

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 220

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

They have been burning Bibles in Peru. The Mayor of San Miguel seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible Society.

Travellers can now visit six out of the seven churches of Asia spoken of in the book of Revelation by rail. Pergamos is the only one now not attainable in a railway carriage. This is the outcome of English and American enterprise.

The average reporter struggling with accounts of revivals hit upon some extraordinary phrases. This line is from a recent description of an evening meeting in New Haven: "The Rev. Mr. — then knelt, and so did the Rev. Mr. —; the former delivered a prayer of eloquent beseeching."

For a time after the present ruler came to the throne of Germany, public opinion was a good deal divided and no little perplexed as to his character. The restless energy and startling candor exhibited led some to suspect that a genius might be discovered in this young man. Illusions are pretty well dispelled by this time, and the general verdict seems to be that he is one of small ability, inordinate vanity and a false education, placed at the head of a great nation, where he may do much mischief, but little else. He has been called the madman of Europe.

There are two or three five-cent restaurants in New York city which furnish a hot meal of beef stew, coffee and bread, and also sell either twenty ounces of sugar, or a third of a pound of tea and coffee, or, say, two pounds of oatmeal (or articles in proportionate quantities), for a nickel. Butter, cheese and pork are sold in dime lots. The quality of the articles used or sold is good. These restaurants are under the auspices of the Industrial Christian Alliance. Charitable persons and business houses buy packages of tickets and dispense them to the needy. On a recent Sunday 1,375 meals were served in one of these restaurants.

Mr. Moody's tribute to his mother in his remarks at her funeral were the more remarkable because he told not only of her love and patience but also of her stern discipline. "She was so loving a mother," he said, "that when we were away we were always glad to get back. But I shall never forget her old-fashioned whippings. I believe in them to-day." He spoke also of her way of making all the boys go to church. And it did not turn them against going to church. It seldom does, any more than sending boys and girls to school turns them against education, or requiring them to practice on the piano turns them against music.

It is a matter of curious interest that two Hebrews should have bought the supposed site of ancient Babylon, where their people were once held in captivity, and beside the waters of which they hung their harps upon the willows and wept as they thought of the woes of Zion. Just what may be their object is unknown—whether the purpose is to secure archaeological remains, of which an abundance must await the delving of the explorers. The region has been the abode of the desert lion and the jackal since the campaigns of Hannibal and Crassus and Valerian, and there is little prospect that the new landlords will evict them or make any other revolutionary change in neighborhood arrangements, unless a colonial settlement should be made there, which is as improbable as a winter ice palace built on the Equator.

Speaking of Madagascar, "The Church at Home and Abroad" says: "Recent authentic letters indicate that the French are intent not merely on establishing a protectorate, but upon an entire subjection of the island to the imperial domain of France." As to matters of religion it says: "If the tactics which have been followed in Tahiti and Ogowé are reported in Madagascar it would look as if the London Missionary Society would have to withdraw. The English language so far as used must give place to the French, and French influence brought to a thorough dominion. The grand missionary history of the island will

pass under an eclipse. It may well be a subject of prayer to all who love the cause of the world's evangelization, that the churches in Madagascar, which stood so firmly under the persecution of a heathen queen, may be equally faithful to their high trust under this new misfortune.

Boundary disputes on this side the Atlantic are not confined to Venezuela and Britain. A dispute between France and Brazil over the boundary of French Guiana has many features similar to those of the Venezuela dispute. If the Monroe doctrine is involved in the one case, many journals think, it is inevitably involved in the other, and that the United States must lay down the law not to England alone but to France as well. The territory in dispute contains some 155,000 square miles, or about equal to all New England. In this case it is the French who have demanded arbitration, which the Brazilians refuse. As France is a European power and Brazil an American republic, President Cleveland's doctrine will compel the States, it would seem, to take Brazil's side and fight France to prevent arbitration at the same time that they are fighting England to compel it.

The most cherished traditions are in danger. The turn has now come of that sheet-anchor of old-time morality, the proverb, 'Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.' The sentiment has just been ruthlessly attacked by an American medical authority. Dr. Seiden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the Middle-town State Insane Asylum, declares that nothing contributes so much to insanity as early rising! He finds that amongst farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, a higher relative rate of insanity prevails than amongst other classes. In New York State there were, in 1894, 370 farmers, gardeners and herdsmen committed as lunatics as against 54 members of the professional classes, and 45 of the class of waiters, cooks, servants, miners and seamen. Considering that agriculturists enjoy abundant fresh air, and are less liable to mental and nervous strain than city folk, he is driven to the conclusion that their exceptionally early rising is the cause of this evil amongst them.

The Monks Ran A Still.

The monks of a Trappish Monastery near Montreal have been discovered carrying on an illicit whiskey distilling business. For many years they have been making wines, to do which they had authority; but for a year or two they have been, also, carrying on a whiskey-making business on the sly. The machinery has been seized, and the case has been reported to Ottawa.

In ordinary cases "moon-shining," as the illicit distillation of whiskey is punishable by imprisonment. Let us watch and see how the case of these particularly devout "fathers" is dealt with.

Another Testimony.

The *British Weekly* has the following which may be added to the many testimonies of eminent Peto-baptists to the original mode and significance of New Testament baptism. The Rev. gentleman who is quoted is a prominent clergyman of the Church of England, rector of a church in London.

"In the evening sermon on Sunday, Mr. Haws made some interesting remarks on the subject of baptism. He was preaching on Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch, and he said that this story conclusively shows several things with regard to baptism as administered in the early Church. First, it was adult baptism. There is no doubt that all the baptized persons in the early Church had already professed their faith in Christ, and were baptized after, and not before, their conversion. In the next place, baptism was undoubtedly by immersion, not by sprinkling. This practice was more possible in those warm and gracious climates than in our own colder regions. We must admit that the Baptists have Scriptural evidence on this point. Further, Mr. Haws said that baptism was not supposed to give the Spirit, but to be a sign that the baptized person had a right to the privileges of a child of God. There is a foolish superstition that the baptism of a dying child will rescue it at the last moment from the vengeance of God. Nothing can be more remote from Scriptural teaching.

THE NORTH POLE.—While some statements, later than the despatch on another page, seem to conform to the report that Dr. Nansen has reached the North Pole, there is still room for doubt.

Bishop Taylor on Heathenism

Bishop Taylor arraigns heathenism as the same stupid, God-dishonoring thing as of old, when the people of Lystra declared that the gods "had come down in the likeness of men." As the bishop passed through Pungo Andongo, a king from the interior came to open up trade; so he arranged a cot in his own room for the repose of his majesty. Next day the king said to Mr. Shields, the missionary: "I heard in my own country of the bishop with the long beard. He is not a man at all; he is a god come down to men. Last night when he came into the bedroom I saw him take off his head (wig) and lay it down by his bed, and yet he had ahead same as before. I was scared nearly to death, and trembled all over. If he had touched me then I would have died. He is the god that piled up these great Pungo mountains. If I could have got out of the room I would have run for my life, but the god was between me and the door, and I couldn't get out. When I go home to my people I will tell them that I saw a god, and came near to the end of my life." He could not be induced to risk his life in that room again.

Dr. Jameson.

The question is, probably, often asked, "Who is this Dr. Jameson of Transvaal fame?" Leander Jameson is a Scotchman, known to his intimates as Dr. Jim. He was educated at Hamersmith, and from the school there he went to the study of medicine in 1873. In 1887 he is a class in good practice at Kimberly where he lodged in the same house. Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It is said that M. Rhodes owes the preservation of his life to Dr. Jameson's assiduous care and nursing through a dangerous illness. It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Rhodes should find a place in his Company of British South Africa, which obtained its charter in October, 1889, for his friend and physician; and we hear of Dr. Jameson being sent on an important mission to Lebengula in the early days of the Company, when it was essential to pacify that dusky monarch. Dr. Jameson's skill as a physician stood him in good stead; he cured the king of an illness from which he was suffering, and returned in triumph with the concession he was in quest of. Later, when it became necessary for an official of the company to visit the chief Gungahama, at the mouth of the Limpopo, involving a two month's journey on foot through a fever-stricken country, Dr. Jameson was selected for the enterprise. He and his companions arrived most dead than alive, but the purpose was accomplished. The reward Jameson received was the post of Administrator of Mashonaland, which he took up towards the end of 1891. An early day cast upon him was that of turning back a party of Boers from the Transvaal, who were preparing to migrate into new territory across the Limpopo. This he managed to effect without an actual collision. Later, Dr. Jameson has not engaged in anything warlike until the message reached him from Johannesburg and induced him to make his fatal raid. All who have been brought into personal contact with Jameson speak of him in the highest terms, both as an administrator and a man, and he is declared to be universally popular in South Africa.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease," Isaiah 32: 9.

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

Letter From Miss Gaunce.

Dear Sisters,—This evening I pur pose writing you about the Hindu Girls' Schools, which, for some weeks, I have been visiting. Though bearing the name of Girls' Schools, young boys are not prevented from attending. There are seven schools in all. Of this number, two are about five miles out of town. In three of the schools there are two teachers,—a pundit, who takes charge of the higher classes, and a christian woman, who instructs the little ones, some of whom are mere babies. The mothers, I suppose, send them so as to be out of their way. Besides the teacher, there is a very important individual, called the dasi, who keeps the house in order, calls the children to school, and, I believe, sometimes sees them home.

The school-houses are built of mud, the doors of which are so low that one has to stoop to enter. Straw matting is spread on the floor, upon which the children sit. In some of the schools separate mats are spread for children of low caste.

The children study aloud. Sometimes two or three classes are preparing their lessons at the same time. Y

may imagine the confusion, but this in a great degree abates when any of us are present. I wish you could hear them counting and repeating their multiplication tables. When I first heard it I thought it was a song, and was very much interested. Imagine my surprise when I learned what it really was.

As a rule, the children have very good memories; they very quickly and easily read each letter in succession on the chart; but choose letters here and there, and, unless they have had much practice, they do not answer so readily. I have even known some of them to look back to the first of the line and inaudibly repeat the words or letters until they came to the one chosen, before they would pronounce or give the name.

Should any child chance to strike his or another's book, immediately the child will lift the book and kiss it. Perhaps you do not know that there is a day on which these books are worshipped. Often after each class, in succession has been examined in reading, spelling, number and writing, the remaining time is spent in learning Bible verses, or the teacher tells a Bible story.

There are very few slates used in these schools. They write upon the mud floor, which answers for both slate and black board. When a class is given an exercise in writing each one apportions off a portion of the floor before beginning the exercise. Should they wish to erase the exercise after it is finished, they do not call for an eraser or duster, but quickly run it out with their little hands. It is no wonder, their hands are sometimes very dirty and their finger-nails tipped with jet. I shall be glad when the day of dusters and slate-cloth comes to the schools here. Among the larger girls, one day in the week set apart for sewing. They run, stitching, top-stitching, hemming and felling. A few of them do very good work.

Not a few of the children are intelligent and pleasing. It makes one's heart glad to see their little eyes sparkle and their faces smile when they receive a word of recommendation.

As Miss Phillips is free to take up this work once more, I do not expect to see many of them again, but I do pray that some of them may be brought to Christ, the Friend of little children.

Yours sincerely,
L. E. GAUNCE.
Balasore, Dec. 26th, 1895.

Concerning Women.

—Here is a bit of testimony which is worth thinking of by men: "There are nine hundred and sixty-seven women employed in the National and States banks of the United States, and no woman so employed has ever yet been found to be a defaulter."

—Miss Kingsley, who is conducting some extraordinary explorations in Africa, writes that she has been associating with cannibals for months and that one of the strange things she had seen recently was a number of human corpses hung up in a Fawge house like hams, to be eaten by the occupants.

—The young Czarina declines to smoke. She has requested her ladies in waiting not to come near her if there is the odor of tobacco about their clothes, and her imperial majesty is credited with the observation that a cigarette in a woman's mouth is as bad as an oath in a man's. It is said that most of the Grand Duchesses of Russia smoke.

—The *Union Signal* is right in saying that the day has gone by for the awful issues of war or peace to be determined by men only. But it has been gone by a long time. For from the days when the Spartan mother struck her son dead for retreating from defeat alive until the Richmond woman went out against the enemy with a poker "to show which side she was on," woman has had a big influence in matters of war.

—Perhaps as striking an evidence of the enlarged sphere of woman's activity which has appeared, is the case of the Queen of Portugal, who has just passed

a medical examination qualifying her to practice as a physician in the land where she rules as Queen. This is the first instance of a lady of her rank winning the degree of M. D. She is said to be domestic in her tastes, very much devoted to her husband and children, to benevolent interests, and to the duties of her religion. When the new ideas about woman's sphere invade the thrones of Europe they have already virtually broken down opposition and are in a fair way to become the common thought of the civilized world.

Among Exchanges.

STORM IT.

"Hold the fort" will not do. "Storm the fort" is better. The enemy must be driven out, and the ramparts demolished.—*The Advance*.

A GOOD SIGN.

The revival that results in a good donation for the pastor is pretty sure to be more than fuss and feathers. There is something genuine about it.—*Rel. Telescope*.

CONDUCTORS WANTED.

Some one has been wondering why the Lord does not send down his lightnings and smite with sudden destruction the many evil agencies at work in the world. In comment upon this, some one else remarks that the Lord has lightnings, but he wants conductors. The circuit is established by consecrated souls.—*N. Y. Observer*.

GAIN OF INCONSISTENCY.

Inconsistency is often vastly better than consistency. It was wrong yesterday, that is no reason why we should be wrong to-day. It is better to be right at the call of present duty, even though we are hereby inconsistent with our own record, than to be recreant to the call of present duty for the sake of being consistent. Consistency may be "a jewel," and again it may be a sham that deceives the eyes and misleads the soul.—*S. S. Times*.

Parliament.

Monday.—Mr. Haggart told Mr. Choquette that the government was not negotiating for the purchase of the Baie Cuvier railway.

Mr. Colter secured an order for a statement of the sums appropriated for improving the navigation of the St. John river since 1887.

Tuesday.—Sir Charles was introduced by Mr. Foster and Hector MacDougall.

Mr. Angers the new member for Charlevoix, was introduced by Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Dickey moved for leave to introduce a bill entitled the remedial act of Manitoba.

Mr. Dickey said: I am afraid any explanation I can give today with the members of the house not in possession of the bill will be very inadequate, and will really not furnish hon. members with any very definite information as to the details of the bill. The only thing I can say to the house, in asking leave to introduce the bill, is to refer to the general lines on which it is drawn. I may say that in drafting it the lines of the old legislation in Manitoba have been followed as closely as possible, in order that while restoring those rights, which it was thought desirable should be restored, it should not transgress the lines of the jurisdiction of this parliament. A board of education is to be established in the province for separate schools, composed of the same number of members as the Catholic section of the old board of education. This board will have power with respect to organizing and carrying on the schools. The standard of education in these schools and the standard of the teachers who are qualified to hold licenses in the schools are to be the same as in the public school act of Manitoba, not identically the same, but of the same standard.

The persons who contribute to the separate schools are to be all Catholics in Manitoba. But the Roman Catholic who prefers that his children shall attend the public schools, and decides that he will contribute to the public schools, has the right to make that choice, by giving certain notices.

The inspection is of a double kind. The every day inspection of the schools for the practical working is to be carried on by inspectors to be appointed by the board of education. There is a further inspection to be made by inspectors to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council in the province of Manitoba. These inspectors of the local government will inspect them simply for the purpose of certifying to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools. The bill provides for certain powers as to trustees and as to ratepayers and other matters that are essential to the working of any school system. One question dealt with by the bill is that of annual books. The board of education is to have the choice of the school books. The financial aspect of the measure is this: The Catholics who do not dissent from this school system, are allowed to tax themselves for the separate schools in their district and

they are exempted from taxation for the public schools of this province of Manitoba.

As to a legislative grant the bill declares that the right to share in the legislative grant is one of the rights and privileges of the Catholic minority in the province of Manitoba, taking it for granted that the province of Manitoba will after the system is established, supply that fund to the separate schools.

There are 112 clauses in the bill. It was read first time.

The budget debate was continued by Messrs. McMillan and McInerney.

Wednesday.—Mr. Dickey informed Col. O'Brien that Sir Charles Tupper was instructed to place a portion of the regiment of the Royal Canadian Infantry regiment at the service of the imperial government for garrison duty.

Mr. Costigan informed Mr. McShane that the government did not consider it advisable at present to remove the sick mariners dues.

Mr. Foster informed Mr. Legris that the total cost of the last revision of the voters' list, including printing, was \$235,396.

Mr. Flint moved that in the opinion of the house the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor except for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes, should be prohibited by law. In opening he referred to the amendment which last session side tracked his main prohibition motion. It said consideration should be delayed until the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council was received on the question of jurisdiction to deal with prohibition as between the province and the dominion. The decision is not down yet. He argued that there should be no further delay, but the subject considered on its merits.

It being six o'clock, the speaker left the chair.

Under the rules of the house, the prohibition motion after dinner went over until next Monday.

Mr. Sproule's bill, prohibiting the adulteration of honey by means of glucose, was given a third reading.

Thursday.—The day was taken up with the budget debate. Nothing new was said.

In the senate today the bill permitting magistrates in New Brunswick to sentence Roman Catholic females under the age of twenty-one years, who are convicted of crime, to be confined in the reformatory, St. John, conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, instead of to the common jail was considered. Senator Adams strongly opposed the principle of the measure. The legislation, he said, was unnecessary and had not been asked for by the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, who were quite willing to have their people serve out sentences imposed upon them as other classes and creeds had. The principle of the bill, he thought, took away from the properly constituted judiciary of the land the prerogatives and duties imposed upon it by law, underlying the establishment of the system of administration of justice. He asked that the bill should be referred to a special committee.

Sensor Dyer was astonished that Senator Adams should take the stand he had, as the bill was intended to keep the young of the catholic faith from the contaminating influences of the common jail.

The committee reported progress in order to allow Mr. Adams to examine the bill.

Friday.—There was nothing in the proceedings of the house today calling for special comment. The budget debate was resumed.

Messrs. McLeod, Chesley and Hazen had a long interview yesterday with the minister of finance and other ministers concerning the continuance of the steamship services between John and Great Britain, and with regard to the subsidy to their proposed French line, and the steamship service of the Dominion Atlantic railway.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—The annual report of the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of this city, shows that the work in all the departments during the year has been successful. Thirty-four deaf mutes are now in attendance, and at one time there were 37, the largest number ever enrolled. Teaching by articulation had been introduced during the year and carried on with marked success. The health of the children has been remarkably good, there having been no outbreak of serious illness amongst them.

YOUR OWN AND ANOTHER.—If when sending your renewal—which it is hoped you will do at once, you send, also, a new subscriber, \$2.50 will pay for both one year. Get a new subscriber if possible.

THE C. P. R.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past year were \$18,941,036, and working expenses \$11,460,086; net earnings, \$7,480,950. A dividend of two per cent. on the preference stock for the half year ending Dec. 31st, and of one and a half per cent. on the common stock for the year 1895, both payable April 1st have been declared.