grand Ligne, \$400; Northwest, \$600; Indian work in the North-west, \$100. We congratulate our sisters on the good work they are doing, and that the interest in it is becoming more widespread and more generous.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Mission Society of the Fourth District, will be held (D. V.) on September 11th, at Blisville, Sun. Co. The Secretaries of the local societies will please send their reports to me as soon as possible.

DORA B. MERRERAU,  
District Sec'y.

Blisville, Sunbury Co., N. B.

### Concerning Women.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill giving married women the control of their own earnings.

In the Norwegian parliament the first female official stenographer has made her appearance. This is the first time in history that a woman has been allowed to remain on the floor while debates were going on.

Every woman householder in England can vote at all except the parliamentary elections, and liberals and conservatives alike recognize and respect the political worth and influence of women. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and other conservative members, are advocates of equal suffrage, and are pledged to get the parliamentary franchise for women.

The Cleveland Citizen gives an account of two Michigan towns which are under the dominant influence of women, Deatur and Marcellus. It is said that all the town officers of the former are women, the leading physician, a pastor, postmaster, merchants, hotel keepers, painters, harness makers, florists and brokers are women. In Marcellus, two members of the school board are women. About forty women are represented in professional or business life, including an undertaker, a barber, and the proprietor of the leading hotel.

### Parliament.

Monday.—The galleries were crowded this afternoon, the attraction being a debate on the address.

Relying to Mr. Cameron, the premier said the government did not intend to touch the franchise act this session unless the session was unduly prolonged.

Replying to Mr. Kaulbach, Mr. Davies said the government did not intend this session to do anything to encourage the fishery industry by bounty or otherwise.

The same member, Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that it was not the government's intention to place Indian corn on the free list or to admit cornmeal free, or to touch the tariff at all this session.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked the premier whether in speaking at Windsor Hall in January, 1895, he said that coal and iron must be free. Mr. Laurier stated that he was not now able to call to mind what he had uttered eighteen months ago.

Mr. McInnes of British Columbia moved the address. He accused the late government of dragging the country to the very verge of civil war over the Manitoba school question and eulogized the present cabinet as the ablest and purest ever brought together in Canada.

Mr. Lemieux, of Gaspe, seconded the address, speaking in French. His

speech was well received and drew forth hearty applause.

Sir Charles Tupper, after the usual compliments to the mover and second of the address, went into the political history of Canada since 1878 to show that the electorate had steadfastly upheld the national policy, and claimed that had protection versus free trade been the issue at the June elections Mr. Laurier would have remained in opposition. Hereupon the charge that he had appealed to race and religious prejudices during the June contest, He admitted that he had attached more importance to the Manitoba school question than experience had since warranted.

Speaking of the procrastinating policy of the government in trade matters he warned them that they were paralyzing capital and were inflicting injustice on the business community. He implored the government to show its hand this session.

Mr. Laurier who followed was given a warm reception. He predicted that the relations of Canada and the United States would be more cordial under liberal rule in Canada than they had been. He claimed that it is not possible just now to make the tariff changes the government hopes to make later. He defended the course of his party in the schools question, and said he had reason for believing that it would be settled before Parliament meets again.

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate.

Tuesday.—After routine Mr. Foster continued the debate on the address. The galleries were crowded and Lady Aberdeen occupied a seat on the floor to the right of Speaker Edgar. He reviewed Mr. Laurier's reply to Sir Charles Tupper's challenge of the government's position, and taking up the government leader's charge that Tupper's tone was bitter by reason of losing the sweets of office, reminded the house that none of Mr. Laurier's colleagues were open to any such charge. None of them had left a position to fight the battle. As to the earthquake about which Mr. Laurier had spoken yesterday, Mr. Foster remarked that defeat was not on scriptural authority proof of exceptional wrong doing. The eighteen on whom the tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all others. He pointed out that there was no earthquake in the maritime provinces, in Ontario or Manitoba, and that the political convulsion was limited to Quebec. He spoke of the late opposition's change of base with respect to raising money by governor general's warrants, and said that according to their present course there was no necessity for calling parliament together now or for that matter at any future day. He took up item by item the things the liberals had pledged themselves to do as soon as they got into power.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He defended the government's course in advising the governor general to issue his warrants to cover the necessary expenditures and throwing the whole blame for the situation on the late administration.

Mr. Ives followed Sir Richard and then came Stinson and Davis. Wednesday.—Mr. Fielding, in reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper, said he had written a letter to the Halifax Chronicle in February, 1892, expressing gratification that Mr. Laurier would carry out the terms of the Quebec conference and increase Nova Scotia's subsidy one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars per year. He said it was not the present intention of the government to increase the subsidies to the provinces, and was glad that Nova Scotia now was so prosperous that she did not need this increased subsidy.

Mr. Davies, replying to Mr. Martin of P. E. Island, said it was not the government's intention to introduce any railway legislation this session.

The debate on the address was continued by Quinn, Fitzpatrick and Sir Adolphe Caron.

Thursday.—The debate on the address was continued by Hibbert Tupper.

At ten o'clock the debate ended and the address was passed.

Mr. Fielding laid the estimates on the table. The estimates are practically the same in amounts as those submitted but not passed last session, except that railways and canal, public works and miscellaneous items are somewhat reduced, the total reduction chargeable to consolidated fund being \$83,761, and an increase of half a million on capital expenditure for redemption of the debt.

### Among Exchanges.

#### THE ONLY WAY.

No political party has a panacea for the public ills; the way of righteousness is the only way to prosperity.—*United Presbyterian.*

#### ABOUT POSTAGE.

A brother received over two hundred letters in one week, all needing an answer, but not one envelope with stamp and address, and not one postage stamp. Can you get your school-boy or daughter to tell you at this rate how much it will cost that brother per year to be kind enough to give people the information they write for? Also let us know if people should feel hurt if such letters are not answered.—*Phil. Standard.*