

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2209

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A growth in the spirit of tolerance is illustrated by an incident connected with the death of the late Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. When his death became known the bell of the Catholic Cathedral was tolled both in the forenoon and in the evening, and the Catholic Cardinal Logue, who was in Rome, sent a telegram, saying: "Just heard bad news. Please convey heartfelt condolence to Primate's family." The Cardinal was represented at the funeral by his Administrator.

The negro exodus to Liberia seems to be assuming considerable proportions. One hundred and fifty negroes from Arkansas and Oklahoma, passed through Memphis recently for Savannah, where they were to take ship for Liberia. The society which is furthering the emigration scheme is said to have secured the good-will and co-operation of the negro preachers, and great numbers of negroes all over the South are saving their money and selling their little property preparatory to going to Liberia.

Professor Koenig's discovery has already given us three new words, cathode, cathodic and radiotype; "and there's more to follow." Only a growing language is a live language; and this is what gives the English language its power, and has caused it to dominate all other tongues. Of European tongues English is now spoken by 110,000,000 people; German by 75,300,000; Russian by 74,000,000; French by 51,200,000; Spanish by 42,800,000; Italian by 15,070,000, and Portuguese by 13,000,000. Of course there are vast numbers speaking Turanian and Semitic tongues which are not here taken into the account.

In Australia, where the government owns the railroads, there were carried in 1894, 17,000,000 passengers at one and a fifth cents a mile. The total earnings for this same year were £3,813,841; the total expenses, £2,591,399; and the net earnings were £1,221,599. All the government freight and mail is carried free. All employees work eight hours a day. Engineers receive \$3.50 and common laborers \$1.90 per day. To-day the 12,000,000 acres of land, which the government would have had to give to the corporation to build the roads, is in the possession of the government and is worth more than the entire cost of the system.

According to careful investigations made in 1891 by Mr. J. Dickson, and Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D., the British and American consuls at Jerusalem, there were at that time in Palestine proper 45,031 Jews, distributed as follows: In Jerusalem, from 25,000 to 27,000; Jaffa, 2,700; Ramleh, 166; Hebron, 1,200; Nablus, 99; Tiberias, 2,900; Safed, 6,126; Acre, 200; Haifa, 1,640; and in various colonies less than 3,000. In Damascus, Beirut and Aleppo are besides some 23,000 Hebrews. Dr. Jessup, of Beirut, declares in the *Missionary Review of the World* that there are about four times as many Jews in New York city as there are in the whole of Palestine.

The North Sydney "Herald" says Prof. Bell, Baddeck, has been interesting himself in the fishermen's interest. He has invented a device for obtaining fresh water when at sea. It is intended for fishermen who are frequently out off from their vessels by fog, and lose their lives as frequently by lack of drinking water as by exposure. The invention consists of a glass cylinder or bottle, through the neck of which is a small rubber tube. The glass, if submerged, and a brass cylinder, acting as a bellows through the rise and fall of the waves, pumps the atmosphere into the submerged bottle. There it becomes condensed, and a supply of fresh drinking water is always to be obtained.

Russia is said to be making great preparations for the coronation of the Czar in May. The ceremony will take place in Moscow, and the old Kremlin is to be illuminated by half a million electric lights and the walls and gates and towers are to blaze with colored lights. The Moscow municipality is devoting enormous sums for the decoration and illumination of the town, and for the entertainment of the people. On a great open space outside the city 100 free buffets are in course of erec-

tion where food and drink will be dispensed to all comers. Ten circuses and hundreds of swings and merry-go-rounds will be provided for the children. Every town in the Empire will feed its poor on that day, and illuminate its streets, and devote large sums for the purchase of vodka, in which the health of the newly-crowned Czar will be drunk to repletion. It is expected to be the greatest festivity ever known in Russia.

The Russians, it is said, have made a singular discovery in Turkestan—in a chain of rocky hills, an underground city, built apparently long before the Christian era. According to effigies, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the existence of the town dates back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ. This underground Bokharan city is composed of an enormous labyrinth of corridors, streets and squares, surrounded by houses and other buildings two or three stories high. The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils—pots, urns, vases, etc. The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the fact that they built in several stories, by the symmetry of the streets and squares, and by the beauty of the baked clay and metal utensils, and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

Devoted To Duty.

At the corner of Essex street and Harrison avenue, Boston, is a marble tablet inscribed:

"Here Wendell Phillips resided during forty years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of American slavery in this country. The charms of home, the enjoyments of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with duty. Erected in 1894 by order of the City Council of Boston."

Every true Christian heart now feels a response to the noble, self-sacrificing life of the crowned liberator. But during the struggle for victory, Phillips knew what it was to be alone, to be denied sympathy, and even to have to withstand the assaults of the slaveholder and the professed ambassador of Jesus Christ. Alas, that the history of Christianity has been stained by the wrongs inflicted by the church upon those who were doing the work of the Messiah—bringing deliverance to the captive!

There are men to-day who, while praising the labors of Phillips and Garrison and Brown to abolish American slavery, have not eyes to see the crime of the licensed liquor traffic, nor ears to hear the groanings of the enslaved wives and starving children, made such by this awful legalized curse, but are heaping maledictions upon the heads of those brave men and women who, inspired with the spirit of Christ, are seeking the overthrow of the gigantic crime of crimes—the saloon.

One solace sustained and cheered the spirit of Phillips—DUTY. He heard this call and its summons precluded all conference with flesh and blood or with the church at Jerusalem, but, taking his life in his hand, he went forward whithersoever it led and through obloquy, privation and suffering followed to his coronation in the very city which despised and persecuted him.

The demand for such heroes has not slackened. Duty, which summoned Phillips to labor for the abolition of American slavery, which chained only the bodies of about four millions of Africa's sons, thunders forth her demands to-day upon the followers of Jesus Christ that they take up the cross and account the charms of home, the enjoyment of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of their fellow-citizens as naught, to secure the emancipation of the millions of our race who are enslaved body and soul and delivered to the degradation, destruction and damnation of the drink traffic. But how few hear the call—their ears they have closed—and, fewer still, they who respond? The admiring and applauding millions confess their moral cowardice in the presence of a duty to be performed that means party reproach and the trade's revenge, and silently steal away to their couches to enjoy lives of indolence and ease and—death.

When will duty—the spirit of Him who must be about His Father's business—control the professing church of Jesus Christ and lead them to Jerusalem, though they know that there they shall be delivered into the hands of sinners to be crucified and be raised again, in a resurrection in which the craven, coward spirits that crowd the Christian temples of this day can have no part?—*The Templar.*

The Moslem Crusade is Continued.

THOUSANDS OF FORCED "CONVERSIONS."

Letters received from Turkey show that the Moslem crusade continues. One correspondent says: "There have been thousands of forced conversions, so called. The central government and the local governments say that such conversions are not genuine and cannot be accepted. Pressure has been growing lighter, although where there is a mixed population there is no Christian public worship. People are afraid to meet together, and with good reason. The most of the priests and the Protestant preachers are fugitives from those places. Where the churches and chapels have not been destroyed they are daily defiled. I know of five or six priests from different villages and they all tell the same story. The priest of the village of Hoghi says that he returned to his village a few days ago, that his house was mobbed at night, that he is in hiding among his parishioners and that he began to resume religious services in a private house, because his church had been defiled and is used as a privy by the Turks. But the Turks forbade this service and it is given up. Several persons who have fled from their villages have asked what they can do. For three months past we have made continual representations through the proper channels for the information of the representatives of the Christian powers in Constantinople as well as to local authorities, but it has produced no visible effect."

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.]

Two Cents A Week And A Prayer.

"Two cents a week and a prayer," A tiny gift may be, For it helps to do a wonderful work For our sisters across the sea.

"Two cents a week and a prayer," From our abundant store; It was never missed, for its place was filled, By a Father's gift of more.

"Two cents a week and a prayer," 'Twas the prayer, perhaps, after all, That the work has done and a blessing bought, The gift was so very small.

"Two cents a week and a prayer," Freely and heartily given; The treasures of earth will all melt away— This is treasure laid up in heaven.

"Two cents a week and a prayer," A tiny gift may be, But it helps to do a wonderful work For our sisters across the sea! —*Heathen Woman's Friend.*

Send Reports.

We were glad to have the communication from Mrs. Alexander, published last week. We have no doubt that all the sisters interested in the mission work, enjoyed the report of the work being done by one of the societies in the Second District. Reports from other parts of our field would, doubtless, be equally interesting. The only public way the sisters have of communicating with each other, and making our people generally acquainted with what they are doing, is through this column. Our sisters ought, surely, to make the most of the opportunity. We sometimes wonder why they do not avail themselves of it. Of course, we understand how easy it is for one to persuade herself that anything she can write will be of little or no interest to others. But that feeling should be put away, for the sake of the cause. Reports do good, stimulating other workers and increasing the general interest in the work. Write us about your work, sisters.

A Missionary Countess.

Adeline, Countess Schimmelmenn, is the title of a most remarkable book. It is a romance of mission work and of persecution for righteousness sake. Readers may recollect our references to the lectures delivered by the Countess some months ago. From the court of the Empress Augusta to life in a scantily furnished shed on an island in the Baltic seems a long remove, but the Countess counted herself happy to make the exchange, that she might toil for her Master. Her work was blessed with remarkable results, and in the nine years of her residence among the fisherfolk, temperance and righteousness were established for the first time in many of the island villages. The narrative of the persecution to which she was subjected by her own relatives is simply startling. Placed in a madhouse in Copenhagen, under the supervision of a mesmerist, with raving maniacs, abandoned women and diseased persons for her companions, she suffered all the tortures which a refined spirit may undergo for six weeks, though perfectly sane. It was, as she says, "a flagrant example of the possibility of perpetrating the most cruel crimes under the pretence of benevolent kindness." For this outrage no one has been punished, as the Countess declined to prosecute, but the laws are being changed to prevent the incarceration of individuals except when the sanction of the authorities has been obtained. Released from her terrible prison, the Countess received unbounded sympathy from the Royal Family of Denmark and all who knew her. "God help me," says the Countess, "and I am now doing three times the work I did before." It is one of the most wonderful stories in the missionary literature of the decade.

The threshold, it is said in Morocco, weeps forty days when a girl is born. She is despised and a slave, having no place in the system of Islam. But the lady missionaries who have gone thither are showing the supercilious Moor that their energies have been quietly preparing the way for a social if not also a spiritual, revolution.

Hindu women constitute the main source of the strength of the national religion. It is said that more than two-thirds of the devotees at Hindu shrines are feminine, and these women it is peculiarly difficult to reach.

A poor woman in New York city, who keeps a small fruit stand, gives regularly twenty-five dollars a year to the cause of missions.

Concerning Women.

The crown princess of Denmark has the distinction of being one of the tallest women in Europe. She is 6 feet 2 inches in height.

Women constitute two thirds of all the church members in the United States, but only one-thirteenth of all the criminals. Men make up twelve-thirteenths of the criminals and only one third of the church members. Which is the superior sex? We can think of one great advantage of the sterner sex; considerably more than 99-100 of Christian ministers are men.

The *Star* says it will, doubtless, surprise many readers to know that so many women are engaged in the liquor trade in the United States. The last census shows that 9 distillers, 72 brewers, 145 wine dealers, 2275 saloon keepers, and 157 bartenders are women. As sad as this showing is, it is most favorable when compared with some other countries.

The executive bodies of both the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to be asked before long to consider the question of admitting women to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At Cambridge over 2,000 members of the Senate have signed a petition asking that a committee be appointed to report upon the matter, and at Oxford the Hebdomadal Council has decided to submit the question to Congregation. Mr. Gladstone's daughter Miss Helen Gladstone, of Newnham College Cambridge, advocates the granting of this privilege. In answer to the argument that injury to womanly character might follow the granting of increased privilege,

Miss Gladstone says that her experience of Newnham and Girton for over eighteen years makes her feel that the elevation of womanly character will be the only result. She reminds the members of the University that no less than six of the colleges of Cambridge were founded by women for men.

Parliament.

Monday.—The house attended to private business with about the smallest attendance of the session. On motion to go into committee, the bill to incorporate the Hudson Bay Canal and Navigation company. Mr. Martin arose to oppose the measure. He proceeded to talk on the Hudson Bay and other matters until dinner time, and after recess continued his speech, denouncing the Hudson's Bay railway scheme and ridiculing the idea of the practicability of Hudson's straits.

The discussion was continued by many members and finally the house went into committee on the bill at 2 a. m. The committee rose and reported progress.

Tuesday.—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier paid sympathetic references to the late Col. Amyot.

Mr. Sproul brought to the attention of the government the fact that the salaries of sessional messengers and other employees of the house were a couple of weeks over due. Mr. Foster had assured the house that the supplementary estimates were in the printers' hands.

After some talk about sitting on Good Friday it was agreed not to ask the house to sit.

The house went into committee on the remedial bill. Mr. Davies pointed out the impropriety of the house proceeding with this measure while negotiations were in progress at Winnipeg. He thought Sir Charles should inform the house how far the negotiations had progressed.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was highly important that the bill should be proceeded with owing to the short time remaining for parliament. It was therefore the government's intention to press this measure steadily to a conclusion. Unless the bill were proceeded with and negotiations came to naught, as he had reason to fear they would, the minority in Manitoba would be left in the same deplorable condition that they had been in for the past five years. Consequently the government proposed to press this measure with all the vigor at its command.

Mr. Davies criticized the action of the government in continuing to press the bill. A long and not very pleasant discussion followed, and it was not till evening that consideration of the first section of the bill began.

Mr. Davies took up the discussion on clause 1, which constitutes the Catholic board of education in Manitoba. He argued that Parliament had not the power to alter the administration of the education law, as the administration of that law was prescribed in Manitoba. Then followed more warm discussion, in the course of which Sir Charles Tupper said it was of vital moment that the measure should pass, it was essential to the peace, tranquility, happiness and well-being of the country. The government was determined to press this measure through by every means at their command. They would exhaust at the risk of health and life, it might be, all efforts to secure the passage of the measure. And when the time came to appeal to the country on this question they would do so with confidence.

Mr. Laurier retorted that the government and not the opposition was responsible for the obstruction that prevented the bill being discussed between the 2nd of January and the 1st of March. He was anxious the bill should go through. Dr. Weldon said he had not realized until today that it was the government's intention to push forward the bill at high pressure. He thought it better to let the bill stand over until next session in order that the country might pronounce upon it. This parliament had no mandate to deal with this question and an appeal to the people upon it would test whether the measure was wanted by the country or not. It was too late in the day now to drive the parliament at the point of the bayonet. The threat to sit all night and all day should not be made in a free parliament. Free speech had not yet been stifled in the Canadian parliament. He held the administration was not justified in attempting to coerce a free parliament. He said the true solution of this question in Manitoba was to adopt the middle course, which prevailed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, in Victoria, at the Cape and in other of the great colonies.

Clark Wallace appealed to the government to let this legislation stand over until the new session.

The first and second clauses were passed.

Wednesday.—Mr. Fraser was informed that no changes were contemplated in the lobster regulations.

In reply to a question by Mr. Charlton respecting the proposed half-breed colony in the northwest, Hon. Mr. Daly said that an order in council, which had been printed, set forth that no actual grant of lands had been made to Father Lacombe, but a certain

tract, not exceeding four townships, had been leased. The location was between Edmonton and Battleford.

The house went into committee on Mr. McCarthy's bill to amend the election act. The measure is designed to prevent write for by-elections being held over through the delay of the government to appoint returning officers. The measure was opposed by the government on the ground that it was not advisable in the interest of public convenience to fix an arbitrary date for the holding of elections.

Thursday.—On the question whether the house should sit on Saturday there was long and heated discussion.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was impossible to lose Saturday and get through with the business of the session.

Mr. Sutherland urged that many conservative members had asked him to get pairs to allow them to remain at home on Saturday.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that by the members securing pairs the difficulty would be overcome.

Mr. Taylor declared a gentleman in the confidence of the liberals had informed him before the house met that the afternoon was going to be wasted in talking.

Mr. Laurier repudiated the accusation.

At 11.25 the house went into committee on clause four of the remedial bill. Considerable discussion took place on this clause, which had reference to the power of the board of education. The opposition contended that the clause went beyond the old act, and was therefore giving the Catholics more privileges than they had previously enjoyed.

At midnight the committee rose and reported progress, though no progress had been made. The house then adjourned.

Saturday.—After a lot of wordy wrangling, consuming the time till 11 o'clock the house went into committee on the remedial bill, taking up the consideration of clause 4, which defines the powers of the Roman Catholic board of education with respect to their separate schools in the matter of licensing of teachers, selection of school books, school sites and school grants. The clause was discussed till midnight, when "progress" was reported, section being still under consideration.

To INCREASE PRICES.—The rum sellers association of St. John held a meeting on Saturday to consider the prices of drinks. They seem to have agreed that the prices are too low, and a committee was appointed to report on the matter. Higher licenses and possible fines for violations of the law must, of course, be paid by the drinkers.

Among Exchanges.

THEY ENJOY IT.

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. The war scares furnish ammunition for the Adventists.—*Free Baptist.*

GOOD ADVICE.

Loyalty is good. But be sure your loyalty to one cause is not at the expense of loyalty to a better cause.—*The Chris. Work.*

FOND OF IT.

Some folks are so fond of trouble that they can't enjoy honey for thinking of what might have happened if the bee had stung 'em.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A JUST TRIBUTE.

We have had our just grievances against England, but the attitude of the leaders of both parties in England toward this country is one of the best illustrations in international relations the world has ever seen of the spirit that seeks peace and pursues it.—*Boston Watchman.*

SEVERE, BUT DESERVED.

A delegate to one of the great church conventions held in New York two years ago, after dinner sat, hat and gloves on, waiting for her escort to come and take her to the theater to see one of the fashionable plays. While waiting she took up a Bible to read, when an unconverted lady present exclaimed: "When you are at home you speak in class and take the communion; you count me, because I am not a church member, a lost soul. I take my chance in the day of judgment, and be sure I will not at least be counted a hypocrite."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

WELL SAID.

The agitation on the Manitoba School Bill might teach politicians and others some important lessons not specially connected with Manitoba. Every day we see pronounced Conservatives quoting from Edward Blake, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Oliver Mowat and quoting from them as high authority on difficult questions. We also see Liberals quoting from Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and other distinguished Conservatives. Gentlemen, if a man is worth quoting from when his opinions are sound, don't disparage, belittle and abuse him when his opinions don't happen to suit.—*Can. Presbyterian.*