

Religious Intelligence.

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

VOL. XLIV.—No. 32.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 5, 1896.

WHOLE No. 2225

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The last United States census shows that the only States where crime is not increasing faster in proportion than the population are prohibition States.

Eminent specialists on cholera and yellow fever declare that users of tobacco are especially susceptible to these diseases and generally in their most malignant and fatal form.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate remarks: Bicycle riding is, no doubt, a pleasant and healthful form of exercise when used in moderation, but if the gentlemen who devote days to doing centuries had to work as hard over a sawbuck, the number of anarchists would be largely increased.

Japan's population, including Formosa, is forty-five millions. This, according to a statistician, places Japan sixth in the list of countries according to population, in the world. The five that surpass her, named in order of number, are China, India, Russia, the United States and Germany. From every point of view Japan is worthy the increased attention of universal Christendom.

Before many years the public may expect to see an immense model of the world, with a diameter of eighty-four feet, on exhibition. The Terrestrial Globe is to be on the scale of one inch of globe to eight miles of world. The globe which will revolve longitudinally, will be surrounded by galleries, from which it can be inspected at leisure. Every geographical feature of importance is to be shown on the globe. The affair will doubtless prove of educational value.

According to "The Christian Standard" there are one thousand Mormon elders at work in Eastern Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. They go about in couples, make house-to-house visits, distribute tracts and pamphlets preach in schoolhouses, churches and groves. They do not carry the Book of Mormon but the New Testament, and in public at least declaim against polygamy. In one county it is said over two hundred converts are waiting transportation to Utah and Mexico.

The official reports concerning the tidal wave which devastated three districts of Japan show 7,764 houses wrecked and no less than 27,076 persons drowned. The center of disturbance seems to have been very near the shore, as fishermen who were four miles out knew nothing of the occurrence. One fisherman in returning picked up three children floating in the water and was astounded to find that one of them was his own son. A relief fund of 100,000 yen has been collected.

None of the wonders accomplished by modern science is more truly marvellous than the fact that teachers have been able to penetrate the silence and the darkness of Helen Keller's physical environment, and set free the spirit within. In her opening speech last week before the society which studies and works to help deaf-mutes, she spoke not only with the warmth of feeling which one might easily expect, but with a dignity of thought and felicity of expression that made the speech indeed a notable utterance. She wrote it on the typewriter, learned it by heart, and delivered it by acquired speech. She is to spend next year in Cambridge, Mass., in preparation for Radcliffe College.

A letter in "London Truth" is responsible for the following statements which, if strictly according to fact, supply a melancholy and most startling commentary on that spirit of militarism which has taken possession of so many European States, and which, if not arrested soon, threatens to involve some of them at least in financial ruin, with all that follows it. The letter says that a revolution is only a question of time; that the taxes are sixty per cent. on all incomes, and that the starving state of the peasantry and the lower classes generally equals that of the French before the revolution. In Sardinia, he adds, mothers are feeding their children on grass and weeds by the roadside, and in all parts there are deaths from starvation. The women straw-workers of Tuscany, it appears, are in open revolt, and everywhere

the men and women are reduced to skeletons, and are to be seen carrying their last rags to be sold for taxes.

Since the coronation of the Czar, evidences have been accumulating that his empire is far from being in a state of peace. In St. Petersburg some 20,000 men have become dissatisfied with a low rate of wages, and left work, and the movement is extending to the central and southern provinces. In Moscow and other large manufacturing centres it is said that a spirit of unrest and insubordination prevails, that gives evidence of the continued vitality of the revolutionary movement. In several of the industrial centres the police have discovered evidences of the secret workings of the agents of the Nihilist party, and drastic measures are being resorted to by the authorities. The enemies of the government are also making much capital out of the recent carelessness of the government officials which resulted in the horrible catastrophe at Moscow. Altogether the outlook in that unhappy land is far from reassuring.

English Universal.

The Educational News presents the following facts and figures concerning the English language: "Three centuries ago it was employed by less than 3,000,000 people; to-day it is spoken by over 115,000,000 people in all parts of the globe, and is constantly increasing, both as to population and territory. At present it is distributed as follows: United States, 65,000,000; British Islands, 38,000,000; Canada, exclusive of French Canadians, 4,000,000; West Indies, British Guiana, etc., 1,500,000; Australasia, 4,000,000; South Africa, India and other colonies, 2,500,000. This includes only those whose mother-tongue is English, no account being taken of the vast number who speak English, but who have another tongue. The increase of English speakers is calculated to be fully 2,000,000 annually. No other language of modern times has made such rapid progress. Three hundred years ago the 3,000,000 people who spoke English resided principally on the British Isles. Now it is spoken more or less in nearly every country on the face of the earth.

"The principal languages which compete with English, not considering such as Chinese and Hindostanee, are French, Spanish, Russian and German. French is practically stationary as regards the number of its adherents; Spanish is largely spoken in South America and the southern part of North America, but it owes its prominence to the colonizing genius of its speakers; where German is introduced it rapidly gives way to the native tongue. Russian, like the German, has little influence upon the Western civilization. It is a remarkable fact that while the English in their colonies and offshoots have absorbed millions of aliens, there is no record of any great body of English speakers having become absorbed by any other race. In the United States there are millions of Germans and other foreigners who have become merged with the English in a single generation, they losing even their family names; and the children in many cases do not understand their parents' language. In Canada, however, the French-speaking population in Quebec is increasing faster than the English-speaking. This is not because the French element absorbs the English, but because it crowds it out. While the French is seldom absorbed by any other tongue, it is almost always absorbed by the English.

"The English has practically driven the French out of Egypt, and it is rapidly driving the Dutch out of Africa. This has been accomplished in Egypt within a dozen years. The change in Africa is being effected with even greater rapidity. As the English-speaking settlers rush into the new country, the Dutch and other languages, which are rarely to be met with, drop into the backwoods and are finally lost."

DIVORCE LAW ANNULLED.—Last week the Kansas Court of Appeals, all judges concurring, declared ineffective the law under which divorces have been granted in this state for twenty years. From three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand divorces are affected. The decision also affects property rights.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met in twenty-ninth annual convention in the town of Pictou, N. S., tomorrow. These yearly gatherings of the leaders and representatives of the young men's movement are much more than were formal and social functions. The association now occupies a prominent and permanent place in the moral, intellectual, social and physical life of our Maritime cities and towns, and is reaching out and helping and influencing young men in the country districts through its corresponding membership, and the annual meetings for conference and comparison of the Y. M. C. A. leaders and representative men, are marked as gatherings for information and inspiration. The programme, which we have received from the Maritime Committee, promises an interesting and instructive Convention. We notice that for the first time in several years the International Committee is not represented at the Convention by one of its officers. Notwithstanding, the Convention programme is remarkably rich in the number and influence of representative leaders in the Association work who are to assist with their wide experience and ripened information. Mr. J. T. Bowne the Superintendent of the Secretariat Department Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass., will be present and conduct a "Quiet Hour" and participate in the deliberations. Mr. Fred S. Goodman, State Secretary of New York, is to conduct the Bible studies. Mr. L. Wilber Messer, General Secretary Chicago Y. M. C. A., will lead in several important conferences on Y. M. C. A. work, in which his varied and successful experience in one of the largest Associations in the country will be of inestimable value. Besides these valuable assistants many of our Provincial leaders have important places in the sessions. The Convention lasts four days, closing on Sunday night. We are pleased to learn that the Fredericton Y. M. C. A. is to be represented at the Convention. Any association which hopes to keep in touch with the world-wide movement for the advancement and salvation of young men, and to progress in its local work, must be regularly represented in these annual gatherings of the leaders. Another thing of which we are glad is that Dr. Barbour the honored President of our city Association, is a Vice-President of the Maritime Convention.

The three days following the convention will be given to a conference if the General Secretaries, known as the Secretariat Institute. This will be a specially valuable gathering to these important officers. Mr. Bowne leads several conferences on such vital subjects as "Committees: their enlistment, organization and duty." "The General Secretary: his relation to God and to himself." "The membership: how secured, how retained and how developed." "The General Secretary's relation to the Directors, to business men, and to his fellow Secretaries." Prof. R. A. Falconer will give a series of lectures on "The New Testament doctrine of faith." A course of instruction in gymnasium work will be led by J. M. Edmunds. Physical Director St. John Y. M. C. A. The Secretariat Institute is of even more importance to the local work than the Convention. The General Secretaries are the executive officers and the real leaders of the Y. M. C. A. The advancement of the individual Associations is only commensurate with the development of the General Secretaries. Happily the directors and members of the Associations recognize this fact, and see to it that their Secretary has the privileges of the yearly conference. The Secretariat Institute is also open to young men who are thinking of entering the Y. M. C. A. secretarial work.

MAINE'S SAVINGS.—The last report of the bank examiner of Maine showed that the savings banks of this State hold the sum of \$57,000,000. The number of the depositors is about 160,000, making the average indebtedness to each depositor about \$350. Almost all the depositors are men of small means—laboring men and wage earners—who have laid aside something for a rainy day. No state in the union has, according to population so good a showing.

A Danger Pointed Out.

"The Standard" says: "Were we to sum up in one term that which forms the danger element in the life of a minister, it would be the danger of being something less than absolutely genuine. This is the temptation which leads some men to coquet with pastorless churches, write their own puffs for the denominational journals, seek honorary degrees from institutions of learning, conceal or mutilate the truth, and seek glowing statistics rather than souls." These are apparently trifles, but they are of great importance. Modesty is a charming virtue, and its cultivation is none the less incumbent upon a man because he is a minister. The absence of it is to be lamented, but not more than the absence of sincerity. The minister, of all men, should let his light so shine before men that they may see his good works. This does not mean that there should be a constant furishing of spangles to attract the public gaze. However, there is a conviction that only a small percentage of ministers are addicted to the things specified by "The Standard." The great majority of ministers rise grandly above that low level. They would no sooner write a "puff" for themselves for the public press than they would steal a purse or betray a trust. They are too modest to exploit their deeds of benevolence and beneficence, too genuine to make parade of their collegiate honors, too conscientious to seek the undeserved praise of glowing and unreliable statistics. They are devoted to the highest ambition that stirs the human heart and fires the human brain—the salvation of immortal souls—and in the achievement of this holy ambition they can find neither time nor inclination for the performance of the things of which "The Standard" properly complains, and to which no minister will stoop who gives heed to the exhortation of the apostle: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—N. Y. Advocate.

The Location of Paradise.

Where was Paradise? We do not know exactly; perhaps it would be more profitable to know where Paradise is, and whether our face is turned toward it. Still the question as to where Paradise was will not down, and recently the students of John Hopkins University have been considering the subject under the lectureship of Professor Haupt, who has been giving the subject careful consideration. According to Professor Haupt, more than eighty different theories have been advanced regarding the site of Paradise—namely, The North Pole, Polynesia Islands, Canaries, Cashmere, Delta of the Indus, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, Scandinavia, Eastera Prussia, foot of St. Gothard in Switzerland, etc. These theories, it is said, are deficient in three respects. They try to harmonize the Biblical description with actual geographical conditions; they do not strictly adhere to the principle that the words used in the description of Paradise must have the same meaning that they always have in other passages of the Old Testament; and, lastly, they confess Biblical and extra-Biblical ideas, failing to distinguish between the Hebrew conception of Paradise and the primitive Babylonian view. According to the views of the Babylonians, as found in the Babylonian Nimrod epic, Paradise, with the fountain of life, was situated not at the head of four rivers, but at the mouths of the rivers. The same idea is found in the Oriental legends concerning Alexander the Great, which are ultimately derived from the Babylonian Nimrod epic. The Hebrew transferred the Garden of Eden from the mouths of the rivers to the heads of these same four rivers. This was done in accordance with the idea of the Hebrews that God dwelt in the north. Such an idea is found, for instance, in the first chapter of Ezekiel, where the prophet in relating his vision distinctly says that he saw it northward. And so, too, in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah. But passing all this, we may say the folk idea—that of the settlement of the human race—emphasizes the claim of the Accadian country along the Persian Gulf to be considered the site of Paradise; it was from here that the world's population seems to have radiated. The question is always an interesting one, but it is doubtful if the exact location is ever determined until we reach the Paradise above.—Christian Work.

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.]

Sixth District Society.

The annual meeting of the woman's W. F. M. Society of the Sixth District was held at Norton Station, on July 11th, at 2 p. m. The President, Mrs. C. W. Weyman was in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, reading of Scripture and prayer. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—Mrs. C. W. Weyman, President; Mrs. M. F. McLeod, Sec. Treas. The Sec. Treas. read her report as follows:

Dear Sisters,—In the Providence of God we are again permitted to meet in annual session. The year has not passed without its changes; some who were contributors to our cause last year are no more with us, their Master called them Home to enjoy the reward of the redeemed; others have come into our ranks, and so the work goes on.

We are all pleased to have with us to-day our dear sister Boyer. We welcome you, sister! We look upon you as a heroine in your Master's work. Your love for His cause and the souls of those in India enabled you to bear the cross and endure affliction, that you might see the heathen brought to Christ. May your presence and your words provoke more enthusiasm in us for our Lord's work.

Although the returns have not yet reached me from all the societies, I fear that there is going to be a decrease in the amount received from last year.

Dear Sisters, this should not be so. Year by year the demands upon us are growing greater. Why, then, should our zeal in our Master's work be less? My prayer is that we may become more interested in the good work of our Blessed Redeemer.

The following amounts have been received from the several societies:

Sussex.....	\$34 00
Corn Hill.....	22 33
Lower Millstream.....	19 50
Midland.....	14 25
Penobscot.....	11 25
Norton Station.....	11 30
Petitcodiac.....	7 45
Moncton.....	8 25
Apoahqui.....	9 35
Lower Ridge.....	8 50
Coverdale.....	7 15
Dover.....	8 80
Long Point.....	6 65
Taylor Village.....	5 65
Snider Mountain.....	5 25
Graves Settlement.....	3 10
Dutch Valley.....	2 55
Lower Millstream M. Band.....	3 35
Millstream Mountain.....	1 00
A Friend.....	52
Total.....	\$190 00

The sisters held a public missionary meeting in the church at 7 p. m. Addresses were given by the President, Miss C. W. Weyman, Miss Jane Weyman, Rev. Jos. Noble, Mrs. Boyer and Dr. McLeod. The meeting was good. Mrs. Boyer's address was interesting, and was appreciated by all, especially the description of the Orphanage, and the daily duties, &c., of the boys and their teacher. Collection \$7.65, which was given to help pay Mrs. Boyer's expenses to the meeting.

Mrs. David Long,
Sec. Treas.

Women as Medical Missionaries.

Bishop Thoburn tells us that Dr. Clara Swain was the first female physician who ventured to offer her services to the women in India. "She arrived in India as late as 1870, and still remains engaged in her noble work. About the same time Dr. J. L. Humphrey made the first attempt to give Indian women a training in medicine. In this work he was ably seconded by Dr. Swain, and in due time it was fully demonstrated that the women of India could not only be persuaded to receive treatment from physicians of their own sex, but that they themselves could be trained for the medical profession, and thus a lucrative employment be found for them, and at the same time a service of unspeakable value rendered to the secluded women of India, who previously had been shut off from all medical aid. Other women physicians

soon followed Miss Swain. It thus happened that the way was prepared for what is now known as the 'Dufferin Movement.' A returned woman missionary was honored with an audience by Queen Victoria, and ventured to speak to Her Majesty of the need of medical help for the women of India, and when Lord Dufferin was appointed Viceroy, the queen warmly commended the subject to Lady Dufferin, who chanced to be admirably fitted in every way for taking the lead in such a work. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that but for the missionary women the 'Dufferin Movement' would most certainly never have been inaugurated."

—It is stated that the number of women missionaries now in the foreign field exceeds the men by one thousand. There are no less than 2500 unmarried women missionaries at the present time in foreign countries.

MUCH DISTRESS.—Dr. Grenfell, superintendent of the British mission to the sea fishermen operating in Labrador, writes to the St. John's papers that the most extreme poverty still exists in the northeast portion of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, and that many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition. Dr. Grenfell, who is a most reliable authority, declares that it is impossible for language to describe the sufferings of the coast residents, who have been without flour bread or nourishing food for weeks. "They have," he says, "been living upon seaweed and shells. The grown people are almost naked and the children wholly so."

B. Y. P. UNION.—The Convention of the Baptist Young Peoples Union of America, held in Milwaukee in July, was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm. The reports show that the last year was one of growth in local organization, notably in the Southern States. There are in the United States and Canada a total of not less than 8,000 societies, with a membership of more than 400,000. There are about 1,500 junior societies with a membership of about 40,000. There are forty state and territorial unions. The report of the treasurer shows total receipts last year of \$82,610; assets of the International Union, \$33,953.

THE MENNONITES.—At the present time the Mennonites in Manitoba number 2960 families, a total of 20,000 souls. They have 235,160 acres under cultivation. Last year they harvested 3,500,000 bushels of grain exclusive of flax. Of flax they raised 950,000 bushels. They own 11,000 horses, 8,300 cows and 10,000 young cattle. The colony borrowed \$195,000 from the Dominion government at 5 per cent, and from their brethren at Waterloo, Ontario, \$20,000 without interest. In 1891 they had repaid the whole amount of these loans with interest, and are now quite free from debt and prosperous in every respect. The creed of these peculiar people forbids them to carry arms. They were originally expelled from Germany by Frederick 8th., and settled in Russia, where the Empress Catherine granted them exemption from military service for 100 years. Finding there was little probability of a further exemption they emigrated to Canada, where the government granted them a fertile tract of ground and freedom from military service forever.

Among Exchanges.

TWO REASONS.

There are two reasons why some people do not mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the other is that they have no mind.—The Telescope.

A POOR EXCUSE.

One of the poorest possible excuses we can give for neglecting a duty is that we didn't feel like doing it. Lack of inclination does not excuse us from moral obligations any more than it does from legal ones.—The Lookout.

NOT PAUPERIZED.

People who leave their religion at home when they go away on a vacation usually have so little to leave that they never find it again upon their return. By their loss, however, they are not much pauperized.—Lutheran Observer.

GOOD TESTS.

Vacations are pretty good tests of the character of the believer. If away from regular duties and alone among strangers we remain true to principle, it is good evidence that our religion is not a matter of custom and locality, but is a real spiritual force in our lives. What is your vacation revealing to you concerning yourself?—Chris. Standard.